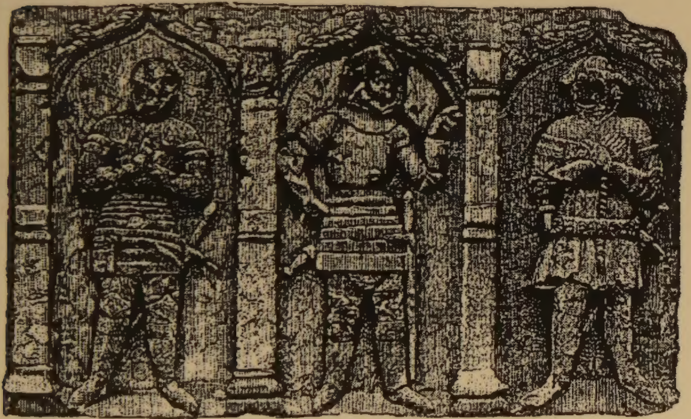
Memorials of Angus & Mearns

An Account Historical, Antiquarian, and Traditionary, of the Castles and Towns Visited by Edward I, and of the Barons, Clergy, and Others who Swore Fealty to England in 1291-1296



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Andrew Jervise & James Gammack

VOLUME TWO

MEMORIALS OF
ANGUS AND THE MEARNS

AN ACCOUNT HISTORICAL, ANTIQUARIAN, AND TRADITIONARY, OF THE CASTLES AND TOWNS VISITED BY EDWARD I., AND OF THE BARONS, CLERGY, AND OTHERS WHO SWORE FEALTY TO ENGLAND IN 1291-6; ALSO OF THE ABBEY OF CUPAR AND THE PRIORY OF RESTENNETH,

BY THE LATE ANDREW JERVISE, F.S.A. SCOT.
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"EPITAPHS AND INSCRIPTIONS," ETC.

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MEMORIALS

OF

ANGUS AND MEARNS

AN ACCOUNT

HISTORICAL, ANTIQUARIAN, & TRADITIONARY.

VOL. II.

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MEMORIALS OF ANGUS AND THE MEARNS.

PART THIRD.

The Barons

WHO SWORE FEALTY TO EDWARD I., A.D.1291-2.

MEMORIALS OF
ANGUS AND THE MEARNS.

PART THIRD.

THE BARONS WHO SWORE FEALTY TO EDWARD I., A.D. 1291-6.

CHAPTER I.

The Maules of Panmure.

SECTION I.

With ilk their forces all and sum;
Panmuir, with all his men, did cum.
OLD BALLAD OF HARLAW.

Origin of the family of Maule—Epitaphs from the Tombs of Peter and Ansold at Uttica—Deprived of their Estates in France—Their Settlement in England—In Scotland—Acquire the lands of Easter Fowlis—Sir Peter marries Christina Valoniis, heiress of Panmure—The Valoniis of Panmure—Sir William Maule's submission to Edward I.—Gift of the Chaplainry of Boath—Church of Carmyllie founded—Sir Thomas killed at Harlaw—Death of the Earl of Athole—Sir Thomas Maule attempts to recover the Lordship of Brechin—Chapel at Panmure—Sir Thomas killed at Flodden—Robert imprisoned at London—Commissary Maule—The Maules of Ireland.

THE early history of the Maules of Panmure, like that of most ancient Scottish families, has been invested with much of romance. Hector Boece and others affirm that the Maules came from Hungary with the Queen of Malcolm Canmore, and afterwards received charters of the lands of Panmure from King Edgar. This, however, is contrary to fact. The De Maules, Masle, or Masculus, were of Norman lineage, descended from the Maules of the Lordship of Maule in the Vexin François, eight leagues from Paris, which, together with the adjacent barony of Panmure, belonged to the lords of that name for the long period of four hundred years. One of these, Ansold sire de Maule, and Rectrude his wife, are recorded as benefactors to the Priory of St Martin-in-the-Fields at Paris about the year 1015, and their great-grandson, Peter of Maule, who was also a friend to the Church, died on the 12th of January in the year 1100. He was buried in the cloister of the church of Uttica, to which he had granted various lands and patronages, and where the following eulogy upon his tomb long perpetuated his name and virtues :—

"Post annos Agni centum cum mille superni
Flos procerum PETRUS prope Jani decidit Idus.
Dapsilis et lætus multum fuit atque facetus,
Plus epulis quam militiæ studiosus agoni,
Summus apud proceres et nobilium fuit heres.
Vixit honoratus terra qua pausat humatus,
Et dedit hanc sedem Christi genetricis ad ædem.
Bis senus Jani sol nubilus extitit illi,
Sed sol Justitiæ præce fulgidus esto Mariæ.
Plangit Parisius : pangat super hunc Paradisus,
Per Sanctos, sedem quibus hanc concessit et ædem."

Ansold, eldest son of Peter of Maule, took a prominent part in the wars of Italy, and down to the year 1118 signalised himself in several battles ; but about that time he assumed the habit of a monk of St. Benedict, and died in the Monastery of Uttica. He was interred beside his father, where an elegant tablet, bearing this inscription, by Odo of Montreuil, was erected to his memory :—

"Si quis erit qui scire velit dum vivus adesset,
Quis fuerit, quem tumba tegit, quod nomen haberet :
ANSOLDI nomen fuit huic, et militis omen,
Quinta dies fit ei requies in fine Decembris.
Detur ei pietate Dei merces requiei. Amen." [1]

Ansold had seven sons, of whom Peter, the eldest, was in every way a contrast to his father, being so arrogant and haughty in his disposition, that he was deprived of his patrimonial estates, and his castle was destroyed, by order of Louis VI.; and although he followed that king against Henry I. of England, it does not appear that he ever received back his lands. Probably to that circumstance we have to attribute the migration of the family to Britain; it is certain that Guarin, third son of that turbulent baron Peter, came to England in the train of William the Conqueror, and settled in Yorkshire.

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[1] APPENDIX No. XXVII. (1). *Registrum de Panmure*, privately printed from the MS. belonging to the family, must be the authority for all the earlier and most of the later statements regarding the Maules, Earls of Panmure, and the Ramsays, Earls of Dalhousie.

Robert Maule, son of Guarin, was the first of the family that appeared in Scotland, and to this country he came with King David I., but nothing further is known of his history, except that he witnessed a charter of Prince Henry, son of King David. William, son of Robert of Maule, was engaged in the battle of the Standard, and for his services upon that occasion he had a grant of the lands of Easter Fowlis in Perthshire. To the prior and canons of St. Andrews he gave the chapel of Fowlis, together with pasture for eight oxen, ten cows, three horses, and a hundred sheep, with an injunction that his body should be buried in the cemetery of the canons.[1] William left three daughters, and the youngest two of them were married, respectively, to Mortimer, afterwards of Fowlis, and to Walter Ruthven, ancestor of the Earls of Gowrie. About A.D. 1189-99, Roger of Mortimer had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Fowlis which had belonged to William of Maule, whilst Thomas, nephew of William of Maule, became parson of the church of Fowlis, which he had in pure and perpetual alms for the payment of a merk yearly to the Priory of St. Andrews.[2]

But it was Sir Peter, eldest son of Sir Richard of Maule nephew of William of Fowlis, who was the direct ancestor of the family of Panmure. For, contrary to the account given by

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[1] *Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, p. 264.

[2] *Ibid.* 41. The church of Fowlis Easter, which is said to have been built by Sir Andrew Gray of Fowlis, 1437-60, is nearly a perfect specimen of the architecture of the 15th century. It contains some curious paintings on panel, in good preservation, and a fine *aumbry* of hewn freestone. There is also an interesting coffin slab in the kirkyard, embellished with an ornamental cross, a sword, and a hunting horn.—*Old Stat. Acct.* vii. pp. 287-9; *New Stat. Acct.*, Forfarshire, pp. 462, 465 sq.

Boece, that estate came to the Maules by marriage, when the last-mentioned Sir Peter, about the year 1224, married Christina de Valoniis, daughter and heiress of Sir William de Valoniis, Lord of Panmure in Angus, and by her succeeded not only to that estate, but to those of Benvie and Balruthrie, and also to several properties in England, on the death of Christina, Countess of Essex, 1234-5.

The Countess of Essex, according to one account, was daughter of Robert and Guanora of Valoniis, and Robert was grandchild of Peter of Valoniis, founder of the Benedictine Priory of Binham in Norfolk, remains of the church of which are still standing. Sir Peter de Valoniis was also a Norman, and came to England with William the Conqueror, from whom he had a grant of no fewer than fifty-seven lordships or manors, scattered over six of the most important counties.[1]

But according to the family *Register of Panmure*, Sir Peter de Valoniis, founder of Binham Priory, had a son called Roger, who had six sons, of whom Philip de Valoniis was the fifth, and it was he who had a gift of Benvie, Panmure, and other lands in Forfarshire, from William the Lion. He was long High Chamberlain to that monarch; and, dying in 1215, was buried at Melrose, as was also his son William, "juxta sepulchrum patris sui."[2] William de Valoniis survived his father four years, and left an only child and heiress, called Christina, who, as before remarked, became the wife of Sir Peter of Maule. It was Sir William, the eldest son of this marriage, who did homage to King Edward I., and Sir Thomas, the younger son, fell defending the Castle of Brechin against the English in 1303.[3]

The first of these brothers is thus designed in the *Ragman Roll*—

Dominus Willielmus de Maule, miles.

He was then head or chief of the Maules of Panmure, also

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[1] Dugdale, *Baronage of England*, i. p. 441.

[2] *Chronica de Mailros*, pp. 121, 135.

[3] *Reg. de Panmure*, i. pp. v-xviii, for the detailed account, and references to the second volume.

Sheriff of Forfarshire at the death of King Alexander III., and a favourite with King Edward, who reduced the relief or entry-money payable on his succession to his Scottish estates from £122, 10s. to £40, a sum which ever afterwards became the taxed relief payable at the entry of an heir to Panmure.[1]

This knight's submission took place at St. Andrews, on the 22d of July 1291,[2] when the king went there to consult with Bishop Fraser regarding the settlement of the disputed monarchy. It is uncertain whether Sir William Maule was alive at the time of King Edward's second visit to Scotland in 1296, but most probably he was dead, for, as previously stated, not only did his brother, Sir Thomas, defend the Castle of Brechin against the English, but Sir William's son, Henry, was also so friendly to the cause of the Independence, that The Bruce conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. No person bearing the surname of Maule appears in the *Ragman Roll* at that period; and, from the fact of a late eminent local antiquary having seen a document which proved, as he believed, that the house of Panmure was leased to Anthony Beck, the celebrated Bishop of Durham, it is probable that the lands had been confiscated, and possessed for a time by King Edward's favourite prelate. Of this, however, no other or authentic record has been traced.

Sir Walter Maule, eldest son of Sir Henry, son of Sir William, was Governor of Kildrummy Castle in the time of King David II., and, as has been before noticed, he excambed the lands of Carnegie for those of Ballinhard with "John of Ballinhard," progenitor of the Carnegies of Forfarshire, of whom the Earl of Southesk is the chief.[3] Sir Walter also granted the chaplainry of Boath in Panbride, as well as the lands of Cairncorty, to the Cathedral Church of Brechin.[4]

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[1] *Reg. de Panmure*, ii. p. 150; Ruddiman's *Introd. to Anderson's Diplomata Scotia*, p. 225. The estate of Panmure was held under the original charter of King William the Lion, for providing half a soldier whenever demanded.

[2] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 16.

[3] *Supra*, vol. i. p. 86.

[4] About the year 1500, David Strachan of Carmyllie (an ancestor of whom acquired these lands in dowry with his wife, only daughter of Sir Henry Maule) was

Sir William, eldest son of Sir Walter Maule, married Marion, only child of Fleming of Biggar, by Lady Jane, daughter of Sir David Barclay of Brechin, and thus the Maules became related to the ancient Lords of Brechin, descendants of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of King William the Lion. The eldest son of this marriage fell at the battle of Harlaw, and is thus eulogised in a well-known ballad:—

> "The Knicht of Panmure, as was sene,
> A mortal man, in armour bricht;
> Sir Thomas Murray, stout and kene,
> Left to the world their last gudenicht."

But he left a son named Thomas, who by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Gray of Fowlis, had a posthumous son, also called Thomas, who carried on the succession; and on the execution of Walter, Earl of Athole, in 1437 (the Earl having held the estates of Brechin merely in virtue of his marriage with the heiress, Margaret Barclay), Sir Thomas advanced his claim to these, and led proof to show the validity of his title.[1] Still, although he proved himself the undoubted heir to the lordship, neither he nor his successors obtained possession of it. Indeed, from the influence which was brought to bear against him, Sir Thomas ultimately abandoned the claim, yet not until he had received certain portions of the lands, such as those of Leuchland, Hetherwick, Claleck, Jackston, and Staddockmore. The lordship itself was annexed to the Crown, but afterwards given to different parties at various times.[2]

In 1490, a third Sir Thomas confirmed the ancient grants of certain fishings at East Haven to the Abbey of Cupar, and

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the first to erect a church there. That church is believed to be the same edifice as is now in use, and is a strong substantial building of ashlar work. It is devoid of ornament, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Strachan mortified certain lands adjoining the Milltown to its support, with a garden, and common pasture for a specified number of cattle and sheep, to Malcolm Strubble, then chaplain of the church, and his successors in office, and in respect of this mass was to be said for the souls of the donor, his wife, and other relatives; the district, however, was not erected into a separate parish until 1609.—*Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. pp. 223 sq.

[1] *Reg. de Panmure*, i. p. xxiii, ii. pp. 200 sq.

[2] See APPENDIX No. XXVIII. for a short *Proprietary Index to Angus and the Mearns*, drawn up by our author, and printed as a specimen of what he had intended for a larger work.

had a Papal bull for erecting a chapel for divine service in his house of Panmure: the chapel was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.[1] His grandson and successor, also Sir Thomas, along with his wife and children, was received in confraternity with the Minorite Friars in Dundee for their prayers and masses. This, however, availed Sir Thomas little, for, in common with but too many of his countrymen, he fell at Flodden in 1513. There perhaps also fell his kinsman and vassal, Alexander Strachan of Carmyllie, who, a few years before (February 9, 1508), on being served heir to his father, granted a bond of manrent or personal service and attendance in favour of his superior. By this he bound himself, by the "holy Evangils touchit, lelely and truely" to become "man and retainer both in househald and outwith househald," on his own expense, to Sir Thomas and his heirs, whenever he was ordered "to ryd or gang," and to take part, as the deed goes on to say, "with my said maister in all his actions, causes, and quarrells, mowet or to be mowet be quhatsomevir person or persons in contrair to him."[2]

On the fall of Sir Thomas at Flodden, he was succeeded by his son Robert, who became remarkable for several acts of bravery, and was one of those who attempted to rescue King James V. out of the hands of the Earl of Arran. For this he subsequently had a remission, as he also had "for treasonably abiding from the army of Solway."[3] He opposed the marriage of Queen Mary and Prince Edward, and in 1547 was besieged in his house of Panmure, which he gallantly defended against the English; but being severely wounded, he was captured and carried prisoner to the Tower of London, where he was confined for about a year.

No sooner had he returned from captivity than he engaged in other broils, and, along with a company of armed followers, he went to Panlathy, and forcibly prevented a precept of ejectment from being served upon the tenants. The proceedings were raised by Thomas Douglas and Elizabeth Liddale, who were vassals of Maule, and Maule, favouring the tenantry, carried the officer and witnesses "to the Place of Panmure, and detained them in prison under captivity." For this outrage he and his followers were summoned to Edinburgh, and, having failed to appear, they were denounced rebels and put to the horn.[1]

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[1] *Reg. de Panmure*, ii. p. 275.

[2] *Ibid.* i. p. xxvi., ii. p. 263. Sir Thomas had a similar bond (Aug. 20, 1513) from David Liddal of Panlathy, who, it is probable, had also been at Flodden, to which "the seill of my cusin John Arbuthnot of Brychen" is appended.—*Ibid.* i. p. 292. A bond of manrent was also given to Sir Thomas for the lands of Benvie and Balruthrie, by Sir James Scrimgeour, Constable of Dundee, knight, and renewed in 1563.—*Reg. de Panmure*, ii. p. 313.

[3] Pitcairn, *Crim. Trials*, i. p. 256; *Reg. de Panmure*, ii. pp. 306 sq.

Robert Maule, who died in 1560, "wos ane man that had beine brought vpe rudlie vithout letters, sa that he could nather red nor vreit," and yet had, only two years before his death, obtained a grant of the bailiary of Barry from the Abbot and Convent of Balmerino for his own lifetime, and for nineteen years afterwards to his heirs.[2] During his time "he did caws build the hows of Panmore, as it is at this day." He was twice married, first to a daughter of Mercer of Aldie, and next to one of the Arbuthnot family. By the first he had three sons and two daughters; by the second, three sons and one daughter. The eldest son of the second marriage was father of Henry Maule of Melgund, who was an antiquary, and reputed author of a *History of the Picts*. Thomas, the eldest son of Robert Maule by Miss Mercer, was a staunch loyalist, fought on the king's side, was taken prisoner at the battle of Hadden-Rig, in Teviotdale, in 1542, and kept in captivity until after the death of James V. He was also at the battle of Pinkie, joined the Association in behalf of James VI. in 1567, and died in 1600 at an advanced age. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth, daughter of David, Earl of Crawford, by his wife Margaret Beaton; and secondly to Margaret, a daughter of Hallyburton of Pitcur, and widow of Ogilvy of Balfour. The first of these marriages is doubted by some genealogists, but the contract of marriage, dated at Balmerino, in Fife, 8th January 1526, and signed by the Earl of Crawford and Sir Robert Maule, is still extant. By that document it appears that the lady was to have £1000 "in tocher" from her father—a sum which was to be raised out of the rents of the lands of Stotfaulds, Fallhaws, Kirkhill, and Guildy, in the parish of Monikie; and Sir Robert of Panmure was to "put his son in the fee of all his lands present and to be gottyn," with certain reservations to himself and his wife.[1]

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[1] Pitcairn, *Crim. Trials*, i. p. 345. In *Reg. de Panmure*, i. pp. xxx sq., there is a very picturesque and curious account given of this Robert Maule, written apparently by a personal acquaintance.

[2] *Reg. de Panmure*, i. p. xxx, ii. p. 309.

Thomas had a family of eight sons and three daughters, all by his second wife. Robert, the fourth son, Commissary of St. Andrews, was one of the ablest antiquaries of his day, and, in addition to a history of the family of Maule, wrote a treatise in Latin, called *De Antiquitate Gentis Scotorum*, which was a stricture on certain misrepresentations that Camden published in his *Britannia*. He was followed in this by works of a like nature from the pens of Hume of Godscroft and of Drummond of Hawthornden, both of whom supported Mr. Maule's views. He left also a manuscript history of the Culdees; and, throughout all his writings he appears, in the language of the learned Crawford, to have been "one of the most strenuous asserters of the freedom and independency of Scotland." Thomas Maule, of Pitlivie and Ardownie, the next younger brother of the Commissary of St. Andrews, married Margaret, a daughter of the old family of Leighton of Usan, and had two sons. The eldest of these sons settled in Ireland, and became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Marquis of Ormond's regiment, and, after the Restoration, Surveyor-General of the Customs of Ireland. His grandson, Dr. Harry Maule, at one time Bishop of Cloyne, afterwards of Drummore, married Lady Elizabeth Barrie, daughter of the Earl of Barriemore, and his descendants to this day are men of influence and genius in that country.

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[1] Patrick, the eldest son of Thomas Maule and Margaret Hallyburton, who died in 1605, married Margaret, daughter of John Erskine of Dun, the celebrated Reformer. By her he had Patrick, who became the first Earl of Panmure.—*Reg. de Panmure*, i. pp. ccxii, ccxiii.

SECTION II.

Stand fast, and let our tyrants see
That fortitude is victory.
GOLDSMITH, *The Captivity.*

The first Earl of Panmure—Gifts from James VI. and Charles I.—Letter from Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia—The Earl's attachment to Charles I. and II.—Acquires the Abbacy of Arbroath, the Lordship of Brechin and Navar, and the Estates of the Earls of Kinghorn and Buchan—Letter from Charles II.—The Earl and his son, Lord Brechin, fined by Cromwell—The Earl's Death—His Last Will—Curious Contract of Marriage, etc.

THE first Earl of Panmure, who, as before shown, was the eldest son of Patrick Maule, by his wife, Margaret Erskine, may be said to have been the first of his family who exceeded their predecessors either in wealth or in influence. He inherited the noble spirit of loyalty which had all along been their reigning principle, and, being equally remarkable for humour and affability of disposition, was beloved both by the King and by the Court. He went to England with King James VI. in 1603, and became one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber. In addition to the very extensive patrimony to which he succeeded in the year 1605, King Charles conferred upon him in 1629 the Keepership of the Great Park of Eltham. But King James had previously awarded to him in 1590,[1] even while his father was alive, the important "heritable gift of the baillzierie of all and sundry the lands of the lordship and barony of Barrie," which, as before seen, had long been held by the Maules under the abbots of the Convent of Balmerino.

Within two months from the accession of Charles I., Mr. Maule received a charter of the lordship of Colleyweston, in Northamptonshire, worth about £2200 a year, and this he had, as stated in the charter, "in consideration of his good and faithful services" to the late king "of blessed memorie." With King James's daughter, Princess Elizabeth, who was afterwards

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[1] *Reg. de Panmure*, ii. p. 316.

Queen of Bohemia, and through whose issue the present reigning family of Great Britain succeeded to the throne, Maule was also in favour. In proof of this, and in gratitude for the services he had rendered to her royal father, the following letter, from the Queen to Mr. Maule, is preserved among the family muniments.[1] It is dated from the Hague, and runs thus:—

"GOOD M^{R} MAULE,—Those who the king my father held worthy of his service, I allwayse esteemd as best deservinge of my love, espesially such as haue given such testimony of theirs to meward as you haue done: wherfore wth thanks for y^{rs}, I returne you this in earnest of my kind acceptance, and assurance of my ready will to performe any thinge that god shall inable me, wherby I may expresse myselfe

"Your most assured frend,

"ELIZABETH.

"HAGH the 28th of 7^{ber} 1628."

Mr. Maule's friendship for King Charles was as strong as it had been for his royal father, for he remained steadfastly by him in his troubles and difficulties, until he was compelled by Parliament to leave him at Carisbrooke Castle. In consequence of this intimacy no one was better acquainted with the king's private life, and no one knew more of his sad career than Lord Panmure; and it is believed that notwithstanding the publication of the *Registrum* there are many valuable documents at Panmure House relating to that interesting period, the publication of which would throw much light upon its history.

In 1632, the king appointed Mr. Maule Sheriff of the county of Forfar, and in 1635 Depute of Admiralty "within the haill bounds, ports, creiks, and harbouries, as well by sea as land, betwixt the South Water and Bruchtie."[2] On the 3d of August 1646, during the king's sojourn at Newcastle, Mr. Maule was created a peer by the title of Earl of Panmure, Lord Maule of Brechin and of Navar.

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[1] *Reg. de Panmure*, ii. p. 319.

[2] *Ibid.* ii. p. 320.

In consequence of the Earl's attachment to the king, and of his son Harry's having raised and commanded a troop of horse in favour of that unhappy prince, they were fined by Cromwell in the *cumulo* sum of £12,500, which, with only one exception, was the largest fine imposed upon any of the Scottish nobility of the period, and more than double that of any of the others.[1] Although this fact proves that the Earl of Panmure possessed great wealth, it may be added that, apart from the immense estates of which he was the natural heir, and besides those given to him by King Charles I. in England, he purchased the lordship of Brechin and Navar in Angus in 1634, and also the Abbacy of Arbroath in 1642. This latter possession alone included the right of patronage to no fewer than thirty-two churches, and also the superiority of the lands which belonged to the Abbey, and were scattered over a great number of the counties of Scotland.

Besides these extensive possessions, he also acquired "the whole lands of the estates of the Earls of Kinghorn and Buchan," in the counties of Forfar and Banff. The former of these, in June 1653, "were duely and lawfully apprysed frae Patrick, Earle of Kinghorn, and judicially sold, assigned, adjudged, and disponed" to the Earl of Panmure, for the sum of 134,126 merks Scots, as principal, and 6700 merks of sheriffs' fee. Sasine, taken at the manour-place of Glamis, was to be sufficient for the whole lands, teinds, fishings, and others, which were to be held by the Earl of Panmure and his successors, on the provision that the Earl of Kinghorn, or his heirs, should receive back the lands "how soon the whole shall be redeemed by him or them." The Earl of Panmure disponed the estates of Kinghorn and Buchan to his eldest son, Lord Brechin, in March 1661; and, in January 1663, two years afterwards, the latter, who had meanwhile succeeded as second Earl of Panmure, made over the former estates to his nephew, the Earl of Kinghorn. Lord Panmure was at the same time infeft in the lands of the Newton of Glamis.[1]

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[1] Crawford, *Officers of State*, pp. 457-8.

When the first Earl of Panmure was dismissed from Carisbrooke Castle, he retired to his country seat, and took little part in the events which followed ; but when, on the return of King Charles II. from the Hague, an ineffectual attempt was made to place him securely on the English throne, the Earl's services and interest were again solicited both by the Estates and by royal letter, the latter being dated from the camp at Stirling, 28th July 1651. After urging the Earl to do his utmost in the shire of Forfar, on behalf of the Restoration, this interesting document says—"All is now at the stake—Religion, the Liberty of this ancient Kingdome, our Honour and Person, your own particular fortune, and all that can be dear to a man of Honour : Wee expect at this time, that you will bestir yourself, and that you will consider nothing but what may sett up the Army again, and make it in a condition to protect the parts of the Kingdome that are yet free from the Enemy ; and, with the blessing of God, to recover the rest from the Slavery they now lye under. Wee are confident you have so much sense of the credite of the Kingdome, and of your own, and will be so worthy of the Honour of your family, and what you have inherited from your predicessors, That we shall see the effect of your dilligence and forwardness at this time, which we will always remember very graciously."[2]

Eight days previous to the date of the king's letter, Lord Brechin was wounded at the engagement of Inverkeithing, and "the most part of his regiment killed and dissipated." He had before served at the equally luckless battle of Dunbar, and at both places the king's party were routed by General Monck. The Earl himself was now nearly seventy years of age, and although he was not personally engaged in any of these transactions, it is certain that he and his son continued staunch supporters of royalty so long as they lived. It is also pleasing to know that the Earl himself survived to witness the overthrow of a factious Government, and to participate, though but for a short period, in the happy results of the Restoration.

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[1] *Reg. de Panmure*, ii. pp. 331 sq.

[2] *Ibid.* ii. p. 329.

This noble royalist died the year after that memorable event, and by his own desire was buried in the family aisle at the church of Panbride, "without pomp or solemnity," which, as he quaintly remarks in his last will and testament, "is properer for the Living than the Dead." He left 500 merks to the poor of the parish of Panbride, stating, as he did so, that it should be strictly applied "as his executors shall think fit, and not to be at the disposal of the minister and kirk session." He also bound his son to build a new house at Panmure, and to repair the family burial aisle, as "through the confusions and hardness of the times" he himself had been unable to do either.

Earl Patrick was thrice married, first to Frances, "the dearly beloved child of Sir Edward Stanhope of Grimston, in Yorkshire, and of his wife Susan Marburie;" his second wife was Mary Waldrone, maid of honour to the Queen of Charles I., and his third was Lady Mary Erskine, dowager Countess of Marischal. His first wife alone left issue; and it appears that the Earl married his third wife soon after his eldest daughter became Countess of Northesk. The marriage contract betwixt him and the Dowager Countess of Marischal (married July 8, 1639) is curious, and goes on to state that their "Resolution of marriage is without worldly ends, and meerlie from a religious affection, whereby that they may live together to enjoy the Company and Conversation of each other, and to witness the same, Seeing that either of them has sufficient Estate and meines of their owne, without being burthensome to one ane other."

They seem to have agreed to live a life of independence together, so far as pecuniary matters went, for each was to pay an equal proportion of the ordinary expense of house-keeping, both in servants' wages and other matters. They also agreed

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[1] *Reg. de Panmure*, ii. p. 331.

to have a certain number of servants each; and if it should happen at any time that either of them exceeded the number agreed upon, or if by that, or any other means, the difference of their individual expense was "considerable," the party incurring the expense was bound to "contribute to the Charge of the House proportionally, without any consideration of their yearly fee or wages."[1]

SECTION III.

We fear'd no harm, and no alarm,
No word was spoke of dangers:
We joined the dance, and kissed the lance,
And swore us foes to strangers.

BALLAD OF AUCHINDOWN.

Death of the second and third Earls of Panmure—The favour of the fourth Earl for the Stuarts—Letter from King James VII.—Letter from Louis XIV. of France—The Battle of Sheriffmuir—Letter from the Chevalier de St. George—The Earl retires to the Continent—Letter from King James VIII. conferring the Order of the Thistle upon the Earl—Letter from Cardinal Gualter—The Earl's taste for Literature—His Death.

THE important part which George, Lord Brechin, afterwards second Earl of Panmure, took in the cause of King Charles II. has been already adverted to. He married Lady Jane Campbell, eldest daughter of the Earl of Loudon, by whom he had three sons and a daughter that reached maturity. The eldest two sons succeeded as third and fourth Earls respectively, and the third son was the brave Harry Maule of Kelly. Earl George, having implicit confidence in his Countess, not only left her "the use of the third of all his moveables in all his houses duering her widowity," but also appointed her sole "tuterix of his children in pupillarity."[2] Before and after the death of her husband, Countess Jane resided at Ardestie in the parish of Monikie, where some of the carved stones which ornamented the dwelling-house still exist, and among them is a door or window lintel bearing her initials, C. I. C. P., and date 1688.[1] Some of her family were born there.

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[1] *Reg. de Panmure*, i. p. xli; ii. p. 322-3.

[2] *Ibid.* ii. p. 339.

Countess Jane survived the death of her eldest son several years, and lived to see her second son succeed to the estates and titles of Panmure, as also his union with Lady Margaret, youngest daughter of the Duke of Hamilton. The contract of this marriage is dated at Holyrood Palace, 5th February 1687, and within a month thereafter, in consequence of the Earl's adherence to the cause of Protestantism, he was "laid aside" from the Privy Councils of King James VII.[2] Still, notwithstanding this step on the part of the king, Lord Panmure not only continued to support his cause, but, on the coronation of William and Mary, he refused to take the oath of allegiance, and never again sat in Parliament.

Whatever had been the king's opinion of Lord Panmure's conduct, it appears to have been appreciated by his son and the latter's supporters, as is shown by the following letter which the young Prince, the future Chevalier de St. George, addressed to the Earl:[3]—

"St. Germains, June 24, 1706.

"The constant and singular prooffs you have given of your Loyalty and fidelity to me do well deserve to be remembered by me. Haveing got a safe occasion of sending to my freinds where you are, I make use of it to write you this note, to let you know how sensible I am of all you have done and suffered on my account. I say nothing to you of my own affairs, referring to what I write to you and my other freinds, which will be communicated to you by the countess of Erroll, and so will say no more now, but assure you of my kindness, and of the desire I have to be in a condition of rewarding you for all your services, James R.

"For the Earl of Panmure."

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[1] Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, p. 386 *n.*

[2] *Reg. de Panmure*, i. p. xlvii.

[3] *Ibid.* ii. p. 346.

While feeling a warm attachment to the Stuarts, the Earl of Panmure entertained, as many of the contemporary nobles did, a deep aversion to the Union of the kingdoms, and on this account was in communication with the friends of the exiled family on the Continent. So early as 1707, the Earl had a correspondence with the King of France upon the subject, and the following letter, in the handwriting of the celebrated Colbert, shows how Louis respected the Earl, and what confidence he reposed in the leaders of the rebellion :—

"À MONSIEUR LE COMTE DE PANMUYR.

"Monsieur le Comte de Panmuyr : Les preuves que vous avez donné de vostre zele et de votre fidelité ne me laissant aucun lieu de douter de vos sentiments, et que vous n'appreniez avec plaisir par le Colonel Hoock ceux que j'ay toujours eu pour vostre nation, et combien je desire de luy faire connoitre l'amitie que j'ay pour elle, et le souvenir de ses anciennes alliances avec ma couronne. Je me remets à ce qu'il vous en dira encore plus particulierement et aux assurances qu'il vous donnera de mon estime et de mon affection. Sur ce je prie Dieu qu'il vous ayt Monsieur le Comte de Panmuyr en sa sainte garde.

"Ecrit à Marly le 9 Mars 1707. "LOUIS.
"COLBERT."[1]

On the death of Queen Anne, which occurred suddenly on the 1st of August 1714,[2] the time arrived for setting forward the claim of the Stuarts, and although no opposition was publicly shown to the settlement on King George I., private negotiations were being made in favour of the Stuarts, by ascertaining the feelings of the Highland chiefs and the number of arms which each party was likely to muster. As soon as affairs were supposed to be in proper training, the Earl of Mar, then in the Government, paid court to King George on one day, and on the next went to Scotland, where he raised an army to dethrone him. Mar planted the standard of rebellion at Castleton of Braemar, on the 6th of September 1715. Although the Earl of Panmure was not there in person, he was far from idle in Angus, and with the view of strengthening the cause of the Stuarts he bought the lands of Edzell, Glenesk, and Lethnot, from "the last of the Lindsays of Edzell."[1] It was also through his influence, that many of the gentlemen in Forfarshire joined the Chevalier, whom the Earl himself proclaimed *King* at the market-cross of Brechin.

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[1] APPENDIX No. XXVII. (2.)

[2] The change of styles has transferred this from the 12th, as we still find it dated.

It were idle here to recount the incidents which took place in the country between the breaking out of the rebellion and the battle of Sheriffmuir, as with these almost every reader is familiar. The part which the Earl of Panmure and his brother, Harry Maule of Kelly, took in that engagement, was of a singularly brave, decided, and honourable character. The Earl was severely wounded in the conflict, and, if it had not been for the intrepidity of his brother, who discovered him lying fainting and helpless in a field near the scene of battle, the Earl would have fallen into the hands of the enemy. This incident has been variously related, and is thus celebrated by the Jacobite minstrel :—

"Brave Mar and Panmure
Were firm, I am sure ;
The latter was kidnapt awa', man,
With brisk men about
Brave Harry retook
His brother, and laugh'd at them a', man."[2]

The battle of Sheriffmuir being rather undecided in its issue, it was supposed that the presence of the Chevalier would inspire the troops with fresh courage, and he was advised to appear in Scotland. Accordingly he landed from France on the 22d of December, and, passing from Peterhead to the south, was entertained by the Earl of Panmure at Brechin Castle, on the 2d of January 1716. The Chevalier a few days afterwards joined the camp at Perth, and issued several edicts and proclamations. Among the rest there was one regarding his own coronation, which he settled to take place at Scone on the 23d, but this ceremony was never performed. Only the day before the proposed ceremonial, the Prince wrote to the Earl the following letter, which, for liberality of sentiment, manly feeling, and gratitude of heart, would do credit to a prince of any age or country:—

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[1] Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, p. 145.

[2] The rescue is very graphically related in *Reg. de Panmure*, i. pp. xlix, l.

"Scoon, 22 Jan. 1716.

"I received this day yours of the 19 by Mr. Blair, who delivered your Commissions to me, and am truely sensible of the zeal you shew me therein; I hope you will allwayes continue to give me your advice and opinion, which on all other occasions I shall take as kindly as I do now. I believe our Catholicks had no thoughts of doing any thing extraordinary next Thursday, but my own modesty in those matters must and shall be their rule, as it ought to be a sufficient proof to all reasonable people, of the emptyness of those apprehensions they may have been prepossessed with in relation to Religion. It is over the hearts of my subjects, and not their consciences that I am desirous to reigne,—and if my moderation, and all the assurances they have received on that head do not meet with suitable returns, it may be my misfortune, but can never be my fault: they may be now, if they please, a free and happie people, and I am in great hopes they will at length open their eyes, and putt themselves an end to all their misfortunes. The enimy make all preparations for marching, and we are preparing to receive them, but how the weather will allow of any motion on either side, I do not well understand. However, in that particular wee are on equall termes, tho' not in others, but Courage and Zeal will, I hope, supply the want of numbers. I shall be sure to consider of the other points of your message. Pray remember me with all kindness to Lady Panmure, and be assured, both of you, of my particular esteem and kindness. JAMES R."

The attack alluded to in this excellent letter never came off. The inequality of the rebels in point of numbers—a fact, it will be seen, which the Prince refers to with evident concern—and the disaffection which reigned throughout the camp, rendered retreat unavoidable. Accordingly, on the 31st of January, the army commenced a northward march, and the Chevalier, as has been already more fully noticed, re-embarked for France, unknown to all save some of the leaders, and accompanied by Mar and only a few others.

At this time the Earl of Panmure was in the prime of life, being only forty-eight years of age. Like many of those who followed the same unfortunate cause, his estates were confiscated, and he himself escaped abroad; since that period, it is said, the West Gate, or old principal entrance to the grounds of Panmure, has never been opened. It was while thus surrounded by misfortune, and an exile from his native country, that the Earl received from the Prince, for whose cause he was suffering, a graceful acknowledgment of his services, in the following remarkable letter, conferring upon him the rank of a knight of the ancient Order of the Thistle. While it could not fail to be gratifying to the feelings of the nobleman to whom it was addressed, it is perhaps one of the most melancholy instances that is to be found of the desire, yet inability of a Prince, to confer honour upon a trusty follower:—

"JAMES R.

"Whereas we are resolved to bestow on you, our Right Trustie and right well-beloved Cousin and Councellour, James Earle of Panmure, the most noble and most ancient Order of the Thistle, as a mark of our Royal favour for your Eminent services to us, particularly your continued firmness to the interest of our dearest father, James the Second, of pious memory, and to us since our accession to the throne of our ancestors; and also your remarkable signalizeing yourself of late in our service, by levying a regiment of ffoot in conjunction with the rest of our loyall subjects of our ancient kingdome of Scotland, so gallantly behaveing yourself in the Batle of Shiriffmure, to the great danger of your Life, by your dangerous wounds, and great effusion of Blood: And it being impossible in our present situation, to observe the ordinary ceremony in the Election and Installation of the Knights of the said Order, We doe therefor, by these presents, Dispense for the present with your being Elected and Installed, and doe hereby Impower you to wear all the Ensignes of the said most noble and most ancient order of the Thistle, as if you had been actually elected and Installed, with all the ceremonys thereto belonging. Given under our Royal hand and Signet (for want of the seall of the said Order) at our Court of Avignon, the Eight day of Aprile, the year of our Lord 1716, and of our Reign the 15th. By his Majesty's Command. MAR.

"To our Right Trusty and Right well-beloved
Cousin and Councellour, James Earle of Panmure, etc."

When the exiled Earl went to the Continent, he enjoyed, as being himself a person of learning, and having a taste for literature, the friendship and society of some of the most celebrated men of the different countries in which he travelled. Of this no better instance can be given than the following letter by Cardinal Gualter. It was sent after the Earl to Urbino, and explained an apparent want of courtesy on the part of the Cardinal, who had called indeed upon the Earl at his lodgings, but found that he had newly left Rome.

"À ROME, le 17 Jullet 1717.

"Je suis dans une veritable confusion Milord de vous devoir faire mes très humbles actions des graces de toutes les bontez que vous avez eu pour moy pendant vostre sejour à

Rome par cette lettre, puisque j'avois souhaité de m'acquitter ce devoir en personne. On m'avoit supposé que vous ne partiriez de Rome que Dimanche la nuit. Je me rendis ce mesme jour à vostre porte, mais j'eus la mortification d'apprendre que vous étiez deja parti. Je vous supplie de recevoir en échange les protestations sinceres que je vous fais par celles ici de ma reconnoissance et de mon attachment respectueuse et d'etre persuadé que personne ne vous honnore plus parfaitement et n'est à vous avec plus de sincérité et de veneration Milord que

"Le Cardinal Gualterio."[1]

For a time the Earl had no fixed place of residence, but he latterly settled in France. While there, among various pursuits of a literary character, he made collections of charters and other muniments relating to his predecessors, the Maules and the Valoniis of Normandy. These documents were afterwards arranged by Mr. Crawford, author of the *Peerage*, *Lives of the Officers of State of Scotland*, etc., and now form the two volumes of the *Registrum de Panmure*, so frequently cited. It is a most valuable and authentic family history, extending from 1066 to 1733, when the manuscript was completed. It is enriched by several beautiful heraldic illuminations and drawings of ancient family tombs, which were executed in France under the eye of the forfeited Earl.[2]

At the time of the forfeiture the rental of the estates of Panmure, besides services, and the patronages of the Abbacy of Arbroath, amounted to £3456 a year, being the most valuable of the confiscated properties of 1716.[3] While mentioning this fact, it is only fair to the Government of the period to add, that the estates were offered back to the Earl on two different occasions, provided only he would return to Britain, and take the oath of allegiance to the House of Hanover. This, however, he declined to do, and, remaining an exile for life, he died at Paris on the 11th day of April 1723. His Countess survived until 1731, having participated in the provisions of the Act of 1717, by which she and the ladies of the other forfeited nobles had a sum settled upon them for life, the same as they would have enjoyed had their husbands been naturally dead. In honour of his union with this lady, the Earl erected near Panmure House a rustic stone pillar, about forty feet high, and surmounted by a vase. Near the top is the following simple inscription:—

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[1] Appendix No. xxvii. (3).

[2] For the use of this valuable ms., and many others, of which he took advantage in the preparation of this work, the author was indebted to the kindness of Lord Panmure. From these sources many interesting facts, not before noticed, have been obtained, not only regarding the history of the family of Panmure, but of the county of Forfar in general. The *Registrum de Panmure* was printed for private distribution in 1874. See Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, p. 144.

[3] For the sale, see *Reg. de Panmure*, i. pp. lix sq., ii. 347 sq.; Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, pp. 57, 145.

"JAMES EARLE OF PANMURE, 1694.
MARGARET COUNTES OF PANMURE, 1694."

SECTION IV.

And Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude;
Where with her best nurse, Contemplation,
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings.

MILTON, *Comus.*

Harry Maule of Kelly—His literary taste—Marriage of Lady Jane Maule to Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie—The Hon. William Maule created Earl of Panmure—Purchases back the Panmure Estates—His Will and Death—Succeeded by the Earl of Dalhousie—Succession of the Hon. William Ramsay Maule—Created a British Peer—His Family and Death—Succession of the Hon. Fox Maule—Restoration of Panmure House—Early Notices of it—Its Library, etc.

THE feelings and sympathies of the Honourable Harry Maule of Kelly appear to have been very similar to those of his brother, the forfeited Earl, and being a member of the Convention of Estates in 1689, he left the Assembly when they determined upon the forfeiture of King James VII. He had also a taste for the study of Scottish antiquities and history, and to his friendship with Father Innes and Mr. George Crawford is to be attributed, in a great measure, the existence at Panmure of the celebrated Haddington Collections, the *Panmure Miscellanies*, and a variety of other MSS., that are well known to Scottish antiquaries, and have been so largely drawn upon by the Bannatyne, Spalding, and other literary Clubs.

Mr. Maule was twice married, first to Lady Mary Fleming, daughter to the Earl of Wigton, and by her had three sons and two daughters; and next to Anne, second daughter of Lindsay Crawford of Kilbirney, who bore to him four sons and one daughter. The whole of the second family died unmarried; and so also did all the members of the first, except the eldest daughter, Lady Jean Maule, who became the wife of George Lord Ramsay, eldest son of the sixth Earl of Dalhousie, and from this marriage is descended the present representative of the Panmure and Dalhousie families. Allan Ramsay, the poet, claimed descent from Dalhousie; and on the occasion of the marriage wrote an ode, in which he thus alludes to the antiquity and loyalty of both families:—

> "Both from the line of patriots rise,
> Chiefs of DALHOUSIE and PANMURE;
> Whose loyal fames shall stains despise
> While ocean flows and orbs endure."

William, youngest son of Harry Maule of Kelly by his first marriage, and brother to Lady Ramsay, was an officer of distinction in the Flemish wars, and rose to the rank of a general. He represented the county of Forfar in Parliament for the long period of fifty-seven years; and on the 6th of April 1743 was created Earl of Panmure of Forth, and Viscount Maule of Whitechurch, in the Irish peerage, with remainder to the heirs-male of his own body, and to those of his brother, John Maule, of Inverkeilor. Both the Earl and his brother died unmarried, and the titles became extinct on the death of the former, 4th January 1782.

Earl William having acquired considerable riches, bought back the forfeited estates of his ancestors in 1764, for the sum of £49,157, 18s. 4d. sterling. He added to them several other lands, and in 1779 executed a settlement of his landed property in favour of his brother, John Maule (who predeceased him in 1781), and of his nephew, George, Earl of Dalhousie, in liferent, and of the Earl's second son and other sons in their order, in fee. It was in virtue of this entail, that the Hon. William Ramsay Maule, afterwards created Lord Panmure, succeeded as second son of the eighth Earl of Dalhousie, and grandson of Lady Jean Maule, to the estates of Panmure on the death of his father in 1787, at the time when he was only in the sixteenth year of his age.

Lord Panmure, who died at Brechin Castle, on the 13th of April 1852, was buried, by his own desire, in the parish churchyard of Brechin. He was remarkable for liberality in politics, having died "father of Reform in Scotland;" and from his encouragement of the fine arts, his numerous private charities, and his gifts to the public institutions of Forfarshire his name will long continue to be remembered. He represented that county in Parliament from 1796 till 1831, when he was elevated to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Panmure of Brechin and Navar. By his amiable lady, Patricia Heron, daughter of Gilbert Gordon of Halleaths, he had three sons and seven daughters.[1]

The distinguished part which the eldest son, Fox Maule, afterwards eleventh Earl of Dalhousie, took in politics, from the time he was returned by the Liberal party for the county of Perth in 1835, down to his succession to the peerage and consequent removal to the House of Lords, is matter of history and known to all: the support he gave to his party was warm, steady, and consistent. After he obtained the title and estates in 1852, he became still more famous, and, as Secretary of War, from February 1855 to February 1858, during part of the Russian campaign and the revolts in India, it was universally acknowledged that he rendered signal service to the country. In consequence of the many salutary measures which he introduced for the improvement of the army, he gained the enviable appellation of "The Soldiers' Friend."

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[1] The family details are given in Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, pp. 148 sq.

It may here be mentioned that, in appreciation of his Lordship's services in his official capacity, but more particularly from the respect with which he was held in his native county, of which he was Lord-Lieutenant, he was entertained during his short stay there in the autumn of 1856, to two public banquets. The first was given by a number of his Lordship's tenantry, the other by the freeholders and gentlemen of the county.[1] Both demonstrations were most spontaneous and hearty, the latter, as may be supposed, bearing much more of a political character than the first.

During the period his Lordship held the office of War Minister, Her Majesty appointed him a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath. He had been created, in 1853, a Knight of the Order of the Thistle, and, soon afterwards, Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland. While in the House of Commons he was appointed to the important posts of a Privy Councillor, Under-Secretary for the Home Department, Secretary-at-War, and President of the Board of Control. He died in 1874, and, having no issue, was succeeded by his cousin, the twelfth Earl, who had the peerage only six years, when the present Earl, the eldest of four sons, came to the title at his father's death.[2]

As remarked in a previous chapter, Fox Maule's favourite residence was Brechin Castle, which prior to the death of his brother, Colonel Maule, was mostly occupied by the latter. Panmure House being the only other suitable place of residence upon the estates, his Lordship had it remodelled in a superb and imposing style of architecture, with a view of making it his own principal seat. Whatever could contribute to comfort and luxury was adopted in the plan of the house; while the surrounding grounds, and more particularly the gardens, were laid out in a style of grandeur scarcely surpassed in Scotland.[1]

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[1] The first of these banquets was held October 2, 1856, in a marquee, erected within the flower garden at Edzell Castle. It was confined chiefly to the tenantry of the northern district of the estate, which includes the parishes of Brechin, Edzell, Lethnot and Navar, Lochlee, and Kinnell. There were about 200 persons present, presided over by Mr. David Robertson, farmer, Westside. The county banquet was held in the Hall of the Market-place, Arbroath, on 30th December following. It was attended by about 1000 persons, Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., M.P., Convener of the County, being chairman. *Supra*, vol. i. p. 237.

[2] Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, pp. 148-49.

The old Castle of Panmure stood upon a rising ground to the south of the present house and overlooked the Cararra Den. Ruins of the older castle still remain, but no record exists of the time when it was erected. The house built by Earl George was in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and Mr. Ochterlony, who wrote about the time it was built, says it "is thought by many, except Halyruidhouse, the best house in the kingdome of Scotland."[2] Nor, nearly a century afterwards, was the appearance of Panmure mentioned in less laudatory terms, for Mr. Pennant calls it "a large and excellent house, surrounded by vast plantations."[3] But those plantations, which were spoken of so favourably, are unfortunately no longer to be seen, and the neighbourhood of the house, compared with what it was, is bleak and dreary.

At that time the interior was no less attractive than the exterior. It contained some excellent family paintings, the best of which have been noticed by Mr. Pennant, and it could also at one time boast of one of the most valuable libraries in the north. This had been formed by the collections of several generations, principally, as before noticed, through the influence of the forfeited Earl, Commissary Maule of St. Andrews, and Harry Maule of Kelly. Besides the most approved editions of the classics, and books on history and general literature, there were many valuable manuscripts. In proof of the importance of the library, and the taste of the family in literature, the following remarks by Mr. Thomas Innes need only be quoted. "No private family," says that excellent authority, "hath shown greater zeal for retrieving the historical and other monuments of their country, than that of *Panmure;* which, besides an ancient *Scotichronicon*, is in possession of the original chartularies of *St. Andrews* and of *Brechin*, and of copies of almost all the other chartularies remaining, with a rare collection of original writs of the abbeys and other valuable monuments."[1]

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[1] For a detailed account, and an engraving of the present House of Panmure, etc., see *The Builder*.

[2] *Spot. Miscell.* i. 347; Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, p. 383.

[3] Pennant, *Tour in Scotland* in 1762, p. 129.

From this library some of the most important of the *Chartularies* and *Miscellanies* of the Bannatyne, Maitland, and Spalding Clubs have been printed; but besides these there are still a number of interesting MSS. which have not yet seen the light. Since the death of William, Lord Panmure, in 1852, the library has been enriched by the Inventory and Memorandum Books of the York Buildings Company, relating to the forfeited estates of Panmure, Southesk, and Marischal, in 1729, etc., in two volumes folio, MS. (from which several extracts were made, for the first time, in the first edition of this work),[2] by complete sets of the Bannatyne Club books, and also by the Correspondence of Mr. George Thomson and Burns, which contains numerous characteristic letters and poems in the poet's handwriting.

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[1] *Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of Scotland*, p. 585.
[2] *Supra*, vol. i. p. 38.

CHAPTER II.

The Umphravilles; Leightons; Fentons; Beatons; and Grahams.

SECTION I.

Old times were changed, old manners gone:
A stranger filled the Stuart's throne.
SCOTT, *Lay of the Last Minstrel.*

THE UMPHRAVILLES, EARLS OF ANGUS.

The Celtic Earls of Angus, and their Gifts to the Abbey of Arbroath—Countess Maude—Her marriage with Gilbert de Umphraville—Forfeiture of the Umphravilles—Sir John Stewart created Earl of Angus—The Douglases succeed to the Titles and Estates—Castle of Mains—Old Kirkyard, etc.

IT need scarcely be said that the Norman family of Umphraville had great power in England from an early date. The first recorded of them, called *Robert with the Beard*, was a kinsman of William the Conqueror, and obtained from him a grant of the lordship, valley, and forest of Riddesdale, in Northumberland, which he held on the remarkable tenure "of defending that part of the country for ever, from Enemies and Wolves, with that Sword which King William had by his side when he entered Northumberland."[1] From "Robert with the Beard," Gilbert, husband of Maude, or Matilda, Countess of Angus, was the fifth in direct succession. Her son,

Gilbert comes de Anegos,

did homage to King Edward upon the green opposite to the Castle of Norham on the Tweed, on the 13th of June 1291.[2]

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[1] Dugdale, *Baronage of England*, ii. p. 504.

[2] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 9.

From that time he became a staunch supporter of the English, occasionally followed in the suite of the king, and accompanied him to France in 1294, with a band of retainers, who were well fitted with horse and armour.[1]

At the time of the death of Margaret of Norway, Gilbert de Umphraville, as before seen, was Governor of the castles of Dundee and Forfar and of the whole territory of Angus, and was the only person of note in Scotland who offered opposition to King Edward's receiving sasine of the fortresses of the kingdom. On being summoned to the Parliament of England, in 1295, by his Scottish title of Earl of Angus, the lawyers refused to acknowledge him until he produced the king's writ. He died in the first year of King Edward II., and was succeeded in his titles and estates by his son Robert, then about thirty years of age. About seven years before his death he founded, as was then customary, a chantry for two priests to celebrate a daily service in the Chapel of Our Lady, within his Castle of Prudhow, and towards the support of this foundation he gave various grants of land.

Robert of Umphraville was first appointed joint, then sole Guardian of Scotland, by King Edward, and although he was subsequently forfeited by Bruce, he continued to bear the ancient title of Angus, and was one of the Commissioners of England who treated with Scotland for a truce. He died about 1326. His eldest son and successor, Gilbert, was among the disinherited barons who invaded Scotland in 1332, fought at the battle of Dupplin, and was one of the chief in command at Durham in 1346. Neither Thomas, his half-brother and successor, nor his nephew Thomas, nor his grand-nephew Gilbert—the latter of whom was a Knight of the Garter, and died a bachelor in 1436—assumed the ancient title of Angus, but all the three were lords of the original properties in England.[2] On the death of the last-named, Walter of Talbois, grandson of Robert of Umphraville and third Earl of Angus of that name, succeeded to those extensive possessions.

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[1] *Ragman Rolls*, pp. 27-37; Dugdale, *Baronage of England*, i. p. 505; Chalmers, *Caled.* i. p. 510.

[2] Douglas, *Peer.*, i. pp. 63-4.

Of the history of the most ancient Earls of Angus, from whom Countess Maude or Matilda was directly descended, little is to be relied upon until about the middle of the twelfth century, when Earl Gillebride appears as a witness to charters by Robert, Bishop of St. Andrews, and by King Malcolm IV.[1] It is true that, according to Chalmers, they were descended from the old Celtic Maormors or Earls of the district, the first named of whom was Dubican, son of Indrechtaig, who died in the year 939.[2] As stated by Martin of Clermont, Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, who flourished in the time of Malcolm Canmore, and lived after 1120, married Finella, sister of the Thane of the Mearns, by whom he had Gillebride, the contemporary of David I. and Malcolm IV.

Earl Gillebride fought at the battle of the Standard in 1138, and in 1174 he was one of those who agreed to the surrender of the independence of the kingdom for the release of King William, an act which proved so fatal to the interests of the nation at an after period. From the *Chartulary of Arbroath*, the first volume of which affords evidence of five generations of that family, we are enabled to correct and add to their previously printed genealogy. According to that authority, Gillebride was alive in 1187, and was succeeded by his eldest son Gilchrist, whom we find, for the first time, in 1198, assuming the title of Earl of Angus.[3]

It ought to be remarked that during the lifetime of Gillebride, his fourth son, Adam, in witnessing the gift of the church of Fothmuref, or Barry, by William the Lion to the Abbey of Arbroath, is styled, during the lifetime of both his father and elder brother, "Adam, comes de Anegus."[4]

It appears that Gillebride, sometime before the foundation of the Abbey of Arbroath, contemplated erecting a hospital near Broughty-Ferry, for in his charter of the lands and fishings of Portincraig to the Monastery of Arbroath, mention is made to that effect, though the matter seems never to have gone further, owing perhaps to the king's foundation at Arbroath.[1] It may be observed that, though the name of Portincraig is now given only, and that indeed rarely, to the headland on the Fife side of the Tay, it appears to have been then the name by which the district now occupied by Broughty-Ferry, as well as the adjoining lands in Forfarshire, was known.

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[1] *Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, pp. 129-34.

[2] Chalmers, *Caled.* i. p. 452.

[3] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* pp. 14, 103.

[4] *Ibid.* p. 18.

Earl Gillebride, who is said to have married a sister of King William the Lion, had several sons, and between the years 1200 and 1207, Earl Gilchrist, his successor, became one of the chief donors to his uncle's favourite monastery. Among various other gifts to that house he made over the churches of Monifod, or Monifieth;[2] Muraus, or Murroes; Strathdechtyn-Comitis, now better known as Mains, and Kerimor. To the charters of the first three, both Gilbert, brother of Earl Gilchrist, and his son Duncan, are witnesses.[3] Earl Gilchrist died sometime between the years 1207 and 1211, as about the latter date Earl Duncan confirmed the previous grant of Portincraig, to which his brother Angus is a witness.[4] Earl Duncan appears to have died before 1214, as about that time Earl Malcolm gave a charter of lands in the territory of Kirriemuir to the monks of Arbroath. This was witnessed by his brother Hugh, but of him and of Earl Malcolm's sons, Angus and Adam, who were also witnesses to his confirmation of the lands of Portincraig and of the above-mentioned churches, no mention is made by genealogists.[5]

Earl Malcolm also granted the Abthein lands of Monifieth to the Monastery of Arbroath. By Mary, daughter and heiress of

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[1] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 34.

[2] In *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* ii. pp. 68-9, there is an interesting account of coins belonging to the 13th and 14th centuries being found on the south side of the church of Monifieth, and *Ibid.* pp. 445-7 has an account of the Church and the archæology of the district.

[3] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* pp. 29-31.

[4] *Ibid.* p. 36.

[5] *Ibid.* pp. 37-34.

Mains Castle and Kirkyard

Sir Humphrey de Berkeley, knight, he had Matilda or Maude, Countess of Angus, the wife of Gilbert of Umphraville. In 1242-3, Countess Maude confirmed the charters of all the churches above-named, and also gave the monks of Arbroath a toft and croft of land at Monifieth: another of her charters is witnessed by both the vicar and the abbot of Monifieth.[1]

Such is a brief account of this ancient family down to the time of its failure in the direct line with Countess Maude, and again of its revival and fall in the English family of Umphraville. After the latter period the succession to the titles and estates of Angus appears to have devolved on heirs-whatsoever; and, so late as 1251, which, however, is the latest trace of a direct male descendant of the old family, we have Angus, son of Gillebride, in the lifetime of Countess Maude, witnessing the perambulation of the lands of Tarves, which belonged to the Abbot of Arbroath and the Countess of Buchan.[2]

Soon after the forfeiture of Robert of Umphraville as Earl of Angus, the title was conferred upon Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, grandson of the brave knight of that name who fell at the battle of Falkirk. Sir John first appears under the title of Earl of Angus in 1359, and in consequence of the failure of male issue in his grandson Thomas, the third Earl, the title and estates devolved on his granddaughter, Margaret. Her only son, by her second marriage with the first Earl of Douglas, became, in her right, Earl of Angus, about the year 1389, when he had a grant of that earldom to himself and the heirs-male of his body.[3] He had ten successors in the earldom, most of whom, it is almost superfluous to add, took a prominent part in the affairs of Scotland.

William, the eleventh Earl, was created a marquis in 1633—the earldom and estates of Douglas having sometime before been merged into those of Angus. A dukedom was also conferred in 1703 upon Archibald, the third Marquis, but at his death, in 1761, the title of Duke of Douglas became extinct, and the Marquisate of Douglas, with the Earldom of Angus, devolved upon the Duke of Hamilton, while the duke's real and personal property fell to Archibald Stewart, son of the unfortunate Lady Jane Douglas, sister of the duke. Against Archibald Stewart's inheriting the estates of his maternal uncle the guardians of the Duke of Hamilton, then a minor, instituted a suit-at-law, and the Scottish Courts decided in favour of the Duke. This decision was reversed by the House of Lords on appeal, and Archibald confirmed in the possession of the Douglas estates. The decision in this, one of the most remarkable cases on record, was given in favour of Stewart by the House of Lords on the 27th of February 1771, and having assumed the surname of Douglas, he was created a British Peer in 1790 by the title of Baron Douglas of Douglas Castle. From him the present family are directly descended.[1]

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[1] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* pp. 34, 278, 331. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* ii. pp. 68-9 contains an account of the discovery of about 700 silver coins of Alexander III. and Edward I. and II., which was made in the churchyard of Monifieth in September 1854.

[2] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 162.

[3] Douglas, *Peer.* i. p. 432.

The property of the old Earls of Angus was of great extent, and at the time of the forfeiture of Robert of Umphraville, the Angus, Elgin, and Forres portions were given by Robert the Bruce to William of Lindsay.[2] The old Earls of Angus are understood to have had their residence at Mains, near Dundee. There is probably no actual authority for this, but it is inferred from the fact of that district being known in their day by the name of "Strathdychten-Comitis," or Earl-Strathdichty. The situation of their castle, if indeed they ever had one here, is unknown, and the oldest part of the present edifice, which is ruinous, and consists of a square tower and enclosed court, was built during the latter half of the sixteenth century by an ancestor of the Viscounts Dundee. On one part is the date, 1562, and over a door in the east side of the building is this inscription, prettily carved in ornamental letters—

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[1] The title is now held by the Earl of Home, a descendant of a female representative, and he sits in the House of Peers as Baron Douglas of Douglas, with precedence from 1875.—Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, p. 284.

[2] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* p. 17.

"PATRIÆ · ET · POSTERIS · GRATIS · ET · AMICIS · 1582."

The Earls of Angus, as is well known, were superiors of Kirriemuir, but they do not appear to have had any castle or residence there. The Courthill had in their case, as in many others, been held as "the principall messuage" referred to in the charters. The only castles in the parish are those of Inverquharity and Balinshoe. The former, which was erected by Sir John Ogilvy about 1444,[1] was occupied by soldiers during the wars of the Covenant, and in 1647 the inhabitants of the parishes of Kirriemuir and Tannadice petitioned the Estates for what had been "trewlie debursed and furneist be them for the vse and intertinement of the garrisone at Inverquharitie."[2]

Malcolm Ramsay of Auchterhouse was proprietor of Mains about the middle of the fourteenth century, and the Grahams acquired it at a still later date. The neighbourhood is singularly picturesque, and some of the trees around the castle are of great size and age. A romantic den separates the castle from the old kirkyard of the parish, in which is the burial vault of the Grahams—a small unadorned grey stone building. In the den, near the churchyard, a spring is known by the name of *Sinivee*—probably a corruption of that of some old saint,[3] although it is locally said to have been so called because the *sun* rarely shines upon it! There are a few quaint epitaphs in this graveyard, of which the following is perhaps the most curious. It is upon a stone erected to the memory of a meal-miller, who died in 1655, and the stone, which bears the initials I. B. I. M., is adorned with carvings of a mill-rynd, and a millstone pick:—

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[1] Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, pp. 343 sq. for both castles.

[2] *Acta Parl.* vi., pt. i. p. 793.

[3] Jervise, *Epitaphs*, i. p. 203, calls "S. Ninian the patron saint of Mains;" see *Ib.* i. pp. 201 sq. for an account of the old families in the united parishes of Mains and Strathmartin; see also *Forfarshire Illustrated*, pp. 52 sq.

"Wnder this ston interd lyes he
Who 40 two zeers livd w^t ws
At mil & kil right honestlie,
And w^t his nigh[bours] dealt he thvs;
Bvt death in Apryl 55,
Fro of the stage did him rēove.
O earth, earth, earth,
Hear the Word of the Lord.
Jer. xxii. 29."

SECTION II.

Well have I known these scenes of old,
Well I remember each tower and turret,
Remember the brooklet, the wood and the wold.

LONGFELLOW, *The Golden Legend.*

THE LEIGHTONS OF USAN.

Origin and Settlement of the Leightons at Usan—Subsequent Notices of the Family—Abbot David of Arbroath—Murder of a Dowager Lady of Usan—The Sufferings of Dr. Alexander Leighton—Bishop Leighton—Origin of the name, and Proprietary Notices of Usan—The Churches and Chapels of St. Braoch, St. Skae, St. Fergus, and St. Mary, etc.

THE surname of *Leigh-ton* is said to be of Saxon origin, and to signify a place or town of pasture. It is believed to have been assumed from the barony of Leighton, in the county of Bedford, in England, where there were persons of the name even before the Norman Conquest. Soon after that event, Sir Richard, son of Sir Titus de Leighton, one of the founders of the Abbey of Buldewas in Shropshire, made a grant to that monastery.[1]

The time and cause of the settlement of the Leightons in North Britain is uncertain, but they seem to have appeared first in the county of Forfar and neighbourhood of Montrose, for so early as the year 1260, William of Lechton is witness to a grant by Walter of Rossy, whose ancestors, vassals of the old Norman family of Malherb, held the lands from which they assumed their surname, and also those of Usan, from at least 1245.[1] Most probably the Leightons acquired the lands of Usan from the lords of Rossy; and perhaps

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[1] Dugdale, *Monasticon*, v. p. 358.

Dominus Willielmus de Legheton, miles,

who performed homage to King Edward I. within the chapel of Kinghorn, in Fife, on the 19th of July 1291,[2] was the son of the baron who witnessed the charter above referred to. From the fact of the latter being designed a *knight*, he had doubtless done good service to the country.

In 1337, Thomas of Lychton, probably a son of Sir William, was clerk of the livery at Kildrummy Castle; and in 1342 a person bearing the same name and surname is designed Canon of Moray and Collector of the Customs of Inverness.[3] Walter of Lychton is witness to Patrick Forster's charter of the lands at Innerdovat in Angus, in 1390; and in 1406, Walter Lychton is described as the son of the late Walter Lychton. This latter was the laird of Usan, who fell in the feud of Glenbrierachan, in the Stormont, which took place in 1391, betwixt the first Earl of Crawford and his relative the *Wolf of Badenoch*. Leighton was half-brother to Sir Walter Ogilvy, Sheriff of Angus, who also fell there, an incident and relationship, which are thus quaintly told by Wyntoun:—

> "Gud Schir Walter off Ogylwy,
> That manly knycht and that worthy,
> Scherrave that tyme off Angus,
> Godlike wis, and vertuous;
> And a gud sqwyere off grete renown,
> His bruthir Wat cald off Lichtoune;
> (To this gud Schirrave off Angus
> Halff brothir he wes, and rycht famous;
> Off syndry fadirs ware thai twá
> Off lauchfull bed ilkáne of thà)."[4]

The son of this unfortunate baron, in consequence perhaps of his relationship to the Ogilvys, had a small annuity out of the lands of Campsie in Lintrathen. Contemporary with both him and his father was Duncan of Lichtoun, who, in 1391, is designed "locumtenens vicecomitis de Forfar," and, in 1409, is a witness to Duthoc of Carnegy's charter of a part of the lands of Kinnaird.[1] In 1415, Alexander of Lichttoune is designated Prior of Torphichen, and a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in a charter of confirmation in the Temple lands of Keithock and Dalgetty, near Brechin.[2]

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[1] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 337.

[2] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 16.

[3] *Chamberlain Rolls*, i. pp. 245, 267, 283.

[4] *Cronykil*, iii. p. 60; *Acta Parl.* i. p. 217.

On the death of William, Abbot of Arbroath, which took place in 1483, the Convent was divided in opinion regarding the election of a successor, and agreed to intrust the settlement to the Prior of Fyvie, who, it seems, made choice of Sir David of Lichtone, who was of the Usan family, and at the time held the offices of clerk of the King's Treasury, and Archdean of Ross. The appointment gave so great satisfaction that 3000 gold ducats were voted by the Convent to defray the expenses of expediting Leighton's bulls at Rome.[3] He held the office of abbot down to at least 1505; and during his abbotship a relative of his own, Walter Lichton, son of the laird of Usan, acted as justiciary of the regality of the Abbey.[4] Besides Abbot David, several of the family were churchmen, and some of them became connected with the Chapter of the Cathedral of Brechin.[5]

In addition to the lands of Usan, those of Capo in the Mearns, Newlands, Athy, and Brunton (Bryanton), in Angus, were possessed by cadets of this house towards the close of the fifteenth century. Duncan Lichton of Athy and Brunton is designed "armiger" or *esquire*[6]—a title which had a very different meaning then from what it has now, used as it is almost without regard either to birth or rank.

The laird of Usan who flourished towards the middle of the sixteenth century married a lady named Helen Stirling.

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[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* pp. 201, 228; *Chamberlain Rolls*, ii. pp. 181-3.

[2] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. p. 37; ii. p. 18.

[3] *Reg. Nig. de Aberbr.* pp. 208-11.

[4] *Ibid.* p. 217, sq.

[5] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* pass.

[6] *Ibid.* ii. p. 358; *Reg. Nig. de Aberbr.* p. 177, etc.

He predeceased her, and she afterwards became the wife of James Straton, perhaps a cadet of the old family of Lauriston, in the Mearns. They lived at Dalladies in the same county, Straton having probably been laird of that property. By Leighton she had a son named John, who succeeded his father, and who, for some unknown reason, entertained a deadly hatred to his mother. At his instigation, both she and her maid-servant suffered a violent death "within the Place of Dallidy," where they were murdered in cold blood during the night of the 24th of April 1549, and the crime was aggravated by both the women being pregnant at the time.

Persons named Waldy, Gracy, and Fothringhame were convicted and hanged for these murders, and afterwards James Shorewood found caution to appear for the same crime, while the laird himself, making his escape before the day of trial, was denounced rebel and put to the horn. On the 1st December 1561, Shorewood was brought before the Court, and James Straton and James Lychtoun (the latter being parson of Dunlappy) appeared as prosecutors, when a protest was entered against Lychtoun by the defenders, who pleaded that "conform to the lawis" the parson "suld tyne his benefice." From this it would appear that in those days the clergy were not allowed to prosecute in criminal cases. No further record of this barbarous murder is given; but, apart from that charge, it seems that the assassins were also accused of "breaking up the chests of the said James Stratoun, and stealing and reiving furth of the said Place and chests all the goods and jewels contained therein."[1]

This murder seems to have had an unfortunate effect upon the fortunes of the house of Usan. It is believed that in the course of the first half of the seventeenth century, the family ceased to have possession of the estate, and John, who, in 1619, was served heir to his father Robert Leighton, in apparently the sunny or south side of the estate—the shady or north side being then in other hands[1]—is the last of the family who is mentioned in connection with the estate. This Robert was a nephew of the celebrated Dr. Alexander Leighton, who was so barbarously treated by the Star-Chamber, in the reign of King Charles I., for having written a most virulent libel against the English Church. A brief notice of Dr. Leighton's case and sufferings will suffice. The publication for which he was convicted was entitled "An Appeal to the Parliament; or Sion's Plea against the Prelacie;" and, as it was considered to contain charges against the King and the Bishops, Leighton's household furniture, his books, and papers were destroyed by order of the Government. He himself was committed to Newgate, where he was confined for fifteen weeks in a loathsome cell, without a bed to rest upon, and exposed to the inclemency of the season.[2]

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[1] Pitcairn, *Crim. Trials,* i. pp. *344, *350, *411.

The subsequent proceedings in this case are minutely given by Mr. Rushworth, who shows that Leighton confessed to writing the book, but denied that it was done with any other motive than merely to bring the consideration of certain grievances in the Church and State under the notice of the Parliament. The Court, however, were dissatisfied with the plea, and not only sentenced him to be imprisoned in the Fleet during life, but also had him fined £10,000, and referred his degradation to the High Commission. "That done," says Rushworth, "to be brought to the Pillory at Westminster (the court sitting), and there whip'd; and after whipping, to be set in the pillory, have one of his ears cut off, one side of his nose slit, and be branded on one cheek with the letters S.S., for a 'Sower of Sedition;' and another day to be brought on a market-day to the pillory in Cheapside, there likewise whipt, and have his other ear cut off, and the other side of his nose slit."

The first portion of this barbarous sentence was put in execution, but the evening before the day which was set apart for the second, he escaped from prison. Being soon afterwards caught, and while the old wounds were yet unhealed, he underwent the rest of his punishment, the parties who aided him in his escape being each fined £500, and ordered to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure.

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[1] *Inq. Spec.*, Forfar, Nos. 118-22.

[2] *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* iv. p. 462.

After being confined for eleven years in a dark and filthy dungeon, Leighton was released by the Government of the Commonwealth, but so deeply had he suffered that he could neither walk, see, nor hear. He presented a petition to Parliament setting forth his grievances, and that is said to have made such an impression upon the feelings of the members present that many of them shed tears. On this application, the Parliament, condemning the infamous conduct of his persecutors, voted £6000 to Leighton as a solatium for the indignity and suffering which he had undergone.[1] In consideration of his knowledge of medicine, he was also made keeper of the new prison at Lambeth, but his health being much broken, he did not long enjoy that appointment.

This unfortunate man was father of Robert Leighton, Bishop of Dunblane, afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow, who was one of the most amiable, learned, and generous-hearted of Churchmen. In the first-named of those towns he established and endowed a valuable library which still bears his name.[2] The *Bishop's Walk,* along the picturesque banks of the Allan, is yet pointed out, and his name is spoken of with veneration and esteem. His theological writings are remarkable, even at the present day, for purity, beauty, and simplicity of language, presenting all those fine characteristics of their author, which are so well described by Bishop Burnet as, "great quickness of parts, a lively apprehension, with a charming vivacity of thought and expression."[3]

As previously remarked, the first recorded proprietors of Usan were the Rossys, who held it for at least two generations, and during that time the name was written *Hulysham.*[1] It were idle to inquire when it received the Homeric designation of *Ulysseshaven*, or *Ulishaven*, or at what time the abbreviated form of *Usan* was first applied.

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[1] Rushworth, *Hist. Collections,* ii. p. 45; iii. p. 250.

[2] For an account of this library, etc., see the Life of the Bishop, in Dr. Irving, *Literary Scotchmen,* ii. p. 146.

[3] Burnet, *Hist. of his Own Times,* 3d edit., i. p. 186.

Usan has long been famous as a fishing station, and it is said that in old times, whenever the king or court resided at Forfar, fresh fish was conveyed daily from it to the county town, by a road which led through Monrommon Moor, the track of which is known at this day as "the King's Cadger's Road." In connection with this point it may be added, that the ancient Forfarshire family of Tulloch (which before 1493 merged by marriage into that of Wood), is said to have held the adjoining lands of Bonington under the tenure of supplying fresh fish to the royal table.

Sir John Carnegie of Craig, third son of the first Earl of Southesk, had a charter of a portion of Ulishaven from his father in 1618; and in 1672, the Lord Treasurer Maitland, who, taking advantage of the confidence reposed in him by King James VII., appropriated to himself and his friends large possessions in almost all parts of the kingdom, added to these the barony of Usan, of which he and his heirs had power to dispose at pleasure.[2] Of the old "tour and fortalice" of Usan, mentioned in Maitland's charter, there is now no trace. There have been at least two mansion-houses erected since that time, and the lands, which have of late been much improved and increased in value, have on several occasions changed owners.

Usan is situated in the parish of Craig, called of old Inchbrayoch, from the Church of St. Braoch, which was situated upon an island in the middle of the South Esk near Montrose.[3] Besides this old place of worship, there were others in the parish. The Chapel of St. Fergus exists only in name; and that of St. Mary, near *Mary Well* (so called in honour of the saint in whose name the chapel was dedicated), was a short distance from the village of Usan. At Marywell there is a mill called Chapel Mill. But we have now only the site of this chapel, marked by the burial-place of the Rennys and Scotts,[1] late proprietors of Usan, although within this century it was surrounded by a graveyard.[2]

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[1] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 337; *Aldbar Miscell.*, MS., p. 306.

[2] Douglas, *Peer.* ii. p. 514; *Acta Parl.* viii. p. 122.

[3] On Inchbrayock and its parochial state, see Jervise, *Epitaphs* ii. pp. 387 sq.; *New Stat. Acct.*, Forfarshire, p. 245.

The burial-ground of St. Skae or Skeoch is romantically situated upon a cliff by the sea-shore, to the south-west of Usan, and had no doubt originated in being the abode of a hermit or recluse of that name, though nothing at the present day is known of his history. The site is thus described by a talented local poet:—

"St. Skea's grey rock stands frowning o'er
The troubled deep;
A structure form'd by nature's hand,
A bridge with wave-worn arches plann'd,
Whose echoing depth the surges spann'd,
Where wind and wave
Their voices raise, in concert grand,
When tempests rave."

In old times, St. Skae's was the chapel of the Dunninald district of the parish, and the tithes belonged to the Priory of Restenneth; but it appears to have been suppressed as a place of worship either at or soon after the Reformation, for in 1576, it is said that "Sanct Skaa, or Dynnynaud, neidis na reidare." It is still used as a place of burial, and contains some neat monuments. Among them are those to the memory of the late Patrick Arkley of Dunninald, one of the Sheriffs of Midlothian, and of Dr. James Brewster who was minister of the parish from the year 1804. Dr. Brewster seceded at the Disruption in 1843; and it is only just to his memory to state that, under his zealous and active superintendence, the fishing population of the parish were raised from a state of mental ignorance and bodily inactivity to one of intelligence and industry.[3]

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[1] For these families, see Jervise, *Epitaphs*, pp. 388, 393 sq.

[2] *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 459; Jervise, *Epitaphs*, ii. p. 393.

[3] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* ii. p. 360. On St. Skae and its parochial state, see Jervise, *Epitaphs*, ii. pp. 393 sq.

SECTION III.

> *Rightly it is said*
> *That man descends into the vale of years.*
> WORDSWORTH, *Excursion.*

THE FENTONS OF BAIKIE.

Notices of the Family of Fenton—The Estate and Castle of Baikie—Chapel of St. John—Fentons of Ogil, etc.—Feuds with Currour of Logie-Meigle and Lindsay of Barnyards—Church of Airlie—Old Ambry—St. Madden's Well—Curious Sculptured Effigy—Coffin Slab, &c.

THE surname *Fen-ton* is of Saxon origin, and signifies a marshy place. Scottish writers say that it was assumed from a property in the Lothians, which the family held of the Lords of Dirleton, and that they survived there in the male line until about the year 1586, when John Fenton "de eodem," was succeeded in his estates by three great-grandchildren, daughters of Patrick Quhitlaw of that ilk.[1]

John of Fenton, Sheriff of Forfar in 1261,[2] is the first of the name that appears in Angus; and

Dominus Willielmus de Fenton,

of that county, one of two barons who did homage to King Edward within the Monastery of Lindores, in Fifeshire, on the 23rd day of July 1291, along with John, abbot of that convent, was probably a son of the sheriff.[3] In 1292, Fenton was one of those who declared that Bruce and Baliol had so concluded their pleadings for the sovereignty of Scotland that the king might proceed to decide in the matter,[4] and in 1297 he appears in another list of homages.[5] According to Nisbet, his wife was Cecilia, second daughter, and one of three heiresses-portioners of the old family of Bisset of Lovat.

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[1] *Inq. Spec.* Haddingtonshire, Nos. 399-401.

[2] *Chamberlain Rolls*, i. p.*34.

[3] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 16.

[4] Palgrave, *Writs*, i. p. 54.

[5] *Ibid.* i. p. 194.

John of Fenton, perhaps a son of theirs, was present at the Parliament which was held at Arbroath in 1320.[1]

Their property in Forfarshire lay mostly in the district of Airlie, where they owned the lands and Castle of Baikie from the earliest record. In 1392, the laird of the period gifted the adjoining property of Linross to the Chapel of St. John of Baikie.[2] In 1416, a contract of marriage was entered into between Hugh Fraser of Lovat and Janet, sister of William Fenton of Baikie.[3] This William had a son, Walter, who had two daughters, co-heiresses of the estates; one of them became the wife of David Lindsay of Lethnot in Clova, Forfarshire, a younger son of the Earl of Crawford, and the other was married to David Halkett of Pitfirran.[4] Lindsay and Margaret Fenton were married about 1458, and from that time he was designed of Lethnot and Baikie. Lindsay had an only son who was bailiff to the Earls of Crawford, and was also one of those charged with committing an outrage upon "twa monks" belonging to the Abbey of Cupar, and for "hurting of the privilege and fredome of halikirk."[5]

Although the mother of this sacrilegious youth and her sister were the last direct descendants of the old lords of Baikie, collateral branches long continued to flourish in Forfarshire, and were designed of Ogil, Cardean, and Kinclune.[6] Of these the first named were the most important and longest continued. Members of the Ogil branch held responsible offices in the Church,[7] and some of them are also noticed in the public records as being connected with matters of a very different character. In 1558, David Fenton of Ogil was charged, along with others, for "abiding" from the raids of Leith and Lauder; and during the same year he and his brother James were accused of the slaughter of William Currour, son of Andrew Currour of Logie-Mekill (Logie-Meigle), also of "mutilation of Thomas Currour of his right hand." But a like fate to that of young Currour was awaiting one of themselves, for, in the year 1571, John Fenton, probably of the Ogil branch, was murdered by Lindsay of Barnyards, in the parish of Tannadice, and his wife, one of the family of Ogilvy of Inchmartin.[1] The outrage upon the Currours was declared to have been caused by "ancient feud and forethought felony;" but the cause of the perpetration of the latter crime is not stated.

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[1] Nisbet, *Heraldry*, ii. App. p. 15; *Acta Parl.* i. p. 114.

[2] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* p. 25.

[3] *Miscell. Spald. Club*, v. p. 256.

[4] *Crawford Peerage Case*, p. 148. The seal of Janet, "sole heiress of Walter Fenton, late lord of Baikie," is described in Laing, *Scottish Seals*, i. p. 60, and has the inscription both in 1448 and 1472, "S. Jonetae (or Janete) Fenton minoris:" the special character of the inscription suggests the idea of some arrangement. But in 1470 George Nairn is retoured at Forfar, as nearest of kin to Isabella Fenton, his mother, in the fourth part of the lands of Baikie.—*Ib.* i. p. 124.

[5] *Acta Dom. Con.* p. 29, etc.; Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, pp. 254-5.

[6] *Reg. Nig. de Aberbr.* p. 290; *Inq. Spec.* Forfarshire, No. 39; *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* p. 146.

[7] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* ii. p. 277.

Although, according to Douglas,[2] Walter Fenton is said to have left two daughters, the probability is that there were four of them; for, subsequently to the marriages of Lindsay and Halkett about 1470, a fourth part of the estate was inherited by George Nairn, as nearest of kin to Isabella Fenton, his mother, and in 1487 another fourth was sold by a Henry Douglas (perhaps the son of another daughter) to John, third Lord Glamis. In the course of the two years which followed, the son of the same nobleman acquired the remaining part of the barony.[3] After the execution of the Countess of Glamis at Edinburgh for witchcraft, the Lord Treasurer made a payment of £40 for the "keipar of the Glammys and Baky"; this shows that during the forfeiture of the Lyons of Strathmore, if the King and his Court did not occasionally reside at these places, they were upheld by consent of royalty.

The Castle of Baikie, of which the ruins were standing at the close of the last century,[4] had a secluded site upon a rising ground about three miles to the north-west of Glamis, near the west end of a marsh or loch, which, with some other places in the neighbourhood, is thus referred to in an old ballad:—

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[1] Pitcairn, *Crim. Trials*, i. pp. 27, 28, 404, etc.

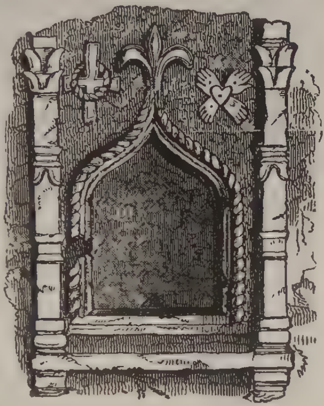
[2] *Baronage of Scot.* p. 284.

[3] *Strathmore Papers at Glamis Castle*, MS., 3 vols. 4to.

[4] *Old Stat. Acct.* xi. p. 212, calling it Balrie.

"Bonnie shines the sun on the high towers o' Airly;
Bonnie swim the swans in the Loch o' the Baikie;—
High is the hill, an' the moon shining clearly,
But the cauld Isla rins atween me an' my dearie."

The Loch of Baikie (in the course of draining which some remains of ancient animals and other objects of antiquity were found) is now for the most part cultivated; and the castle, of which the foundations were razed about thirty years ago, is said to have been moated and reached by a drawbridge and causeway, the stones of which were to be seen towards the close of last century. With the exception of a rising ground to the north of Baikie, known as *Fenton-hill* (upon which stone coffins containing bones have been discovered), and a carving of the family arms (three crescents) with the initials W. F.—sculptured upon an inverted shield which forms the back of the old ambry or press for holding sacred vessels, still preserved at the parish kirk of Airlie, and here represented (the arms and initials referred to being omitted in the wood-cut)—no trace of the old lords of the district is to be found. Still less remains of the Fentons at Ogil, in the parish of Tannadice, although they lived there down to a much later date. That locality, however, is more romantic and picturesque than Baikie; for, while the latter district is composed chiefly of swamps and gravel hillocks, the wooded course of the Noran and its fine waterfalls are objects of considerable interest and beauty in the former. From the hill of "St. Ennan's Seit,"[1]



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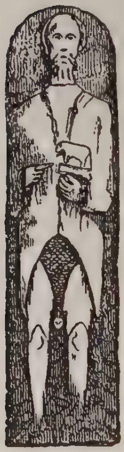
[1] In a bounding charter of the Fern lands, dated 1535, the name of this hill is written as in the text, which some antiquaries consider a corruption of that of St. Adamnan whose feast is held on 3rd September. *St. Arnold's Seat* is the local name of the hill.

there is also a magnificent prospect, not only of the surrounding country, but of the Pentland and Lammermuir Hills.

Inasmuch as the stone at the back of the ambry at the kirk of Airlie bears the arms and initials of the Fentons, lords of Baikie, it had probably been made at the expense of one of them, or during the incumbency of some member of the family, as parson of the kirk. The five Passion Wounds of our Saviour, with which it will be seen the ambry is decorated, are also carved upon the coping-stone of an old burying-aisle, with the addition of the scourge, the pillar to which Christ was bound, the spear, and the pincers, with carvings of the *fleur-de-lis*, surmounted by a coronet. This coping-stone is said to have been taken from the old kirk, which was demolished in 1783.



There is also built into the west gable of the church a gaunt human effigy (here represented), about three feet in height, dressed in a loose habit, part of which has some resemblance to scale armour. It has been variously described as a figure of St. John the Baptist and of St. Meddan. The truth will depend upon the church from which it was taken. If it belonged to the Church of Airlie, it is probably St. Meddan, to whose memory the church was dedicated; but if it was taken from the Chapel of Baikie, it is the Baptist, under whose patronage the chapel was. But tradition is silent as to its original place. If we should suppose that it had been intended to represent the Baptist, it might be inferred that the animal which rests upon the book had been meant for the figure of a lamb; and, from the position of the finger of the right hand, it points perhaps to "the Lamb's Book of Life," an allegory not unworthy of a later time than that to which the statue appears to belong.

The only other piece of sculpture worthy of notice here, is a coffin slab of red sandstone, bearing the common figures of an ornamental cross, a sword, and a hunting or powder horn, also a blank shield. The shaft of the cross is thus briefly inscribed in raised Roman capitals—

LYIS HEIR ROGER AND YOFOM ROLOK QVHA DIED IN RIDIE 1640.

Reidie is a farm in the parish of Airlie, now forming part of the Lindertis estate; from it Sir David Nevay, formerly a Lord of Session, assumed his judicial title, but nothing is known of " Roger and Yofom (Euphemia) Rolok."

SECTION IV.

Therefore, with unencumbered soul I go
Before the footstool of my Maker, where
I hope to stand as undebased as now.
AYTOUN, *Blind Old Milton.*

BEATON OF ETHIEBEATON.

Forfeiture of David of Beaton, Sheriff of Forfar—Ethiebeaton granted to Alexander the Steward—Acquired by the Earl of Angus—Origin, and Early Notices of the Beatons—The Beatons of Fifeshire—Cardinal Beaton—Marion Ogilvy—Castle of Melgund—Proprietary Notices of Melgund, etc.

Dominus Robert de Betune, miles,

did homage to King Edward at St. Andrews on the 22d of July 1296, at the same time as Sir William Maule; and *Dauid de Beton, chiualer,* and two of the family, who are both named *Robert,* and whose surnames are spelled respectively *Beton* and *Betuyn,* likewise acknowledged the sovereignty of the same king at Berwick-upon-Tweed, during the summer of that year.[1] These are all described as of the county of Forfar.

There is now no means of determining the relationship, if any, which these barons bore to each other. The first was perhaps the chief of the family; and David, who was Sheriff of Forfar in 1290, was forfeited by Robert the Bruce, who confiscated his estate and gave it to Alexander Sennescalle or

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[1] *Ragman Rolls;* Prynne, *Hist.;* Palgrave, *Writs,* pass.

Steward.[1] This was Ethiebeaton, or *Effiebeaton*, in the parish of Monifieth. It adjoins the property of The Laws, or, as the name is anciently written, *Lawys of Estyr Athy*, upon the summit of the hill of which there is perhaps one of the most remarkable forts or dwellings of the early inhabitants of Scotland, which has hitherto been noticed.[2]

Ethiebeaton subsequently became the property of the Earls of Angus, and when the sixth Earl was forfeited in 1528, for the part he took in confining King James V., his uncle Archibald protested that the forfeiture should be "na hurt nor preiudice to him anent his landis [and barony of Affebeton and others], whilkis he haldis of the saidis Erle of Angus."[3] It is now a separate property, held under the superiority of the Douglas family, who, as we have already seen, came in place of the Earls of Angus.

The surname of Beaton, Beton, or Bethune, is said to be of French origin, and to have been introduced into Scotland in the time of Malcolm Canmore. This latter assertion, however, is incorrect, as the family does not appear in Scotland until the reign of William the Lion, sometime between 1165 and 1190, when Robert of Betun is found as a witness to a charter by De Quincy, a Norman baron, who flourished in Scotland betwixt these dates.[4] John of Betun, a clerk of the diocese of Dunkeld, witnesses a confirmation charter of the Kirk of Ruthven to the monks of Arbroath in 1211, and in 1214-26 David and John of Beaton also witness charters of the lands of Kirriemuir, by Malcolm, Earl of Angus, while the sheriff, before alluded to, occupies the same position towards that nobleman's grant of the Abthein lands of Monifieth about 1220.[1]

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[1] Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, p. 390; *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* ii. p. 447.

[2] So far as yet seen, this singular work consists of a series of uncovered passages, with the walls constructed of large stones. The passages vary from about 6 to 3 feet in depth and width, and run one into another, thus somewhat resembling a maze. Traces of vitrification are visible on various parts of the hill, and calcined bones, etc., were found in the course of making the excavations, which were carried on with much spirit by the late Mr. Neish, the proprietor. For an account of these excavations see *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* iii. pp. 440 sq.

[3] *Acta Parl.* ii. p. 329.

[4] *Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, p. 354.

About the year 1250, David and Robert of Betun witness a charter by Christian of Valoniis, lady of Panmure, to John of Lydel, of the lands of Balbanin and Panlathyn (Balbinny and Panlathie).[2] Barons of the same name were at the celebrated inquest in 1286, regarding the division of the pasture belonging to the barony of Panmure.[3] Three years later, David Betun subscribed the letter of the community of Scotland, which was agreed to at the meeting of the Estates at Brigham and contained their assent to the marriage of Prince Edward of England and our Queen Margaret.[4]

Robert of Betun, witness to De Quincy's charter, had been progenitor of the Betuns who did homage to King Edward. Besides the persons already mentioned in connection with Forfarshire who bore that surname, there was also, about 1267, an Andrew of Betun, in Fife, whose name appears in the Earl of Mar's charters of the kirks of Tharflund and Migueth (Tarland and Migvie).[5] Although settled originally in Forfarshire, the Betuns appear to have left that county soon after the forfeiture of the sheriff, and are next met with in Fife, where Robert of Betune (who is styled *familiarius Regis*), younger son of Sir Alexander of Betune, married Janet, heiress of Sir Michael Balfour of that ilk, by whom he had a son, John, who succeeded his mother. He was the first Betun or Bethune of Balfour, and added considerably to his maternal estate; this was an example followed by several of his successors. David, Comptroller and Treasurer to King James IV., the founder of the family of Creich, Robert, Abbot of Cupar, Andrew, Prior of St. Andrews, and James, Abbot of Dunfermline, were sons of John, the fifth Bethune of Balfour. The first of these was father of one of the "Four Maries," who went to France with the unfortunate Queen Mary, and remained in her suite long after her return to Scotland. She became the wife of the first Viscount Stormont, and is thus commemorated in the beautiful ballad regarding the fate of Mary Hamilton, who, according to tradition, was executed at Edinburgh :—

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[1] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* pp. 33, 37, 80, 331.
[2] *Reg. de Panmure*, ii. pp. 141, 150.
[3] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 233.
[4] *Acta Parl.* i. p. 85.
[5] *Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, pp. 312-13.

> "Yestreen the Queen had four Maries,
> The nicht she 'll hae but three ;
> There was Marie Beatune, and Marie Seaton,
> And Marie Carmichael, and me."

John Betune, elder brother of the Comptroller, married Elizabeth Monypenny, daughter of the Laird of Kinkell, and had six sons and five daughters. The third son was David, afterwards Cardinal of Scotland, and by far the most remarkable man of that or perhaps of any contemporary family in the kingdom.[1]

The history of this celebrated ecclesiastic need not be here dwelt upon. Although tradition assigns to him the erection of many of the castles in Forfarshire, that of Melgund in the parish of Aberlemno is the only one which it can be said, with any degree of certainty, that he built. It is romantically situated on the banks of a rocky ravine, and was the residence of Marion Ogilvy, who was daughter of Lord Airlie, and mother of the cardinal's children. It may be added that Beaton in all probability was united to Marion Ogilvy by that sort of morganatic marriage so frequent among Churchmen of the period; and it is certain the letters of legitimation of at least two of his sons appear in the Register of the Great Seal.[2]

The castle is still a fine ruin, and initials and armorial bearings, supposed to be those of the cardinal and Marion Ogilvy, are to be seen on different parts of the building.[3] Tradition says that the last occupants, having gambled away the lands, mysteriously disappeared one winter evening while the tables were spread for supper, and the lamps in full blaze! One story says the family fled to France, another that they threw themselves and their silver-plate into a deep pool in the Burn of Melgund!

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[1] The only genuine portrait of Cardinal Beaton is said to be at the Roman Catholic College at Blairs, parish of Maryculter, Kincardineshire. *Infra*, ii. p. 253. A fine engraving from this painting, with facsimile of autograph, executed at the expense of the late Patrick Chalmers of Aldbar, will be found in the *Reg. Nig. de Aberbr. Infra*, APPENDIX No. XXIX.

[2] Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, p. 250.

[3] Over the west window of one of the rooms, bearing the lion passant, are the Ogilvy arms, and over the south window of the same are the arms of Beaton and Balfour quarterly (1st and 4th Beaton), with the remains of the initials **D. B.** On the corbel of the stair leading to this room are the Ogilvy arms, with the initials **M. O.**

The Cardinal, who had settled these lands on Marion Ogilvy, in liferent, and on his eldest son, David, in fee, was succeeded by the latter; and his grandson, James Betoun, "fier of Melgund," granted, in 1589, a bond of manrent to the Earl of Huntly, whereby he was to do "sic plessour and seruice" to the earl as lay in his power, and at such times as should be required, except his "dewtie to the King's Majeste and the Erle of Crauford."[1]

The Beatons were succeeded in Melgund about 1630, by the first Marquis of Huntly and his Marchioness, Henrietta Stewart. They appear to have made it an occasional residence, and a beautiful monogram of their initials is still preserved in the farm offices. Their son also took the title of Lord Melgund; and, according to Spalding, it was during the winter of 1635 that the old marquis, while on his way to Edinburgh to clear himself of the accusation of certain treasonable designs that were laid to his charge, was stormstayed here until the 12th of February of that year. Even then, when determined to pursue his journey to the metropolis, he and his lady were carried that day as far as Dundee, "in ane coache, borne vpone long treis upone menis arms, becauss horss micht not trauell in respect of the gryt storme and deipness of the way clad with snaw and frost."[2]

It was in August of that year that the marquis sold the estate to Henry Maule of Both and Dunbarrow, who was a cadet of the family of Panmure, and the reputed author of a

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[1] *Miscell. Spald. Club*, iv. p. 242. A stone built into the wall of the kirk of Aberlemno bears two shields, with the initials I. B[eaton], and E. M[enzies], dated 1604. One of these gives the arms of Beaton and Balfour (quarterly), the other those of Menzies.

[2] *Trubles*, i. 59.

History of the Picts. By a female descendant of Maule, through Murray of Philiphaugh, this property came to the Earl of Minto, and from it his eldest son receives the title of Viscount Melgund.[1]

SECTION V.

> *Look not alone on youthful prime,*
> *Or manhood's active might;*
> *Man then is useful to his kind,*
> *Supported is his right.*
>
> BURNS, *Poems.*

THE GRAHAMS OF BORROWFIELD AND ALD MONTROSE.

Grahams acquire Charleton, Borrowfield, and Kinnaber—Ald Montrose—Origin, and Notices of the Grahams—Fullarton of Kinnaber.

ALTHOUGH two different members of the family of Graham did homage to King Edward I. in the years 1291 and 1292, and no fewer than five other barons and two females of the same name performed that service during the still more eventful year, 1296,[2] none of them is specially designed as of lands either in Angus or in the Mearns.

Dominus David de Graham, miles,

who took the oath of allegiance to England at Berwick-upon-Tweed on the 1st of August 1291,[3] is supposed to have been the youngest son of Sir David Graham of Dundaff, and brother of the patriot, Sir John Graham, who fell at the battle of Falkirk, while attempting, along with Sir William Wallace, to achieve the independence of Scotland.[4]

Sir David, who did homage to Edward in the year 1296, was the grandson of David of Graham, the first of the family that settled in Angus, the last-named David having obtained from King William the Lion the lands of Charleton,

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[1] *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* ii. p. 195.

[2] *Ragman Rolls;* Prynne, *Hist.;* Rymer, *Fœdera;* Palgrave, *Writs*, pass.

[3] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 20.

[4] Chalmers, *Caled.* i. pp. 547-8; Nisbet, *Heraldry*, ii. App. ii. p. 18.

Borrowfield, and Kinnaber.[1] Borrowfield was probably held by the Grahams down to the year 1408, when Sir William Graham resigned it in favour of Alexander of Garden.[2] Still, from the time of the grant by King William until the days of Sir David Graham of Kincardine (nephew of the first-mentioned Sir David), the name of Graham does not occur in connection with lands in Forfarshire. It was Sir David of Kincardine, however, who exchanged with King Robert the Bruce the estate of Cardross, in Dumbartonshire, for that of Ald Montrose in Angus.[3] From about that period down to the forfeiture of the first Marquis, the house of Ald Montrose was their principal residence, and from that estate (and not from the town of Montrose, as was commonly believed), the various titles of Lord, Earl, Marquis, and Duke, have been assumed by the family.

Although once of considerable power and influence both in Angus and the Mearns, the Grahams have now but little landed interest in either county; still, it is interesting to know that one of the oldest branches of the family—Graham of Morphie—possesses, through a female representative, a portion of the patrimonial estates in the latter county. The male lines of the Grahams of Fintry, Duntrune, and Claverhouse, in Forfarshire, have been extinct for some time.[4] Their lineage, however, is set forth in the various heraldic books, where will also be found detailed accounts of the Grahams of Ald Montrose, of which our limits will not admit. It need only be added that, while tradition assigns a fabulous origin to the family, it is matter of record that William de Graham, who settled in Scotland under King David I., obtained from him the lands of Abercorn and Dalkeith, in Midlothian. He was alive in 1139, and from him were descended the different branches of the family of Graham, the most celebrated member of which was, doubtless, the first Marquis, who, it is believed, was born at the family seat of Ald Montrose, in 1612.

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[1] *Kin-aber*, "a point or headland at the mouth of a river."

[2] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* p. 236.

[3] *Alt-moine-ros*, "the point of the mossy burn," or "the burn of the mossy point." *Ut sup.* i. p. 111.

[4] The late Miss Stirling Graham, the representative of the Duntrune and Claverhouse branch, issued a small volume, entitled *Mystifications*, which perhaps preserves more of the real character of Forfarshire and its gentry, etc., of the first half of this century, than any work that has hitherto appeared: 4to, Edmonston & Douglas, Edinburgh, 1865. For the Grahams of Morphie, see Jervise, *Epitaphs*, pp. 36 sq.

The estate of Ald Montrose lies in the parish of Maryton, to the south-west of the Basin of Montrose, and the Grahams were succeeded in it by the well-known Earl of Middleton, who had a charter of the lands and barony of Old Montrose on the 6th May 1688.[1] Since the forfeiture of Middleton's son, in 1695, the property has been in a variety of hands, and now belongs to the Earl of Southesk. It is one of the most fertile spots in the county, and some years ago the old mansion-house gave place to a neat building in the English cottage style of architecture.

Borrowfield, Charleton, and Kinnaber are in the parish of Montrose; but, so far as known, there is little worthy of note regarding either their antiquarian or their proprietary history. There is an old burial-place at Kinnaber, called the *Howff*, where certain of the lairds of Charleton and others were buried; but nothing is known of the chapel which is said to have stood there, or of its patron saint. The lands of Kinnaber, from at least 1514[2] till near the close of the last century, belonged to a family named Fullerton, and the house is embellished with a carving of their armorial bearings.

[1] *Acta Parl.* vii. p. 634.

[2] *Miscell. Spald. Club*, v. . 292.

MEMORIALS OF ANGUS AND THE MEARNS.

PART FOURTH.

HISTORICAL AND TRADITIONARY NOTICES OF

The Barons of Angus

WHO SWORE FEALTY TO KING EDWARD THE FIRST,
A.D. 1296,

AND OF THEIR FAMILIES AND ESTATES.

PART FOURTH.

THE BARONS OF ANGUS WHO SWORE FEALTY TO KING EDWARD I., A.D. 1296.

SECTION I.

> *In that light*
> *I other luminaries saw, that coursed*
> *In circling motion, rapid more, or less,*
> *As their eternal phasis each impels.*
>
> DANTE, *Paradiso.*

The Arrats and Anands.

THE ARRATS OF ARRAT.

Proprietary History of Arrat—St. Magdalene's Chapel, etc.

In the year 1264, Richard of Arrath, the first of this old family with whom we have met, possessed the lands of "Balnanon," or Balnamoon, a now almost unknown estate situated on the banks of the South Esk, in the parish of Maryton. In later times this property was described as "the lands of Heughland, called Balnamoone."[1] Contemporary with Richard was William of Arrade, or Arrath, who is a witness to William of Brechin's foundation charter of the Hospital of St. Mary, or *Maisondieu,* in the town;[2] but from that date until King

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[1] *Chamberlain Rolls,* p. 41; *Inq. Spec.,* Forfarshire, No. 367.

[2] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. p. 7.

Edward visited Scotland in 1296, no trace of the name is found. On one occasion

John de Arrat

did homage for his lands to the English monarch, at Berwick-upon-Tweed, along with some other Angus barons.[1]

The Arrats were vassals of the lords of Brechin, and assumed their surname from the lands of Arrat, which lie in the south-eastern part of the parish of Brechin. The word Arrat denotes a "long slope," which not inaptly describes the situation. The name is of rare occurrence in the county of Forfar, although the family survived there as landowners down to about the middle of the sixteenth century. Long before this, however, so early indeed as 1378, it appears that Thomas Rait of Owres, in the Mearns, had a confirmation charter of at least a portion of Arrat, from Margaret, daughter and heiress of David Barclay of Brechin.[2]

On the 3d of June 1471, Robert Arrat, presbyter, attests a charter of "the constable lands of Brechin." These were situated near Bearehill, and were then given by James Wishart of Pitarrow to Robert Rait, a citizen of Brechin. Soon afterwards a person bearing the same name and surname (if not the same individual), appears as a notary-public in various documents relating both to Angus and to the Mearns.[3] At one time he assumes the appellation of *Sir*, a title of courtesy then common among Churchmen, and equivalent, probably, to the later *Reverend.*

The last of the family was perhaps George Arrot "of that ilk," who married Cristian Ouchterlony.[4] Along with Carnegie of Kinnaird and Halyburton of Pitcur, he was fined for non-attendance at the assize held on Moncur of Baluny and his wife, who, in 1537, were charged with oppressing and wounding the Countess of Crawford.[1] Perhaps George Arrott, who was Master of the *Maisondieu* of Brechin, in 1598, was a son of the laird last-named.[2] Tradition avers that the family possessed Arrat down to the Reformation, when they incurred the displeasure of Erskine of Dun, by attempting to save the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene from the ravages of an infuriated mob.

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[1] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 152; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 660.

[2] *Acta Parl.* i. p. 198.

[3] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. pp. 194-5; *Miscell. Spald. Club*, iv. pp. 9-12; *Acta Dom. Con.* p. 292. A carved stone, built into the offices at Bearehill, bears the initials W. W., and date 1633.

[4] Laing, *Scot. Seals*, i. pp. 23, 109.

Arrat continued to form a portion of the lordship of Brechin and Navar down to the forfeiture of the Earl of Panmure in 1716; and the ancestors of the Viscounts Arbuthnott appear to have succeeded to the property as vassals of the lords of Brechin either immediately upon or soon after the decay of the Arrats. Sir Robert Arbuthnott, a son of the laird of Arrat, was the first noble of his name, being created Viscount Arbuthnott in 1641. Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird owned a portion of Arrat in 1559, and one of the old family of Fullerton had an interest in the property in 1594;[3] but since the sale of the forfeited estates in Scotland, these, with the lands of Leightonhill, and others adjoining, have formed part of the estates of the Earl of Southesk.

The Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene is situated upon the lands of Arrat, on the south side of the turnpike road, and nearly half way between Brechin and Montrose. It is provincially called *Maidlin Chapel*, and in old writings is known both as the Chapel of Arrat, and the Chapel of Caldhame. The latter name is assumed from a district on the east side of the town and parish of Brechin; but the date of the foundation of the chapel is unknown. It is recorded as old and ruinous in the fifteenth century, and it was rebuilt during the episcopate of Bishop Carnoth, 1429-56. During his time it was given, with its endowments and dues, to support a chaplain at the altar of the Holy Cross in the Cathedral of Brechin.[4]

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[1] Pitcairn, *Crim. Trials*, i. p. 180.

[2] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. p. 230.

[3] Douglas, *Peer.* ii. p. 512; *Miscell. Aldbar*, MS., p. 292.

[4] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. p. 182; ii. p. 42.

The names of its early chaplains are lost. About 1440, however, Sir John Roched is said to have held that office "fourty zeir and mair," when the lands of Caldhame, from which part of the revenues of the chaplain were derived, were declared to be held of the Bishop of Brechin, to whom "of law and uiss and custum" they owed "soit and seruice thriss in the zeir at thre heid courtis." These lands were also multured to the Little Mill of Brechin, which stood at Little Mill Stairs, near the foot of the High Street; and the chaplain or his tenants were bound to assist in upholding the mill, in cleaning the mill-dam, and in "bryngyng hayme of the mylstane quhen it hapnis to neide to the said myle."[1]

Soon after that date the revenues of Magdalene Chapel were amalgamated, as above stated, with those of the altar of the Holy Cross, which was founded by Dempster of Auchterless and Careston; but from that time down to the year 1587 —when King James VI. gave the revenues of both houses to John Bannatyne, "scollar, for sustenyng [him] at the sculeis and better vpbringing in vertew and leirnying,"—nothing is recorded of it until the early part of the next century, when the emoluments were drawn by the Hepburns and the Livingstones.[2]

The foundations of the chapel are now barely traceable, but the burial-ground, surrounded by a rude stone wall and shaded by a few trees, is still occasionally used for interment. It contains some simple monuments, one of which, of date 1740, and erected to the memory of a farmer, bears the following couplet:—

"Of all employments that may be found,
Husbandrie ought to be crowned."

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[1] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. p. 106.

[2] *Ibid.* i. pp. 165, 181; ii. pp. 222, 232, 236.

THE ANANDS OF MELGUND.

Anand Forester of Plater—Anands of Kinearies.

THE surname of "Anand" is territorial, and was perhaps assumed from the district of Annan, in Dumfriesshire, part of the Roman province of *Valentia*, where the Anands were vassals of the Norman family De Brus, progenitors of King Robert I.

Adam of Anand, a canon of Dunkeld, rector of the kirk of Monimail, in Fife, 1254-71, is perhaps the earliest person of the name on record in Scotland;[1] and

William de Anaund,

who did homage at Berwick-upon-Tweed, after King Edward returned from the north,[2] is the first mentioned of the family in connection with Forfarshire. It was this baron who figured so conspicuously at the defence of Stirling in 1305,[3] and the lands of Melgund, in the parish of Aberlemno, were those for which he swore fealty.

In the year 1354, David of Anand was one of the prisoners whom the English Commissioners engaged to use their influence to liberate without ransom.[4] The same person or his son was forester of the ancient hunting forest of Plater near Finhaven, which he resigned in 1375, and in which he was succeeded by Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk. In the year 1368, Anand appeared in Parliament regarding the falsing of a sentence of the Justiciary;[5] three years afterwards he was present at the coronation of King Robert II., and in 1391, a person bearing the same name and surname paid the sum of £30 to the King's Chamberlain as relief duty for his lands of Melgund.[6]

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[1] *Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, pp. 172-4, 311.

[2] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 126; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 654.

[3] Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. p. 35.

[4] Hailes, *Annals*, ii. p. 252.

[5] *Acta Parl.* i. p. 146, has a "Placitum Dauid de Anandia super contradictione judicii in curia Justiciarii."

[6] *Acta Parl.* i. pp. 146, 181; *Chamberlain Rolls*, ii. p. 183.

The family held these lands until the year 1542, when the heiress, Janet of Anand, with consent of her second husband, Balfour of Baledmouth, sold them to Cardinal Beaton, who, as before mentioned, built the castle, of which the ruins still remain.[1] It ought to be remarked that the family was one of importance in Forfarshire during the fifteenth century, for the laird of the period married a daughter of the first Lord Gray, and Margaret of Annan became the wife of John Cossins of that ilk, an old family of the parish of Glamis.[2]

There was also a branch of the Anands, designed of *Kinquhery* (Kineary or Kinearies, in Kirkden, or more probably Kinwhirries in Kirriemuir), from about 1450 till 1506.[3] Another branch had a charter of the lands of Sauchy in Clackmannanshire, in the year 1324. The Sauchy line failed in two co-heiresses in the time of King James I., and the estates were carried by marriage to Shaw of Greenock and Brown of Colstoun.[4]

SECTION II.

Thus did he weaken and he wane,
Till frail as frail could be.

MOIR, *The Veteran Tar.*

Barter of Lochfeithie.

Origin, and Notices of the surname of Baxter, and of Lochfeithie.

IT is probable that the surname of *Baxter,* which is still common throughout Britain, though variously spelled, had been assumed from the trade of a *baker.* In its Latinised form of *Pistor,* the name is found in Scotland at a remote

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[1] *Supra,* ii. p. 52.

[2] Douglas, *Peer.* i. p. 667; *Strathmore Family Papers,* MS.; *Acta Aud.* p. 60. For the monuments and remains in connection with the old family, see *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* ii. pp. 248 sq.

[3] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* 142; *Reg. de Panmure,* MS., i. 345.

[4] Nisbet, *Heraldry* (Critical Remarks,) ii. p. 35.

Melgund
W.H.

period; for, about 1188-1202, a person called Aldred Pistor is a witness to a confirmation charter of the kirk of Haddington by Bishop Roger of St. Andrews to the prior and canons of that monastery.[1] Subsequently, among those who did homage to King Edward at Perth, on the 24th July 1291, there were three citizens of that place, named respectively Richard, Robert, and Roger Pistor.[2]

The office of *baker*, in royal and noble households, is of remote antiquity in almost every nation, and it is perhaps upon the strength of this fact that Buchanan of Auchmar founds a worthless tradition regarding the origin of the surname of Baxter in Scotland.[3] His story need not be quoted, the name being known fully a century before the time to which he ascribes its origin.

Geffray le Bakester de Loffithe,

who submitted to King Edward I.,[4] is the earliest assumption of the surname that is known. The designation "de Loffithe" was probably taken from a place called Lochfeithie, near the county town of Forfar, in which, as already shown, the old Scotch kings had a residence; and the name of *Bakester* may have been assumed by Geffray, or an ancestor, from their having been bakers to the royal household. Like the lands of Inverpeffer, in the parish of St. Vigeans, which were granted by King William the Lion to a favourite *brewer*, those of Lochfeithie (although no record of the fact is to be found), may have been acquired by the Bakesters for services as bakers.

No trace of the old proprietary history of Lochfeithie, or of the descendants of Geffray the Bakester, is to be found. Lochfeithie has, however, for many years past been included in the property of Auchterforfar, which was anciently tithed to the Priory of Restenneth. Apart from the baron above named, the only persons of any note in the county of Forfar of the name of Baxter, appear to have been a baker in Dundee, who died in 1609 (to whose memory, and to that of his wife, there is a curious tomb in the *Howff* burial-ground),[1] and a John Baxstar, who is witness to an instrument of sasine regarding certain lands lying on the east side of the town of Brechin, which were granted to Meldrum of Segy, in 1548-9. In that writ, Baxstar is described as *armiger*, and perhaps he was an esquire to Sir Thomas Erskine, then superior of the lordship of Brechin.[2]

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[1] *Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, p. 153.

[2] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 17.

[3] W. Buchanan, *Essay on Scottish Surnames*, p. 162.

[4] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 154; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 660. But the text and Index of *Ragman Rolls* appear to have "Lossithe" (Loffithe).

But since those days the name has become pretty general in Forfarshire, particularly in the neighbourhood of Dundee. The estates of Idvies, Balgavies, Kincaldrum, and others in Forfarshire, as well as Kilmaron in Fife, have been acquired by families of the name. Belonging to one of these, David Baxter of Kilmaron was created a baronet in 1862, in recognition of the gift of the "Baxter Park" by him and his sisters, the late Misses Baxter of Balgavies and Ellangowan, to the inhabitants of Dundee. The Baxters, hitherto architects of their own fortunes, have all been, and some of them still are, extensive linen manufacturers and merchants in the town of Dundee; and the present proprietor of Kincaldrum, Sir David's nephew, succeeded Joseph Hume in the representation of the Montrose district of burghs in Parliament, and still holds the seat. The estate of Idvies, in Kirkden, had likewise been acquired by a family of the name of Baxter, but it was sold about twenty years ago to Mr. John Clerk Brodie, W.S., by whom it is now held.

As a part of the estate of Auchterforfar, Lochfeithie has long been in the hands of the Dempsters of Dunnichen; and the lake, which is about a mile in circumference, and has its banks covered with thriving plantations, presents a singularly romantic appearance.

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[1] This interesting monument is adorned with effigies, in low relief, of a man and woman, dressed in the curious costume of the period. The man has a beard, and his arm is round the lady's waist. It also contains two shields: one shield bears a fess, two mascles in chief, and a rose (? roundel) in base; above the shield, a double crosslet; and a peel, or baker's shovel, charged with three roundels, issues from either side. The other shield bears (quarterly) 1 and 4, three crescents for Seaton; 2 and 3, three garbs (for Cuming). This stone is No. 264 in the Register of Tombstones, and bears this inscription:—"Conditvr hic vir providvs JOHANNES BAXTER, Pistor Bvrgensis de Dvndie, qvi obiit 20 Octobris 1609, et HELENA SEYTON eivs spousa.—Vie live to die, and deiis to live for ever."

[2] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* ii. p. 200.

It may be mentioned that the celebrated politician, George Dempster, has preserved the name and piscatorial excellences of Lochfeithie in an inscription which he whimsically wrote for the grave of a green linnet, a pet of his nephew and heir. The bird was buried by the side of the loch, and briefly, in the writer's own language, he hopes that the lines may

> "place on the Rolls of Fame
> The Bird, his master's and his mistress' name;
> While schoolboys perches in Loch-Feithie take,
> And the sun's shadow dances on the Lake."

SECTION III.

Yea, Truth and Justice then
Will down return to men,
Orb'd in a rainbow.
MILTON, *Hymn of the Nativity.*

The Camerons and the Cramonds.

THE CAMERONS OF BALEDGARNO.

Edward I. at Baledgarno—The Castle—Etymology of the Name—Early Notices of the Camerons.

THE surname of "Cambron" occurs no fewer than seven times in the *Ragman Roll.* The barons all bear the name of *Robert,* are sometimes designated *miles,* and sometimes *chevalier*, and designed of the different counties of Perth, Fife, and Forfar.[1]

Robert Cambroun de Balnely,

who is classed among the Forfarshire barons as having done homage to King Edward I., had probably been connected with the district in an official capacity, for it does not seem that, with the exception of Balnillo, in the parish of Dun, any other place in the county ever bore a name at all like *Balnely*, and with that place the Camerons do not appear to have had any connection. It is therefore probable that it rather refers to a property in Fifeshire, the name of which is variously written, Balnullo, Balulie, and Balmillie, for in that county the Camerons were settled at an early period.

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[1] *Ragman Rolls*, pp. 71-157; Prynne, *Hist.* pp. 661, etc.

The property most adjacent to Forfarshire, with which they were connected in old times, was that of Baledgarno, in the Carse of Gowrie, and they held it from the time of King Edward I. down to at least the year 1365.[1] The owner of Baledgarno, when the English king rested there, was probably Sir Robert Cambrun.[2]

As observed in an early page of this work, the King of England abode at "the redde Castle of Baligernache," or Baledgarno, on 7th August 1296, when on his return from the north. This castle, which was called *red*, doubtless from the peculiar colour of the stone of which it had been built, and which still abounds in the locality, stood upon a rising ground on the east side of the Burn of Baledgarno; and the site, which commands an extensive view of the valley of the Tay, from beyond Perth to its fall into the sea, of the opposite hills of Fife, and of a large tract of Forfarshire, is now occupied by a farm-house, that bears the significant name of *Castlehill*, and is sheltered on the north and west by the picturesque and finely wooded hills of Rossie Priory and Ballendean.

The name of Baledgarno is perhaps a corruption of the Gaelic word *Bal-ad-gar-cnoc*, which means a town or house situated upon a long rough hillock.[3] Nowadays, it is usually written and pronounced *Balegarny*; and fable says that King Edgar had a castle there, and that the place, in consequence, was called "Bal-Edgar." The village of Baledgarno, lying in the valley immediately south of the Castlehill, and having its clean cottages and neatly kept gardens, past which the burn pleasantly runs, is one of the prettiest rural spots in the Carse of Gowrie.

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[1] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 71, etc.; *Reg. Mag. Sig.* p. 309; Douglas, *Peer.* i. pp. 687, 735; *sup.* i. p. 276.

[2] Laing, *Scot. Seals*, i. p. 31, notices his seal, which bears the legend, "S. Robti Cambru de Balliggyrham. militis. A.D. 1292."

[3] "Baledgarno" is thus variously spelled: Baligernache, Baligerny, Balligernacthe, Balingernach, Balligrenach, Balgligernach, Balligarnagh, Billigernank, etc.

It is certain that the Camerons were early connected with Forfar, as well as with Perthshire, for even in 1214-25, Hugh Cambrun held the high office of Sheriff of Angus, and was a perambulator of the disputed marches between the lands of the Abbey of Arbroath and Kinblethmont.[1] In the year 1261, Robert of Cambron was forester of the Castle of Cluny, in Perthshire; and nearly thirty years later, the same baron (it is presumed) assented to the letter of the community of Scotland approving of the marriage of Prince Edward of England with our Queen Margaret.[2] John of Cambron, perhaps the son of Robert, was present at the Parliament held at Arbroath in 1320; and the seal of Sir John of Cambron, knight, is appended to John of Wardroperisthone's charter of the lands of Wardroperisthone, or Warburton, in Kincardineshire, which was granted at Perth to Sir John of Inchmartin, knight, in 1331.[3]

Apart from these notices, which show that the family was early located in and near Forfarshire, it may be added that, according to story, they first appeared in the Highlands; but record so far disproves this as to show rather that they were originally Lowland barons, for, during the reign of William the Lion, sometime before the year 1200, a Robert of Cambron was witness to a donation to the monastery of Cambuskenneth.[4] In consequence of this fact, which is the earliest known record of the name, we must conclude that it had probably a territorial origin, and may have been assumed from the district of Cameron, in Fifeshire, which is mentioned in the time of Bishop Roger of St. Andrews, 1188-1202, when the canons of that place conceded the tithes of Cameron and of several neighbouring lands to the Culdees.[1] Perhaps Robert of Cambron, the witness to the Cambuskenneth charter, was father of the Sheriff of Forfar, and progenitor of the Camerons in the Highlands, as well as of those in the Lowlands.

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[1] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. p. 3; *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p 162.

[2] *Chamberlain Rolls,* i. p. *30; *Acta Parl.* i. p. 85.

[3] *Acta Parl.* i. p. 114; *Miscell. Spalding Club,* v. p. 10.

[4] Douglas, *Baronage,* p. 328.

The traditional accounts of the origin both of the name and of the family are, as may be supposed, various. In regard to the first, one story says that the name is a corruption of two Gaelic words, *Cam-bran*, which signify a "crooked mountain stream," and the other, that it is from *Cam-shron*, "a crooked nose."[2]

As to the origin of the family, one legend relates that a Dane or Norwegian, of the name of Cameron, who held most of the Western Isles in the time of William the Lion and Alexander II., married the heiress of Macmartin, proprietor of Lochaber, and so acquired that territory. Another account attributes their rise to the time of King Fergus II.; while a third asserts that the remote progenitor of the family "married Marian, daughter of Kenneth, Thane of Lochaber, and sister of Banquo, who was murdered by Macbeth;" and from him, says Buchanan of Auchmar (a singularly credulous writer on Scottish genealogy), "were descended the Camerons of Locheil."[3]

It may be added that the most remarkable of the race, either for bravery or loyalty, in modern times, was Colonel John Cameron of the 92d (Gordon) Highlanders, who fell at the head of his regiment at Quatre Bras. He was of the family of Fassfern, in the mountainous and once dreary district of Lochaber; and, in consideration of his distinguished services in Holland, Egypt, and the Peninsula, a baronetcy was, on the 8th March 1817, conferred upon the family in the person of his father.

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[1] *Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, p. 318. A portion of the lands of Craigmillar, near Edinburgh, was also called *Kambrun.—Chamberlain Rolls*, i. pp. 40-67.

[2] "I am most fully convinced" (says the Rev. Dr. Clerk of Kilmallie, author of an account of the Camerons of Fassfern, in reply to a query upon the subject), "of the purely Celtic origin of the name *Cameron—Cam-shron*, 'wry, or twisted nose,' just as Campbell is *Cam-bheul*, 'wry mouth.'"

[3] *Essay on Scottish Surnames*, p. 126.

THE CRAMONDS OF ALDBAR.

Origin of the Name and Family of Cramond of Aldbar—The Lyons—Sinclairs—Youngs—Story of the Death of one of the Youngs—Aldbar acquired by Chalmers of Hazelhead—Sheriff Chalmers—Notice of Patrick Chalmers, M.P.—His Literary and Antiquarian Tastes—His Death—The Chapel of Aldbar—Its Restoration—The Castle.

WHEN King Edward I. subdued Scotland, the lands of Aldbar appear to have been possessed by a cadet of the Cramonds, or Kerramunds, in Midlothian.[1] The Aldbar branch ultimately became chief of the family, and in 1541, soon after that event, James Cramond of Aldbar sold the original family properties of Over Cramond and Clairbar, to William Adamson of Craigcrook, and then the interest of the Cramonds in the Lothians ceased.

The estate of Cramond, from which the family name was assumed, was held of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and William of Cramond, of the county of Edinburgh, who was clerk of the king's wardrobe in 1278, is recorded to have sworn fealty to King Edward in 1296, at Berwick-upon-Tweed, much about the same time as

Laurence de Cramound,

who is designed of the county of Forfar, did so. So far as known, these two barons were the only persons of the name who performed homage at that time; but subsequently there was a John of Craumond, perhaps a near relative of William, who took the oath of fidelity to the king of England for lands in the county of Edinburgh.[1]

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[1] Wood, *Acct. of the Parish of Cramond*, pp. 49-51. "*Caer-Amon* is said to signify the Fort of the river Amon."

Besides the lands of Aldbar, in Forfarshire, the Cramonds were early in possession of those of Melgund and Eddrochat, or Kintrockat. They were related by marriage to some of the most influential families in Angus and the Mearns, and held their estates until the latter half of the sixteenth century, when their affairs became embarrassed, and, the lands being heavily mortgaged, John, Lord Glamis, who was Chancellor of Scotland in 1577, became the proprietor. The last appears to have been James Cramon, who is designated "Feer of Auldbar" in 1575.[2]

Lord Glamis gave Aldbar to his second son, Sir Thomas Lyon, sometime Lord Treasurer of Scotland, that daring man who harshly remarked, when James VI. wept during his detention at Ruthven House in 1582—"It is no matter for your tears—better that bairns should weep than bearded men!" The period of the death of this bold baron is unknown, but it occurred some time after King James went to England, for, on hearing of Lyon's death, he is said to have remarked to the English nobles around him, "that the boldest and hardiest man in his dominions was dead!" Sir Thomas Lyon left a son who succeeded to Aldbar, but, as he died without issue, the lands reverted to his nephew, the Earl of Kinghorn, who afterwards disposed of them to a cadet of the noble house of Sinclair.

In 1670 and 1678, various portions of the estate of Aldbar were bought from Sir James Sinclair by Peter Young of Easter Seaton, grandson of that Sir Peter who was almoner to King James VI. Sir Peter, the founder of this branch of the Youngs, was the second son of John Young, a burgess of Dundee, by his wife, Margaret Scrimgeour, daughter of a collateral branch of the Dudhope family. Sir Peter, who was three times married, and died at Easter Seaton on January 7th, 1628, had in all eight sons and eight daughters. His eldest son and successor, Sir James of Innerechtie, knight, was a gentleman of the King's bed-chamber, and father of that Peter Young of Easter Seaton, who (with consent of his wife, Isabella Ochterlony [perhaps of Wester Seaton] and his son Robert, as life-renter and fiar, and also with consent of Robert's wife, Anna, daughter of Sir William Graham of Claverhouse), sold Easter Seaton and bought Aldbar as above noticed. It was this Robert who engaged the celebrated Ruddiman as tutor to his son David. David married Marjory, eldest daughter of Fothringham of Powrie, and, dying in 1743, was succeeded by his son Robert, who, ten years afterwards, sold the estate.[1]

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[1] *Chamberlain Rolls*, i. p. *77; *Ragman Rolls*, p. 162; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 654; Palgrave, *Writs*, p. 300.

[2] Laing, *Scot. Seals*, i. p. 41.

A romantic story is told of the last Young of Aldbar. According to tradition, arrangements were made for his marriage with the daughter of a neighbouring proprietor. It is said that, in token of respect and in remembrance of her proposed wedding, the lady resolved to present her native parish with the rather odd gift of a *mortcloth.* That and her marriage dress, having been ordered from the same person in Edinburgh, were both sent together, and, unfortunately, by some unexplained accident, found their way to Aldbar, where the package was opened. Mr. Young, who was probably of a nervous disposition, took the matter seriously to heart, and sending the mortcloth and wedding dress to his bride, he hurried to Montrose, where, it is said, he committed suicide by drowning. It is more probable, however, that his death had been accidental, since his clothes were found lying upon the beach, and his horse was tied to a stake near the place where his body was found. His bride is said to have died soon after, and the ill-omened mortcloth was first used at her own funeral.

It was soon after this sad occurrence, and in the year 1753, that the lands of Aldbar were purchased by William Chalmers of Hazelhead (representative of the old family of Chalmers of

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[1] *Miscell. Aldbar,* MS.

Balnacraig and Murthill, in Aberdeenshire),[1] who had amassed considerable wealth as a merchant in Spain. He was succeeded in Aldbar in 1765, by his son Patrick, an advocate, who held the office of Sheriff-Substitute of Forfarshire from 1769 to 1807, and, having a literary taste, contributed several able papers to Mackenzie's *Mirror* and *Lounger*. He died in February 1824, when he was succeeded by his son, who survived him only two years. The estates then passed to the latter's eldest son, also named Patrick, who was born at Aldbar Castle, 31st October 1802. On his decease without issue in 1854, his brother, John Inglis Chalmers, succeeded to the estate, and died in 1868. Both these now rest beside the little church in the Den, while the estate has passed to the latter's eldest son, Patrick.[2]

Mr. Patrick Chalmers, the Sheriff's grandson, became one of the most trustworthy of modern politicians and antiquaries. He was educated at a private academy in Essex, and afterwards at Oxford; on leaving the University he entered the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and rose to the rank of captain. He retired from the service on the death of his father, and settled upon his estate. Towards the improvement of this and his own literary taste he devoted much of his time, occasionally joining, as was felicitously remarked by an old and noble friend of his own, "with zeal and heartiness in all those field sports, by a taste for which the country gentleman is naturally distinguished." In 1839, Mr. Chalmers married Jessie Anna-Letitia, youngest daughter of the late John Herbert Foley, of Ridgeway, Pembrokeshire, and widow of Thomas Tayler Vernon, of Hanbury Hall, Worcestershire. She died in the following year, without leaving any children of the marriage. By her first husband she left two sons, and it was with the late Bowater Vernon, the elder of these, and Howard Galton, of Hadzor, that Mr. Chalmers was travelling on the Continent when he died.

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[1] Within a back entrance to the Church of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen, a stone slab, built into the wall, contains the following inscription:—"Hic iacet providvs et honorabilis vir, ALEXANDER DE CAMERA, de Murthill, Praepositus huius burgi de Aberdene, qvi obiit VIII. die mens. Octobris Anno Dom. MCCCCXIII." So far as known this is the oldest tombstone at St. Nicholas, and the inscription is beautifully carved in old English characters.

[2] Jervise, *Epitaphs*, i. pp. 8 sq. This part of the *Epitaphs* has been written by Mr. Jervise with great care and evidently under a deep sense of obligation to the family.

At the contested election for the Angus burghs in 1832, he was defeated; but at the three subsequent elections (viz., 1835-37-41) he was returned without opposition, and he continued to represent these burghs, to the utmost satisfaction of his constituents, until the year 1842, when bad health compelled him to resign his seat. His political views were as strictly liberal as his conduct was consistent, and, from his business habits, he was much engaged on Committees of the House of Commons.

He was specially active in all that related to the interests of his native county. His anxiety in this particular was well exemplified, only a few weeks before his death, in a letter to an Arbroath merchant regarding the nature and best means of obtaining flax from the Continent, in the event of a scarcity of that commodity, which was much feared, during the Crimean War. Among the many lasting benefits which Mr. Chalmers conferred upon the county were the projecting and carrying out, in the face of considerable opposition, the road from Brechin to Dundee by Lucky Slap, and the equally successful exertions he made in obtaining the Act for and forwarding the works of the Arbroath and Forfar Railway. In his own immediate locality he was ever finding something to employ the hand of the labourer; and, for more than a dozen years, he gave constant work to masons and others by improving various parts of his estates, enlarging and altering the Castle, making new roads and carriage-drives, restoring the old chapel and enclosing the ancient burial-ground, and otherwise. It ought also to be noticed that he was a warm supporter of the all-important subject of education, and erected and endowed on his own estate a school which for many years ranked as one of the finest and best conducted public schools in the county. He also gave annual premiums for the best-kept gardens—an act which proved of vast importance, and did much to elevate the general habits and tastes of the people.

During Mr. Chalmers' illness, which extended over a period of more than ten years, he found a pleasing solace in the interesting study of Scottish antiquities, and in the society of men of kindred tastes. He was perhaps one of the most learned of our Scottish antiquaries, and had a large and well-selected library, particularly of works on ancient and modern Scottish history, among which were several valuable MSS. Besides the honours conferred upon him by foreign literary societies, he was a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, a Fellow of the British and Irish Archæological Societies, and a member of the Bannatyne and Spalding Clubs.

He was an occasional contributor to Archæological and other journals, and edited, with historical letterpress, a work upon the *Ancient Sculptured Monuments of Angus,* including those of Meigle and Fordoun. This work was printed for private circulation, and copies were presented not only to the public libraries of Forfarshire, but also to those of the various Archæological Societies at home and abroad. By the publication of this magnificent volume, Mr. Chalmers was the means of directing the attention of antiquaries to the study of these interesting remains of antiquity which are so peculiar to Scotland, and which have since been further illustrated by a more extensive work issued by the Spalding Club, under the editorial care of their Secretary, Dr. John Stuart—an intimate friend of Mr. Chalmers. Mr. Chalmers also assisted in editing some of the Bannatyne and Spalding Club books, among the former of which were the *Registers of the Abbey of Arbroath and of the Cathedral of Brechin.* He was employed upon the latter work at the time of his death. This has since appeared, under the title *Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis*, and contains a memoir of Mr. Chalmers by the late Mr. Cosmo Innes, his fellow-labourer in both works; it was presented to the Club by his brother and heir, the late Mr. John Inglis Chalmers. Well as the preface is written by Mr. Innes (for it ought to be known that no trace of Mr. Chalmers' notes could be found), it is matter of regret that Mr. Chalmers was not spared to complete the *Register of the Diocese of Brechin*, since his vast local knowledge must have contributed greatly to its value and interest. But the two volumes did not appear until two years after his death.

During the spring of 1854, partly in the hope of having his already much improved health established, and partly from a sense of duty towards a young relative, he resolved to visit the Continent, and left Aldbar on the 6th February. He enjoyed pretty good health for some time after leaving home, and, when at Naples, felt so much stronger that he allowed his companions to take his servant along with them on a journey to Constantinople. During their absence he returned to Rome, where he had a relapse of spinal disease, which had been so long the burden of his life, but from the dangerous effects of which it was thought that he had recovered; and as there was no one in attendance who knew the nature of his complaint, dysentery followed and unfortunately proved fatal. He breathed his last on the 23rd of June, only two days before the return of his companions.

His remains were brought home and interred in the old kirkyard of Aldbar, at the outer and north-west corner of the chapel which he had so recently restored; and, with an appropriateness which cannot be too much admired, his grave is marked by a monument similar in design to those for whose preservation and illustration he contributed so much, and with which his name will continue to be associated. As a slight tribute to the memory of Mr. Chalmers—"whose like," whether for singleness of heart, or unaffected kindness, "we may never see again"—a drawing of his last resting-place was prepared as the frontispiece to the first edition of this work, which was in many ways indebted to his pen. An etching of the old church and churchyard is frontispiece to this volume.

The old burial-ground lies in the bottom of a den, which sinks about a hundred and fifty feet below the adjoining grounds, and is barely a quarter of a mile from the castle. It is a singularly romantic and secluded spot, and had doubtless at one time been the abode of some devotee or hermit. The den is rocky and umbrageous, and contains a number of fine old trees, while a burn meanders through it, skirting the burial-place. The course of this burn, from which the place is named, divides the parishes of Brechin and Aberlemno, in the latter of which the burial-ground and castle are situated.[1]

The earliest, and indeed the only recorded rector of Aldbar, was Nicholaus of Greynlaw, who flourished in 1429.[2] Perhaps he was a relative of Bishop Greenlaw of Aberdeen, who was his contemporary. The church, a rectory in the diocese of St. Andrews, is rated at twenty merks in the ancient *taxatio*, and at the foundation, in 1433, of the College of Methven, by Walter Stewart, Earl of Athole, the church was granted to that College.[3] The Provost of Methven was thereafter rector of Aldbar, and the cure was served by a chaplain. After the Reformation, the Presbyterian minister of Methven called himself Provost of Methven and Chaplain of Aldbar, and drew the teinds, until the parish was suppressed and divided between Aberlemno and Brechin in the seventeenth century. The patronage of the church of Aberlemno was alternately in the Crown, and in the hands of Smythe of Methven, as having taken the place of the Provost and Canons of Methven.[4]

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[1] In Gaelic, *Alt-barr* means "the top of the burn."

[2] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. p. 42.

[3] A seal appended to a deed, dated A.D. 1584, bears arms (quarterly) 1st and 4th, three *fleur-de-lis*, within a double tressure flowered (?); 2nd and 3rd, a fess chequé. The legend—"S' WILIEL . STEVART . COME . A.D. PETTYNVE . DNI . REGAL . D. KERYMVR . ET . BARO . DE . AVLDBAR"—shows that the Commendator of the Priory of Pittenweem, who was lord of the regality of Kirriemuir, was also designed Baron of Aldbar.

[4] Jervise, *Epitaphs*, i. p. 10.

The graveyard was used as a common burial-place for the district till the close of last century, and some of the inscriptions upon the tombstones were decipherable at no distant date. Within these fifty years the trunk of an old tree stood at the top of the road leading to the cemetery, and upon it the bell is said to have been hung; but, according to tradition, both bell and tree were destroyed by lightning. The chapel had been in ruins "past memory of man," when the restoration was commenced by the late Mr. Chalmers, who not only preserved the exact dimensions of the edifice, but also used the old stones, in order as far as possible to preserve the idea of its ancient character. A substantial pedestal was hewn for the old baptismal font, and the piscina is also preserved within the chapel. Some curiously carved coffin slabs are in the burial-ground; and the most remarkable monument, lithographed in Mr. Chalmers' book on the *Ancient Monuments of Angus*, lay at the kirkyard until, some years ago, it was removed to the castle for better preservation. This relic is the more worthy of notice, when we consider that its presence on Mr. Chalmers' property may have given a direction to that remarkably acute taste for the remains of antiquity for which he is so well known.

Some years previous to the time when Mr. Chalmers commenced the restoration of the chapel, he had the remains of his ancestors removed from the parish church of Aberlemno, and reinterred within the walls of that at Aldbar, where they now repose. Marble tablets to the memory of several of them are still in the parish church of Aberlemno. One of these bears a Latin inscription commemorative of William, the first Chalmers of Aldbar, and another has one to his son, the Sheriff. Of these, the latter contains the lines :—

"Virtuous and learn'd, polish'd and refined,
Of pleasing manners, and enlighten'd mind;
Beloved in life, lamented in his end,
Here sleeps the Sire, the Grandsire, and the Friend."

In concluding this section, it may be added that the old portion of the Castle of Aldbar is a good specimen of the baronial architecture of the period to which it belongs. The tower is adorned with the armorial bearings of the noble family of Lyon, the initials S. T. L. (Sir Thomas Lyon), and D. E. D. (Dame Euphemia Douglas, the second wife of Sir Thomas Lyon and fourth daughter of William, Earl of Morton). It stands close to the burn, at a singularly romantic and picturesque spot, near a pretty waterfall. During the proprietorship of Mr. Patrick Chalmers, and more particularly towards the close of his life, the house received some large and important additions, which, with a variety of other alterations and improvements, have changed the general aspect of the place so much that those who knew it before could now scarcely recognise it. The principal entrance, formerly on the west, has been changed to the east, and the old front is ornamented with tastefully laid out flower terraces and balustraded walls. The formation of the picturesque grotto, which is built on the east side of the burn, and overshadowed by rocks and trees, and the restoration of the old chapel, were part of the improvements effected during Mr. Chalmers' absence on the Continent.

SECTION IV.

That binds the sheaf,
Or builds the house, or digs the grave.

Dundee of Benvie and Balruthie.

Notices of the family De Dundee—Ralph of Dundee acquires Benvie and Balruthrie—His son John acquires Glaister—Assumes Glaister as a Surname—Decline of the Dundees and the Glaisters—subsequent Proprietary History of Benvie and Balruthrie—Churches of Benvie, Liff, and Invergowrie.

THE surname "Dundee" appears to have had a local origin—assumed, in all probability, from the town of that name. The first recorded of the family were perhaps a burgess of that place, called Albert of Dundee, and William, a burgess of Perth, both of whom flourished during the time of King Alexander II.[1]

Rauf de Dunde,

who took the oath of fidelity to King Edward I. at Berwick-upon-Tweed,[2] is first met with in the year 1286, when he formed one of the inquest that inquired into the boundaries of the pasture lands of Panmure.[3] On 23d August 1292, he had a charter of Benvie and Balruthrie, or Balruddery, from Sir William Maule of Panmure, together with a gift of the patronage of the kirk of Benvie.[4] These possessions appear to have been previously granted to Ralph by Sir William Maule's mother, whose grandfather, Philip of Vallognes, received them, as previously noticed, along with the barony of Panmure, from King William the Lion.

Ralph of Dundee renewed his oath of allegiance, for certain lands in Perthshire, on the 15th March 1306, and by that time he appears to have received the honour of knighthood.[5] He died about 1312,[6] leaving a family, one of whom had previously acquired the old property of Glaister, or Glasletter, in the parish of Carmyllie, from which he assumed *Glaister* as his surname. It also appears that he succeeded his father in the lands of Benvie, Balruthrie, and others, for in 1325 "Johannes de Glasrich, filius et heres quondam Domini Radulphi de Dunde," had a confirmation charter of these from Sir Henry Maule of Panmure.[7] As will be shown below, Benvie and Balruthrie continued in the family until 1368.

Contemporary with Ralph of Dundee there were two Churchmen of this surname—the one, William, parson of the kirk of Alvah, in Banffshire, the other, Michael, of Stobo, in

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[1] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 96; *Liber de Scon*, pp. 55, 62.

[2] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 126; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 654.

[3] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 333.

[4] *Reg. de Panmure*, ii. pp. 151 sq.

[5] Palgrave, *Writs*, p. 299; Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. pt. iv. p. 59.

[6] *Reg. de Panmure*, ii. pp. 151 sq. The same authority shows, that so early as 1254 there was a baron designed of Glaister.

[7] *Ibid.* ii. p. 159.

Peeblesshire—both of whom did homage to King Edward.[1] At the same time there was also a family of this name in the county of Edinburgh, for record shows that, on 3rd September 1296, Isabella, widow of the late Simon of Dundee, was reponed in certain lands in that county.[2] With these exceptions, no further trace of the surname Dundee, which, from what has been shown above, in all probability gave place to that of Glaster or Glaister, has been found.

Besides the lands of Glaister, which the family held until 1389, when they were given by Sir William Maule to his brother Henry, the Glaisters also held the lands of Auchlair or Lochlair, which, in 1365, were disponed to Strachan of Carmyllie, with consent of the superior, the lord of Panmure.[3] Thus, about the former date, the Glaisters appear to have become extinct as landowners in Forfarshire,[4] and were then located in the Mearns, where they had Lumgair and a part of Dunnottar. One of this branch succeeded to Glack in Aberdeenshire, on marrying Alice Kilmore, the heiress.[5]

Prior to the year 1175, when the barony of Benvie was given to Sir Philip of Vallognes, it belonged to Walter of Lundie, whose ancestors came from England with King David I.[6] While possessed by Vallognes, and long before Ralph of Dundee's time, the lands were held by vassals who assumed the surname of *Benvie*, and of these there were Adam of Baneuile, or Baneuy, and his son James, who witness various Angus charters between the years 1211 and 1214.[7]

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[1] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 164; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 662.

[2] Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. pt. iii. p. 164.

[3] *Reg. de Panmure*, i. pp. xxxvi, xcv; ii. pp. 180, 249 *et al.* The spelling of *Glaster*, or *Glaister*, appears in deeds in much greater variety than in the text. *Glas-tor* is Celtic, and signifies "grass-green hillock." Glas*tor Law*, the name of the site of a market, in the parish of Kinnell, is tautological.

[4] In *Reg. de Panmure*, ii. p. 165, there is an obligation, dated 1341, by Colin Campbell to Gilbert Glaster, "relating to the bailiery of [Campbell's] lands in Argyllshire." Notices of the Glasters—not, however, of later date than that in the text—will be found in *Chamberlain Rolls*, i. pp. 25, 411-40.

[5] *Reg. Ep. Abdn.* i. pp. 216, etc.

[6] Chalmers, *Caled.* i. p. 533.

[7] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* pp. 42-9. *Benvie* and *Benzie* are still surnames in the counties of Forfar, Kincardine, Perth, etc.

It was probably on the decay of the Benvies that Dundee succeeded to the estate.

Down to the forfeiture of the family of Panmure in 1716, these lands were held under their superiority; and in 1368, Gilbert of Glassert, with consent of his over-lord, resigned the same in favour of Alexander Scrimgeour, Constable of Dundee.[1] From that period they were held by the Scrimgeours until the year 1654, when, in consequence of a debt of 5440 merks, due by John, third Viscount of Dundee and first Earl of Dudhope, to John Fithie, merchant and burgess of Dundee, the lands were made over to Fithie. In 1674, Earl George of Panmure gave Marjory Gray, only child of Patrick, ninth Lord Gray, a grant of 870 merks out of the lands of Benvie and Balruthrie; and in 1713, her son John, Lord Gray, by her husband John, second son of Sir William Gray of Pittendrum, received charters of these lands from James, Earl of Panmure.[2] Benvie still belongs to Lord Gray, but Balruthrie was sold sometime after the year 1764 to the Earl of Strathmore, and since then the property has frequently changed hands.[3]

The Den of Balruthrie is one of the most romantic spots in the district, peculiarly rich in rare botanical specimens; and, in consequence of the discovery by the late proprietor, Mr. Webster, of fossil organic remains, it has also become an interesting and valuable field of study for the geologist.

It ought to be added that the parishes of Liff, Logie, Benvie, and Invergowrie are now united, and form one parochial charge. These churches were all situated within the diocese of St. Andrews, and those of Invergowrie and Liff were early given to the Abbey of Scone, the first by King

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[1] *Reg. de Panmure*, ii. p. 177.

[2] *Ibid.* ii. pp. 341 sq.

[3] The trustees of the Earl of Strathmore sold Balruthrie in 1782 to Alex. Baillie of Dochfour, who died 23d February 1799, and was succeeded in both estates by his brother Evan Baillie, Esq. He again sold it, in 1806, to Mr. James Webster, who died in May 1827, and was succeeded by his son Mr. Robert Webster, who sold the estate in 1849 to Mr. David Edwards, flax-spinner, Dundee. Latterly it was owned by Mr. James F. White, who died in the autumn of 1884.

Malcolm IV.[1] The ruins of the church of Invergowrie stand by the side of the river Tay, and the enclosure is now used as the burial-place of the family of Clayhills-Henderson of Invergowrie. Two curiously sculptured stones are built into the south wall, and it is said that St. Boniface planted a place of worship here early in the seventh century, and dedicated it to St. Peter.

The church of Logie belonged to Scone Abbey, but its patron saint is unknown. Early in the seventeenth century it was united to Liff, but a great part of the old parish is attached, *quoad sacra*, to the parish of Dundee.[2]

The patron saint of the church of Liff was the Blessed Virgin, but that of Benvie is unknown; from the little that remains of the last-named building, it appears to have had some architectural elegance, and a church there was dedicated by the Bishop of St. Andrews on 9th September 1243. About the half of the west gable still stands, covered with ivy, and the foundations show that the church had been about fifty-four feet long by about twenty-four feet broad. The old baptismal font lies in the graveyard; and a sun-dial, bearing the date 1643, is ornamented with the armorial bearings of James, second Viscount of Dundee, who was killed at Marston Moor, and those of his wife Isabella, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Roxburgh.

There is also an ancient stone monument in the churchyard, bearing curious carvings of men and animals; with the two at Invergowrie, it is engraved by the Spalding Club, in their work on the Sculptured Monuments of Scotland.[3]

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[1] *Liber de Scon*, p. 12.

[2] *New Stat. Acct.* Forfarshire, p. 568; Jervise, *Epitaphs*, i. p. 191; Scott, *Fasti*, iii. pt. ii. p. 712.

[3] The most ancient spellings of "Benvie" are Benevi, Banevyn, Baneuy, and Baneuill. The old kirk stands upon a hillock on the south bank of the Burn of Gowrie. Antiquarian and historical notices of the united parishes will be found in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* ii. p. 437.

SECTION V.

The food of hope
Is meditated action: robbed of this,
Her sole support, she languishes and dies.

WORDSWORTH, *Excursion.*

The Gardynes, Glenesks, and Gourlays.

THE GARDYNES OF GARDYNE.

Notices of the Gardynes—Feuds with Guthrie of that Ilk—Proprietary History of Gardyne—The Castle.

THE surname of *Gardyne*, *Garden*, or *Gairn*, which was by no means peculiar to Angus in old times, had probably, so far as it related to that district, been assumed from the lands of Gardyne, in the parish of Kirkden, from which a family was long named, and called "of that ilk." Still, apart from

William Gardeyn,

who did homage to King Edward, and is designed of the county of Forfar,[1] no earlier notice of the family is found; and no trace of them in the county from that time until the beginning of the fifteenth century is met with.

Besides the Forfarshire baron, there were two others of the same name and surname in Scotland, who performed the same service; there was also one, Umfrey of Gardin. The person last named was designed of the county of Dumfries, and one of the others was of Edinburgh. They all did homage at Berwick, except one of the Williams, who took the oath at Stirling; but he also may have been the Forfarshire proprietor, as a good many took the oaths twice.

From the time of King Edward until 1408, the name is not met with in Angus; but of that date it is recorded that Alexander Gardyne acquired the lands of Borrowfield, near Montrose, on the resignation of William Graham; and his descendants held that estate until 1615, when it was sold to Hercules Tailzeour, merchant in Montrose, ancestor of the present proprietor. In 1409 the laird of Borrowfield is also a witness to a charter of half the lands and brewhouse of Kinnaird, which Duthac de Carnegie received in dowry with his wife, Mariota, one of three co-heiresses of Richard de Kinnaird. Again, in 1410, he is a witness to Sir Alexander Fraser's resignation of the barony of Kinnell, in favour of Peter Strivelin and his son John.[1] But it is not until 1468 that we find Patrick Garden *de eodem*, whose name and designation are appended to a charter, by Abbot Malcolm of Arbroath, of the half lands of Hatherwick to Alexander, son and heir of Sir Thomas Maule of Panmure.[2]

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[1] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 154; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 660.

The lands of Gardyne are now held directly of the Crown, but tradition says that the Earls of Crawford were anciently the superiors. Be this as it may, it appears that the chief of the Borrowfield branch fell at the battle of Arbroath in 1445-6, fighting in support of the Ogilvys; and in the course of twenty years we find Patrick *de eodem* acting in the councils of the Earls of Crawford, and witnessing some of their charters.[3]

During the following century, branches of the family were designed of the different properties of Lawton, Leys, Legatston, and Tulloes, in Forfarshire—all in the neighbourhood of the parent house. After this, notices of them become more plentiful, chiefly, however, in the annals of our criminal trials, and in regard to "deidlie feuds" which took place betwixt them and their neighbour and rival, Guthrie of that ilk.

A brief notice of these feuds, although neither their origin nor their history is given with any degree of minuteness, may be interesting. It would seem that in 1578 Patrick Garden of that ilk fell by the hand of William Guthrie. Ten years afterwards, doubtless out of revenge for the death of their chief, the Gardynes attacked and killed the head of the family of Guthrie; and, according to the charge preferred against them, the deed was committed "beside the Place of Innerpeffer, vpoune sett purpois, provisioune, auld feid, and foirthocht fellony."[1] Before two years elapsed, the Guthries made another onset upon the Gardynes, which resulted in the slaughter of the chief of the latter family, and his namesake of Tulloes.[2]

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[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* pp. 236, 244.

[2] *Reg. de Panmure,* ii. p. 243, "David de Gardyn, dominus de Kininmond," is a witness to a discharge by Sir T. Maule of Panmure to Sir Andrew Gray of Fowlis, 1427.—*Ibid.* p. 250.

[3] *Lives of the Lindsays,* i. p. 117.

This course of lawless revenge and bloodshed, so characteristic of our feudal times, continued over several generations with great loss of life and property to both families, and became so serious that the king was called upon to interpose between them. According to the warrant, his Majesty "submitted [the matter] to certane of our counsale, barrownis, and ministers for reconsiliatioun, and remowing thairof."[3] With what amount of success this royal proposal of reconciliation was attended is not stated; but probably these feuds did much to cripple the influence and means of both the Gardynes and the Guthries, for soon after the last affray the estates of both families were reduced and broken up, and ere long passed into other hands, that of Guthrie having been purchased by Bishop Guthrie of Moray, who, however, was but distantly, if at all, related to the old stock.[4]

Before 1604 the lands of Gardyne belonged to Sir Walter Rollok, of the Duncrub family, who was also designed of Lawton. Betwixt this date and 1682, Gardyne belonged to several proprietors, who followed in rapid succession for the first twenty years of the century, until in 1623 the estate was held by the elder William Ruthven; afterwards, in the year

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[1] Pitcairn, *Crim. Trials*, ii. p. 103; iii. p. 77.

[2] *Ibid.* iii. p. 80.

[3] *Ibid.* i. p. 373.

[4] *Inq. Spec.*, Forfarshire, *passim*; Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, pp. 372, 373.

1682, it was acquired[1] by James Lyell, ancestor of the present proprietor, who is the representative of Lyell of Dysart, at one time town-clerk of Montrose, and the founder of the family. Some time before Lyell acquired Ruthven's portion of the barony, which consisted of "the house and the maines," he had granted a bond over the lands of Gardyne, Middleton, Cotton of Gardyne, Friock, and Legatston. All these belonged to the Lyells till near the middle of the last century, when James Gardyne of Lawton bought Middleton, Friock, Legatston, and Cotton of Gardyne. It may be added that the last landowner of the name in Forfarshire, directly belonging to the old family, was Thomas Gardyne of Middleton, who died at an advanced age in 1841.

Gardyne Castle is partly old, partly modern. The old portion, which is a good example of the castellated architecture of the sixteenth century, is ornamented by a shield, bearing the arms of Gardyne of *Leys* (a boar's head erased), and the motto SPERAVI IN TE DOMINE, with the date 1568. Over the front door of the modern portion, erected in 1740, is the crest of Lyell of Dysart (a dexter hand holding a sword erect, proper), and motto, TUTELA. The castle is romantically situated upon the west side of Denton Burn, a tributary of the Vinny; and the *Moot*, or Gallows-hill, still forms a prominent object in the landscape.[2]

THE GLENESKS OF GLENESK.

The Family De Glenesk—The Stirlings—The Lindsays—The Maules—Castles of Invermark and Edzell.

THE surname of "Glenesk" was assumed from the valley in the north-eastern district of Forfarshire, through which runs the river North Esk.

From earliest record, the family appears to have had considerable influence and standing in the country. The first known of the name was a knight, who is a witness to a grant by Christian Vallognes—the wife, or rather by that time the widow, of Sir Peter Maule of Panmure—of the lands of Balbinny and Panlathie to John Lydel. This was soon after the year 1254, and in 1260 John of Glenesk, knight, appears in a charter regarding the mills of Rossie, near Montrose.[1] Again, in 1289, he was a party to the letter of the community of Scotland, assenting to the marriage of Prince Edward of England with our Queen Margaret.[2]

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[1] Jervise, *Epitaphs*, p. 33; Douglas, *Peer.* ii. p. 397; *Inq. Spec.*, Forfarshire, Nos. 38, 358.

[2] *Forf. Illust.* p. 128.

In 1296 there were four barons of the surname, probably related, and all of them did homage to King Edward. Of these

Johanes de Glenesk, miles,

and another of the same name, but designated *chevalier*, appeared at Aberdeen on the 15th of July; and, in August following, Murgund and another John of Glenesk performed the same service at Berwick.[3]

Subsequent to these events the family and name altogether disappear. Probably they were succeeded in Glenesk by a branch of the Stirlings, for these are the next-mentioned lords of that domain; and it may be added that Nisbet appears to have confounded the one family with the other.

By what means the Stirlings acquired Glenesk is unknown; but it is certain that about the middle of the fourteenth century this branch failed in two co-heiresses, one of whom became the wife of Sir Alexander Lindsay, third son of Sir David of Crawford, and was mother of the first Earl of that celebrated family. Catherine Stirling, or Lady Lindsay, died sometime before 1378, as previous to that date Sir Alexander married his second wife, Marjory Stuart, cousin to Robert, Duke of Albany.[4]

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[1] *Reg. de Panmure,* ii. p. 141; *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 336.

[2] Tytler, *Hist. of Scotland,* i. p. 373.

[3] *Ragman Rolls,* pp. 93-4, 126; Prynne, *Hist.* pp. 651-4; Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays,* pp. 29 sq. for the steps in the succession.

[4] *Crawford Peerage Case,* p. 148.

It is not intended to give notices here of this once powerful family, as the reader will find their history given in Lord Lindsay's admirable work, *The Lives of the Lindsays:* and historical and traditionary notices of Glenesk and Edzell will be found in the volume entitled *The Land of the Lindsays.*[1] It may, however, be added that the lordship of Glenesk continued in their hands until the year 1714, when it was sold to the Earl of Panmure, and that remains of the ancient seats of the Lindsays are still to be seen at Invermark and at Edzell.

The former consists of a roofless square tower of three stories, situated upon a rising ground near the confluence of the rivers Lee and Mark. The ancient iron gate or *yett* of the castle is still preserved, and is of the same construction as those for the erection of which royal licences were granted during the fifteenth century.[2]

The ruins of the Castle of Edzell are much more extensive than those of Invermark; and, with perhaps the exception of the *Stirling Tower*, that is, the large square keep on the south side of the castle, the whole had been built by David, ninth Earl of Crawford, and his son Lord Edzell. The garden-wall is ornamented by a number of elaborate carvings in stone. On the east wall are the celestial deities, on the south the sciences, and on the west the theological and cardinal virtues, forming one of the most interesting memorials of the kind in Scotland. The foundations of old bathing-rooms, which were within recent years brought to light at the south-west corner of the garden, were, along with the ruins of the castle, cleared of rubbish and otherwise put in order by Lord Panmure, who also fitted up the old picturesque summer-house for the reception of visitors.[3]

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[1] Written by Mr. Jervise, who published the first edition of the work in 1853; four years after his death, the second was produced, in 1882. See App. No. xvii.

[2] Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, pp. 93, 124.

[3] Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, ch. i. sect. 5. Detailed accounts of some curiously carved oak panels, which belonged to the Castle of Edzell, and of the baths, will be found in *Pro. Soc. Ant. Scot.* ii. pp. 70, 226-9.

Aldbar.

GOURLAY OF BALGILLIE.

The Gourlays—Proprietary Notices of Balgillie in Tannadice, and of Balgillie in Monifieth.

Ingleram of Gourlay, the first recorded of the family in Scotland, came from England with King William the Lion about 1174, and received from that king lands in Lothian and Clydesdale. He had a son named Hew, who obtained possessions in Fife from the same prince.[1]

In the year 1180, Hew of Gurley (most probably the last-named individual) appears as a witness to Ingleram of Baliol's confirmation grant of the kirk of Inverkeilor to the Abbey of Arbroath; and, in 1245, Ingleram of Gourlay—perhaps the son of Hew—witnesses a grant by Hew Malherb to Thomas of Rossy of the lands and mill of Rossie, and of the lands of Hulysham (Usan), and of those of Balstuth. Subsequently, in 1286, Sir Henry of Gorley was, along with several Angus barons, on the inquest concerning the boundaries of the pasture pertaining to the barony of Panmure so frequently referred to.[2]

The next appearance of the name in relation to Forfarshire is that of

William de Gourlay de Bagally,

who is classed along with others of the county as having done homage to King Edward I. at Berwick-upon-Tweed.[3] Subsequently, in the year 1328, a person of the same name and surname—probably the same individual—is a witness, with several barons and Churchmen, who are all of Angus, to King Robert the Bruce's charter to Walter Schaklok of the third part of the lands of Inieney, near Montrose.[4]

Although the Gourlays were early settled in Fife, and designed of Kincraigie, in that county, and continued there in the male line down to a very late date, it seems to be more probable—though contrary to the opinion of Nisbet, Douglas, and other writers—that Gourlay "de Bagally" was a landowner in Angus, and as such did homage for lands in that district.

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[1] Chalmers, *Caled.* i. p. 132. Douglas, *Baronage* (p. 469), contains an account of the Gourlays of Fife.

[2] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* pp. 39, 333, 338.

[3] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 126; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 654; Palgrave, *Writs*, p. 196.

[4] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 339.

There are at least two considerable estates called Balgally, Balgillie, or Balgillo, in Forfarshire—the one situated within the parish and ancient thanedom of Tannadice, the other within those of Monifieth. There does not appear to be in Fife any place of the name, except a patch of ground on the estate of Rothes.

Being thanedoms, both the Balgillos were held of the Crown, and the earliest notice of a gift of the former occurs in the time of King Robert I., who gave the whole lands of Balgillo to Isabella of Athole, and his nephew, Alexander Bruce.[1] The names of other proprietors are mentioned in connection with Balgillo, such as those of Menteith and Blair; and on the marriage of Sir John Lyon of Glamis with Princess Jane, daughter of King Robert II., that king gave Lyon the thanedom of Tannadice as a part of her dowry, and from that time the Lyons became superiors of the property; Baron Tannadyce is one of the inferior titles of the Earl of Strathmore.

The earliest proprietary notice of Balgillo, in Monifieth, also occurs in the time of Bruce, who granted charters of it to "Patricio capitali medico,"[2] whose descendants were in possession until 1369, when Thomas Rate obtained the property on the resignation of Gilbert M'Beth, physician, brother and heir of "Ectoris medici regis." From Rate, the superiority of the lands of Balgillo, or Balgillachy, as the name is sometimes written, passed to Alexander Lindsay in 1390.[3] Subsequently they were possessed by Wishart of Pitarrow, and on his forfeiture in 1499 they were acquired by Andrew, third Lord Gray, who had previously come into possession of Broughty Castle and the fishings, on the resignation of Archibald, Earl of Angus, in 1490.[4]

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[1] Robertson, *Index*, p. 18.

[2] Robertson, *Index*, p. 18.

[3] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* pp. 70, 177.

[4] Douglas, *Peer.* i. p. 668.

But the history of these lands need not be further dwelt upon; it is sufficient to add that, during the wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the commanding position of the Hill or Law of Balgillo was taken advantage of, first by the English under Somerset as a protection to the garrison of Broughty, which they occupied and retained from 1547 till 1550; and next by the soldiers of General Monck, in 1651.

It need only be repeated, that the conjecture of Gourlay "de Bagally" being an Angus baron is founded more upon the designation given to him, and the place which he holds in the *Ragman Roll*, among barons of that county, than upon the fact (which ought not, however, to be overlooked) of his name appearing in charters relating to the district. Besides this baron, there were six others and one Churchman of the name, who submitted to King Edward; five of these were from the county of Edinburgh, and the other two from Berwick and Roxburgh.

SECTION VI.

Hay of Dronlaw.

They were all drest in armour sheen,
Upon the pleasant banks of Tay.
BALLAD.

Origin of the Hays—The Hays acquire Dronlaw—High Constables of Scotland—King's Cup-bearers—Inquiry into the Antiquity and History of the office of Royal Cup-bearer in Scotland.

THE chief of the noble family of Hay, and twelve others of the name, all belonging to the counties of Perth and Fife, took the oath of allegiance to the King of England at Berwick-upon-Tweed in 1296. Two knights of the shire of Perth and a baron of Fife had previously submitted to King Edward in 1291, and since persons of the same names and designations occur in the list of 1296, probably these three had renewed their oaths at that time. Apart from the barons referred to, there was also

Jone de la Haye,

who is designed of the shire of Forfar.[1] Probably he was a son of Hay of Errol, and may have possessed the lands of Dronlaw, or Dronley, in the parish of Auchterhouse, of which the Hays had grants from William, Earl of Mar, before 1251, from his son Donald, between 1272 and 1294, and from the Knights Templars about the same period.[2] This property was owned by the Hays for several centuries. It now belongs to the Earl of Camperdown, and contains a hamlet or village.[3]

It were as idle to attempt to identify "Jone de la Haye," since the name does not appear in the Hay genealogy, as to repeat the story so often given regarding the origin of the name and family. It is now admitted that the Hays were among the Anglo-Norman barons that came with William the Conqueror; and our chartularies show that during the eleventh century a descendant of the follower of the Norman Prince settled in the Lothians under Malcolm IV. and William the Lion. He left two sons, William, his successor, and Robert, ancestor of the Hays of Tweeddale.[4]

The genealogy of the chief and collateral branches of the Hays being well known, it need only be added that, so far as regards the families of Errol and Tweeddale, they are still represented: the former in the hereditary office of Lord High Constable of Scotland, and the ancient dignity of an earldom (although the estate of Errol has long ago passed away from the family); the latter in that of the higher rank of a marquisate. The Lord High Constableship, together with the lands of Slains in Aberdeenshire,[5] where for several generations the family have chiefly resided, was conferred on Sir Gilbert Hay of Errol, by Robert the Bruce on his accession to the throne.

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[1] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 146; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 658; Palgrave, *Writs*, p. 195.

[2] *Topography and Antiq. of Aberdeen and Banff*, iii. p. 125.

[3] *Dronn-law*, in Gaelic, means a place of "hillocks and ridges."

[4] Chalmers, *Caled.* i. p. 538.

[5] Robertson, *Index*, p. 2.

At one time, it is stated, the Errol branch held also the office of *pincerna Regis*, or cup-bearer to the Kings of Scotland; but, unlike that of High Constable, it has been long out of the family. As there are some conflicting statements regarding the possession of the office by certain of the Hays, an attempt may be made to reconcile these points, and at the same time give a brief account of the antiquity and history of the *pincerna Regis.*

It need scarcely be said that the office is of remote antiquity, since we are informed that Nehemiah was cup-bearer to the King of Persia; and, without entering upon its history in other countries, it is found that in Scotland not only the sovereign, but also the more powerful of the Churchmen and nobles—for example, Bishop Richard of St. Andrews and Earl Patrick of Dunbar—kept such officers in their households,[1] where their duty, it may be added, consisted mainly in conveying the wine or other liquors to their master.[2]

So far as known, the earliest notice of a *pincerna Regis* in Scotland occurs in the time of King Edgar, when the office was held by Alfric, who, in his official capacity, appears as a witness to several of that king's grants, as well as to a grant by King Alexander I. to the monks of Scone.[3]

Chalmers says that Ranulph of Sules was for some time *pincerna Regis*, and died not long before the year 1170; and he again observes that the first Hay in Scotland held the same office, and died about the same year; he also adds that the first Hay was "succeeded by his son William, who inherited his lands but not his office, which," he continues, "passed to the family of Sules, with whom it seems to have become hereditary."[4]

During the first years of the reign of William the Lion, as observed by Chalmers, the office was held by Ranulph of

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[1] *Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, p. 134; *Liber de Melros*, p. 68.

[2] An interesting account of the ceremonies used in placing the cups at Court, *temp.* Hen. VII., will be found in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, i. p. 297, etc.

[3] *Liber de Scon*, p. 3.

[4] *Caled.* i. pp. 512, 538.

Sules, who died in or about 1170. His successor appears to have been William of Hay, who, as *pincerna Regis Scocie*, granted to the prior and canons of St. Andrews, for the space of twenty years, a carrucate of land in Pitmully, in Fifeshire. This charter, confirmed by Eva, who was perhaps his wife, and David his son, is probably the only deed in which Hay is distinguished by his office of *pincerna*;[1] and as the name of Philip of Vallognes *Camerarius* appears among other witnesses to the confirmation,[2] the date is ascertained to be within the years 1180 and 1211, the period of Vallognes' chamberlainship. Proof is thereby afforded that the office of *pincerna* was held, not by the first Hay, as asserted by Chalmers, but by the very son William whom the same writer states to have "inherited his father's lands, but not his office." This William of Hay is clearly the same as is said to have died towards the end of the twelfth century, leaving six children—David, William, John, Thomas, Robert, and Malcolm.[3] Eva was mother at least of the eldest, and is mentioned as the wife of William in the royal confirmation.[4]

Whether it was by the marriage of Julian, daughter of Ranulph of Sules, formerly cup-bearer, with one of the Hays, that that office had descended to William of Hay, no evidence is found; but in various charters by William the Lion, from 1204 to 1226, and mostly relating to grants of land in Angus and the Mearns, the name of "Malcolm miles, pincerna Regis," appears as an attesting witness.[5] Malcolm of Hay, in 1237, witnessed a charter by his brother Thomas to the monks of Cupar;[6] and the name and designation of "Malcolm pincerna domini Regis" are also attached to an agreement with the prior and monks of the Isle of May, respecting the chapel of

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[1] *Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, p. 313.

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] Douglas, *Peer.* i. p. 544.

[4] Chalmers, *Caled.* i. p. 539, considers this Eva as the wife of William de Hay, but not the daughter of Alan de Lundie the Dorward. The parties in the confirmations are "Eua et David de Haya filius suus;" and again, "Eua que fuit uxor Williemi de Haya et David filius ejusdem Willielmi."—*Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, pp. 313, 314.

[5] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* pp. 34, etc.

[6] Douglas, *Peer.* ii. p. 545.

Ricarton and the kirk of Rindalgross: probably this was the Malcolm of Hay before referred to.[1]

Upon the death of Sir Malcolm, or on his relinquishing the office of cup-bearer to the king, Chalmers, quoting the chartulary of Newbottle, states that Nicolas, nephew of Ranulph of Sules, "acquired, by his talents, the office of *pincerna*, which he exercised under Alexander II., and also under Alexander III." Subsequently, the title of *pincerna* would seem to have become obsolete in Scotland, and in the memorable letter of the Scottish barons in 1320 to Pope John, William, the representative of the old family of Sules, is styled "buttelarius Scocie."[2] This William of Sules, for conspiring against Bruce, soon after suffered death, and from that period the title of "buttelarius Scocie" is rarely, if ever, mentioned.

Such are the brief notices obtainable in reference to the names and families of the earliest known cup-bearers to the kings of Scotland. It only remains to be added that, although in more recent times members of the noble houses of Buchan and Elphinstone are found designed cup-bearers to the kings of Scotland, neither the designation of *pincerna Regis*, nor the names of persons holding that office, occurs in the records. Still the office of king's cup-bearer has, at the present day, a place among the officers of the royal household, in the almanacs and political registers of the kingdom; and by some authorities it is held that the Earl of Southesk is hereditary holder of that office.[3]

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[1] *Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, 396.

[2] *Acta Parl.* i. p. 114.

[3] See Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, p. 240 *n.*

SECTION VII.

'Tis you that say it, not I. You do the deeds,
And your ungodly deeds find me the words.

MILTON, *Translation.*

The Inverpeffers of Inverpeffer.

Walkeline, the King's Brewer, acquires Inverpeffer—The Family De Inverpeffer—Proprietary Notices of Inverpeffer—Sir Andrew Fletcher, Lord Inverpeffer—Henry Maule—Right of the Barony to cast peats in Dilty Moss.

THE first of the family of Inverpeffer in Angus was Walkeline, brewer to William the Lion, and he, as "Walkelinus braciator," is a witness to Richard of Fruill's grant of the lands of Balekelefan to the Abbey of Arbroath, 1178-80. Under that name and designation, in the year 1200, he received the lands of Inverpeffer from King William,[1] and from these he and his descendants took their surname.

Nicholas of Inverpeffer, the son of Walkeline, appears several times during the reigns of William the Lion and Alexander II.;[2] and David of Inverpefyr, probably the son of Nicholas, witnesses a charter by Christian Vallognes of Panmure, to John of Lydel, somewhere about 1254.[3] In the year 1296, two Forfarshire barons, named

Adam de Increpeffre, and David de Enrepeffre,

swore fealty to King Edward I. at Berwick-upon-Tweed.[4] The name and surname, borne by the latter of these barons, frequently occur between the years 1325 and 1334.[5]

During the fourteenth century some of the family were burgesses of the towns of Dundee and Montrose, and John of Inverpeffer owned the property of King's-Lour, near Forfar.[6] Patrick of Inverpeffer, and his wife Margaret Fassington, were also, much about the same time, proprietors of the lands of

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[1] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* pp. 62, 165. Fruill and Friuill.

[2] *Ibid.* pp. 21-265.

[3] *Reg. de Panmure*, ii. pp. 159, 168.

[4] *Ragman Rolls*, pp. 126, 152; Prynne, *Hist.* pp. 654, 660; Palgrave, *Writs*, p. 197.

[5] *Reg. de Panmure*, i. ii. passim; *Reg. Nig. de Aberbr.* pp. 13, 19.

[6] *Acta Parl.* i. pp. 143, 215; Robertson, *Index*, p. 48; *ut sup.* i. p. 255.

Balmadethy in Fern, of Bonnington and Newton of Inverkeilor, of Craigie, near Dundee, and of Balmaleedy and others in Kincardineshire.[1] There was also a Churchman in the family, for in 1334, when the kirk of Lethnot was erected into a prebend of the Cathedral of Brechin, John of Inrepeffer was appointed to the cure.[2]

It ought also to be observed, that a John of Inverpeffer was appointed Sheriff of Clackmannanshire in 1305, by King Edward I.; another held the same office at Banff in 1369, and by the marriage of the latter with Christian St. Michael, of Mondurnah, in Aberdeenshire, he acquired various lands in that county.[3] But there is nothing to show that either of these belonged to Forfarshire, for it must be borne in mind that there were distinct families of the same name and designation, proprietors of the now fertile valley of Inverpeffer in Ross and Cromarty, and also of Inverpeffer in Haddingtonshire.

Perhaps the Forfarshire family did not long hold the property after the close of the fourteenth century. It is certain that in 1494, the lands were held of the Earl of Errol; while in 1527, and for some time afterwards, they were owned by Robert Lesly, procurator for the Abbey of Arbroath.[4]

More recently the estate was owned by Sir Andrew Fletcher, a Senator of the College of Justice, whose predecessors were burgesses of Dundee, and who from the lands assumed the judicial title of Lord Inverpeffer.[5] Soon after the death of Lord Inverpeffer, which occurred in 1650, the whole barony became the property of the Panmure family, in whose hands it still continues. The eastern portion already belonged to the Maules, for in 1603-5, Henry Maule, the reputed author of a *History of the Picts*, purchased the same from James, Lord Balmerinoch.[6] The names of the Hatton, Mains, and Cotton are still preserved; and, as more fully detailed in a previous page, it was here that one of the lairds of Guthrie was slain by the Gardynes.

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[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* pp. 43, 67; Robertson, *Index*, pp. 113, 123.

[2] Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, p. 126.

[3] *Acta Parl.* i. p. 15; Robertson, *Index*, p. 85; *Reg. Mag. Sig.* p. 43.

[4] *Acta Dom. Concil.* p. 325; *Reg. Nig. de Aberbr.* pp. 474, 500.

[5] Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, p. 348.

[6] *Reg. de Panmure*, MS., ii. p. 317; *Inq. Spec.*, Forfarshire, No. 385.

The barony of Inverpeffer, which in old times owed suit of Court to the Abbey of Arbroath, forms a detached portion of the parish of St. Vigeans, being situated in the south-west corner of Arbirlot, and separated from it only by the Dowrey or Peffer Burn. No trace of the residence of the old lairds of Inverpeffer is to be seen, but some curious notices of the tenantry of the barony, in 1729, have come down to us. These memoranda, of which specimens have been already given, need not be further quoted; it may only be added that, at the time referred to, the tenants had a right to cast peats and turfs in Dilty Moss, and that they not unfrequently abused the grant by selling them to the inhabitants of the towns of Dundee and Arbroath. In this traffic, it would seem, they had already exhausted the mosses of Hyndcastle and Carmyllie; and, lest the same fate should befall that of Dilty, they were prohibited from casting peats there, except for their own private use.[1]

SECTION VIII.

O blest retirement, friend to life's decline,
Retreats from care that never can be mine.
GOLDSMITH, *The Deserted Village.*

The Keilors of Keilor.

Keilors of Keilor—Proprietary Notices of Keilor—Tradition of the Haldanes—Lord Privy Seal Mackenzie—Chapel of Keilor—Sculptured Stone Monuments—Peghts' House at Achtertyre—Poetical Notice of the discovery of one at Airlie.

THE properties of Easter and Wester Keilor are situated in the parishes of Newtyle and Kettins, and were anciently a portion of the earldom of Stratherne.[2]

[1] *Ut sup.* ii. p. 87; *Mem. Book of York Buildings' Co.*, MS., fol.
[2] Douglas, *Baronage*, p. 141.

Ranulphus de Kelor [Randulf de Keloure],

who is designed of Forfarshire, and did homage to King Edward at two different times during the year 1296, first at the Castle of Kildrummy in Aberdeenshire, and next at Berwick-upon-Tweed,[1] had doubtless been a vassal of the Earls of Stratherne.

From that period, we do not meet with the surname of Keilor until 1384, when it occurs in a charter by John of Kelor to John of Ardillar, or Ardler, of an annual of six merks out of the two towns of Keilor.[2] So far as known, this John was the last of the family who had lands in Forfarshire; still, the surname, even at this day, is by no means rare.

Previous to the year 1384, however, and in the time of Robert the Bruce, the lands appear to have been divided, for one, Robert Harkers, had then a gift of the barony; and again, in the time of King Robert III., Walter Ogilvy had Easter Keilor on the resignation of John Barclay of Kippo.[3] This portion of the estate was long possessed by the Ogilvys, and in 1407 Walter Ogilvy of Carcary gave an annuity from it to the altar of St. George, in the Cathedral of Brechin,[4] and had the lands included within his barony of Lintrathen.

Subsequently, Sylvester Hadden, or Haldane, held this portion of Keilor. In 1514, he witnesses the retour of service of Alexander Lindsay, to the office of hereditary blacksmith of the lordship of Brechin;[5] and in 1645, it appears that Easter Keilor fell to Susan, heiress of her brother Alexander Haldane.[6] Probably these were of the Haldanes of Gleneagles in Perthshire, more anciently of Hadden, or Halden-Rig, on the Border, from which place the name was assumed. Kinsmen of the Rev. J. O. Haldane, the present minister of Kingoldrum, were for a long period landed proprietors near Alyth, and tradition says that for some act of kindness which was shown by one of

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[1] *Ragman Rolls*, pp. 111, 126; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 654; Palgrave, *Writs*, p. 196.
[2] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* p. 163. [3] Robertson, *Index*, pp. 18, 143. [4] *Ibid.* p. 167.
[5] *Miscell. Spald. Club*, v. p. 292; Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, pp. 335-6.
[6] *Inq. Spec.*, Forfarshire, No. 288.

"the auld guidwives" to King James, when he was travelling *incognito* in that district, the patrimonial estate of the family was increased by royal grant, and held upon this curious tenure :—

> "Ye Haddens o' the Moor, ye pay nocht,
> But a hairen tether[1]—if it's socht—
> A red rose at Yule, and a sna'-ba' at Lammas."

Keilor passed from the Haldanes to the Hallyburtons of Pitcur. It is now the property of Lord Wharncliffe, having formed a portion of the valuable Scottish estates which, on the death of the Hon. James Mackenzie, Lord Privy Seal, fell to that family in 1800, through the marriage of the first Earl of Bute with Agnes, eldest daughter of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh. Lord Privy Seal Mackenzie lived much at Belmont Castle, on this property, and he is represented to have been a person of retired habits, humane and charitable in his disposition, and well versed in the sciences, particularly in mathematics, algebra, and astronomy. In evidence of his love of astronomical pursuits, it may be stated that he erected an observatory on the summit of Kinpurnie Hill, to the south-east of the village of Newtyle, and its walls are still in existence, forming the most prominent object on the Sidlaw range of mountains, as well as a recognised landmark for mariners.

The lands of Keilor lie on the south side of the valley of Strathmore, near Ardler railway station, a prominent feature in the landscape being the Hill of Keilor, one of the Sidlaws. On the side of this hill a hamlet still bears the name of "Chapel of Keilor;" and, although nothing remains of a place of worship, the district had in all probability acquired its name from having been the site of some early place of worship and burial, *Keil*, or *Kill-aird*, meaning a church or burial-place situated upon an eminence. Ancient sepulchral remains have been found at different times upon the Hill of Keilor; and near "the Chapel," on the supposed boundary of the earldom of Stratherne, stands one of those remarkable sculptured monuments of the ancient inhabitants of Scotland, embellished, in this instance, with the rude outline of a boar.

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[1] *i.e.* A rope made of hair.

It may be added that, on the adjoining lands of Achtertyre, a subterraneous dwelling, of the sort called *weem*, or *Peghts' house*, was discovered towards the beginning of this century.[1] These curious structures are not uncommon in the neighbourhood, for one was found little more than a quarter of a century ago in a brae south of the kirk of Ruthven; and on the farm of Barns, in the parish of Airlie, there is another, nearly seventy feet long, being perhaps the best and most entire specimen in the kingdom. There were others in this locality, one of which was discovered in rather a singular manner, as noticed in the following lines:—

* * *

Some fifty years ago, or less,
A pair were thrown in great distress;
Tho' nought they saw, yet strange to say,
Their house was haunted night and day—
The fuel they burn'd no ashes gave,
And fallen pin no power could save.
Whither they went, or how, none knew,
But pass, they did, quite out of view!
Nay, when the wife was baking once,
She saw a cake pass at a glance
Right thro' the floor, and from her eyes,
As fast as lightning thro' the skies!
Alarm'd she from the cottage fled,
And raised a hue and cry so dread,
That from all corners of the glen
Came women, weans, and stalwart men,
Who, after deep and solemn thought,
Resolved that down the house be brought,
Which to the ground was quickly thrown,
But, de'il or ghaist, they 'counter'd none!
  One lad, howe'er, with courage strong,
On seeing a crevice black and long,
Near to the hearth he plied a pick
And raised a boulder broad and thick,

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[1] On weems and similar underground apartments, see Chalmers, *Caled.* i. pp. 96 sq.

When, lo! he found the bannock there,
The missing ase, and pins so rare;
And, on descending, saw a *weem*
Of length and build that few could dream.
Strewn here and there lay querns and bones—
Strange cups, and hammers made of stones,
And tiny flints for bow or spear—
Charr'd corn, and wood, and other gear.

* * *

'Twas a *Peght's House* (as some these call),
With flagstone roof, and whinstone wall;
In form like to an arm they bend,
Are rounded slightly t'wards the end;
'Bout six feet high, and near as wide,
And with a door a gnat might stride!

* * *

SECTION IX.

Ancient of days: august Athena! where,
Where are thy men of might? thy grand in soul?

Byron, *Athens.*

The Montealts and the Muschets.

THE MONTEALTS OF FERN.

Origin, History, and decline of the Montealts—Mowat's Seat—Castle of Vayne.

The name of *Montealt*, *Monte Alto*, *Mohaut*, or *Mowat*, was first assumed by Robert, son of Ralph, baron to one of the Norman earls, and he and his brother Roger were benefactors to the Abbey of St. Werburgh, in Chester, at the time of its foundation.

Robert took his surname from the place of his residence, which was at a little hill in Flintshire, where he built a castle, now called *Molde*, or *Moulde*, round which there is a considerable town of the same name. He was steward to the Earl of Chester, and after that nobleman's death he was one of those who accounted to the King's Exchequer for the farming of the earldom, and for what was then laid out in building the Castle of Chester.

It appears that the lands of Montalt were oftener than once overrun and harried by the Welsh kings. In restraining their arms the son of Robert did good service, and was rewarded by King Henry III. of England, whom he also joined in the Crusades. The family flourished in North Wales until 1329, when the last baron of the name died, and, having no male issue, bequeathed his estates for life to Queen Isabella, mother of King Edward III.; and to her second son, John of Eltham, and his heirs for ever.[1]

The family seems to have come early to Scotland, for Robert of Montealt is a witness to a charter by King David I., with whom he probably came to this country. From William the Lion one of them obtained a grant of the lordship of Fern, in Angus, out of which Sir William of Montealt, knight, gave an annual of a stone of wax, and four shillings, to the Abbey of Cupar.[2] Sir William was a perambulator of the marches between the lands of the Abbey of Arbroath and those of Kinblethmont in 1219,[3] and had a son, Michael, who is witness to a deed by King Alexander II., 19th April 1232. In 1234, Michael of Montealt was Sheriff of Inverness, and in 1242 Richard was a Justiciary of Scotland.[4]

Richard appears to have had several sons, and to one of them, William, the Abbot of Arbroath, he became bound to support a chaplain at his chapel of St. Laurence of Both. William and Robert of Montealt were Sheriffs of Forfarshire, from at least 1262 to 1266.[5] Another, named Laurence, was rector of the kirk of Kinnettles; and a fourth, Bernard, was one of the distinguished men that went to Norway in 1281 to witness the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Alexander III., with King Eric.[6]

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[1] Dugdale, *Baronage*, i. p, 527; Pennant, *Tour in Wales*, i. p. 396.

[2] Chalmers, *Caled.* i. p. 531.

[3] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* pp. 51-2.

[4] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. p. 4; Chalmers, *Caled.* i. p. 531.

[5] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 189; *Acta Parl.* i. p. 90; *Chamberlain Rolls*, i. pp. *41, *54.

[6] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 269; Tytler, *Hist. of Scot.* i. p. 48.

In 1264, Robert, Sheriff of Forfar, and the rector of Kinnettles are two of the witnesses to the foundation charter of the Hospital, or *Maisondieu*, of Brechin. In 1289, the name of William of Muhaut appears in the letter of the Scottish magnates to King Edward, regarding the marriage of his son with the Princess Margaret.[1] At Aberdeen on 17th July, and at Berwick, on 28th August 1296,

William de Monte Alto

took the oaths of fidelity to the King of England.[2] Again, in 1320, either this baron or a son was a party to the letter to the Pope, asserting the independence of Scotland as a nation.

In 1365, Sir William of Montealt, knight, designed of Angus, is a witness to a charter regarding the lands of Glenbervie, in the Mearns. Subsequently, Sir William had charters of Brichty, in the parish of Murroes, which, in 1379, were given by Richard of Montealt to Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk.[3]

During the same year, Richard resigned the barony of Inverlunan in favour of Alexander Stuart, the king's son by Marion of Cardny, having shortly before given over the patrimonial estate of Fern, and also the barony of Kinblethmont, in favour of his natural son Sir William of Montealt, knight, and his son Robert.[4]

This Richard of Montealt—who is designed in the first two deeds as chaplain and canon respectively, and in the last as chancellor of the Cathedral of Brechin—appears to have first disposed of his property, and then devoted his life to the service of the Church. Probably he was an elder brother of John of Montealt, who was his contemporary, and rector of the church of Finhaven.

For thirty years subsequent to the last-mentioned period, there is little trace of the family in the county; but on 22d June 1410, Sir William of Montealt of Fern, knight (probably the son of Richard), appeared at Perth, and witnessed a confirmation charter to John, son and heir of William of Montealt, of the lands of Freswick and Ochyngill, in Caithness,[1] where a branch of the family had been previously settled.

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[1] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. p. 7; *Acta Parl.* i. p. 85.

[2] Palgrave, *Writs*, p. 161; *Ragman Rolls*, p. 96. "Wills de Mohaut, miles."

[3] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* p. 42; Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, p. 228.

[4] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* pp. 149, 150, 151.

Of this old race as Forfarshire barons, there is no further record. It is certain that the barony of Fern belonged in the year 1450, probably earlier, to the Earls of Crawford, and that no person of the name of Montealt, or *Mowat*, as it is now written and pronounced, has since then had a proprietary connection with it. But collateral branches of the family long survived after the latter date in other parts of Scotland, and with good repute. On those of Caithness, who were afterwards designed of Balquhollie, the honour of knighthood was conferred before 1653, and the chief of the Inglistoun branch, in Midlothian, was created a baronet in 1664;[2] but these families also are now extinct.

Unlike most old families in Scotland, no legends exist regarding the Mowats in their ancient territory—indeed, until very lately, it was unknown in the district that such lords ever possessed the lands, and the only local trace of them is found in a place called *Mowat's Seat* or *Mowat's Cairn*, on the hill of Bruff Shank. Still it was never supposed to indicate the name of a race who, in their day, were not only the chief men in the county, but also among the most influential of those magnates who contributed to achieve the peace and independence of the kingdom.

It were idle to inquire regarding the site of their fortress. It is said that in Brandy Den, not far from the church of Fern, there was once a castle; but of this there is no proof, and we only know that at Vayne, on the north bank of the Noran, and overlooking a singularly picturesque part of the river, the more modern lords of Fern had a residence, for there the ruins of a baronial building of considerable size are still to be seen. The Castle of Vayne was built by the Lindsays, and from them the barony passed to the Carnegies of Southesk. Robert, the third Earl, appears to have made considerable alterations upon the castle, and a carved door or window lintel, now at the farm offices, bears his initials in monogram, and an earl's coronet, with this legend[1] underneath—

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[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* p. 246.

[2] *Inq. Spec.*, Caithness, No. 23; Beatson, *Political Index*, p. 200.

DISCE MEO EXEMPLO FORMOSIS POSSE CARERE.

MUSCHET, OR MONTEFIX, OF CARGILL.

Origin and notices of the Muschets—Their Decline—Union with the Drummonds—Annabella Drummond, mother of King James I.—Historical Notices of Cargill --Sculptured Stone Monument. etc.—The Church—Origin of the name.

According to Dugdale, the first of the name of *Muschet, Monfitchet,* or *Montefix,* that appeared in England, was a Roman by birth and kinsman of William the Conqueror, with whom he lived on familiar terms. He followed that prince into England, fought on his behalf, and, returning to Rome after William was established upon the throne, left behind him a son named Richard, who became progenitor of the family in both England and Scotland. The Muschets had possessions from King William in Normandy, as well as in the county of Essex, and were benefactors to the Church. They flourished in Essex until about the year 1224, when the family failed in three co-heiresses, of whom one became the wife of William de Forz, Earl of Albemarle.[2]

The Muschets seem to have come to Scotland with William the Lion, the first appearance of them being in the year 1200, when Richard of Munficheth witnesses a grant by that king to the monks of Arbroath, of a toft in the burgh of Perth.[1] About twenty years later, William, the son of Richard, gave to the Abbey of Cupar a grant of the common pasture of his lordship of Cargill, which his father received from King William. This baron, who appears to have been afterwards knighted, witnesses various charters during the time of King Alexander II.[2] In 1296,

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[1] In Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays,* ch. v. pp. 220 sq., will be found an account of Fern, historical and traditionary.

[2] Dugdale, *Baronage,* i. p. 438.

David and Richard Muschet,

both of the shire of Forfar, are recorded to have done homage to King Edward at Berwick.[3]

In regard to their being designed of Angus, it ought to be noticed that, although Cargill has long been within the county of Perth, it is said to have formed anciently a portion of the adjacent parish of Coupar-Angus. By that parish and Kettins it is bounded on the north and east, and it was in all probability for the property of Cargill, which had then been reckoned a portion of Forfarshire, that these barons did homage.

During the early part of the Wars of the Independence William of Montfichet was warder of the town and Castle of Dundee for the English; but at Arbroath in 1320 the same baron was a party to the celebrated letter to the Pope.[4] The male line of the family failed in the person of this William, or his son (as is supposed), who in 1331 is a witness to a local charter. In the following year he became Justiciary of Scotland.[5]

Like his progenitor in England, he left three co-heiresses, one of whom, Mary, carried the lands of Cargill and Stobhall, by marriage, to Sir John Drummond, ancestor of the Earls of Perth; while the lands of Pitfour and Drumgrain, which belonged to the other sisters, Margaret and Dornagilla of Montefix, and also some estates in Dumbartonshire, were lost by forfeiture in the time of King David II.[1] The noble family of Drummond still possesses the Muschet estates in this district; and it is worthy of notice, that by Sir John Drummond, Mary Muschet was the mother of Annabella Drummond, Queen of Robert III. and mother of King James I.

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[1] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p, 13.

[2] Chalmers, *Caled.* i. p. 593; *Liber de Scon.* p. 46, 61.

[3] *Ragman Rolls*, pp. 152, 161; Prynne, *Hist.* pp. 660-2.

[4] Ayloffe, *Calendar*, p. 123; *Acta Parl.* i. p. 114.

[5] *Miscell. Spalding Club*, v. p. 10.

The district of Cargill contains a variety of interesting remains of antiquity. Of these there is a very good description in the *Old Statistical Account* of the parish, to which reference may be made. There are, however, some particulars not adverted to in that account, which are interesting. About three hundred yards from the parish schoolhouse, an old well, now partly filled up, is called *Hangie's Well.* Near this, it is said, the parish hangman used to live, and, about the same place, at the end of the last century, a quantity of human bones were discovered. Tradition says that at the same place several sculptured stones were found at such a depth as to lead to the inference that they had been purposely buried beyond reach of the plough. That these were of the same class as the sculptured stones at Meigle is highly probable, but one of another class, having one surface marked with a series of cup-markings and grooves, was found in this parish, at Whitefield near Coupar-Angus, in the spring of 1884. It is now removed for preservation to the lawn of the farm-house.

The parish church, surrounded by the burial-ground, is beautifully situated upon the left bank of the Tay, and forms a fine object on the south-east side of the railway viaduct. As the Priest's Den and the Priest's Well are in another part of the parish, it is doubtful whether the present was the site of the original church, which was early gifted to the Abbey of Cupar. The remains of an old place of worship and burial are also traceable upon the top of a rock at Campsie Linn;[2] and, being near the site of a Roman camp, it is not improbable, as the Gaelic words *Caer-kill* mean either the kirk or burial-place of a fort or camp, that the peculiar situation of this church or chapel had given the name of *Cargill* to the district.[1]

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[1] Crawford, *Peerage*, p. 423; Robertson, *Index*, pp. 47, 59.

[2] *Old Stat. Acct.* xiii. pp. 529 sq.

The Castlehill, also in this neighbourhood, was perhaps the site of the residence of the old lords of Muschet.

SECTION X.

Now stained with dews, with cobwebs darkly hung,
Oft has its roof with peals of laughter rung,
When round yon ample board, in due degree,
We softened every meal with social glee.

ROGERS, *Pleasures of Memory.*

The Napiers, the Aghleks, and the Newtobers.

NAPIER, AND THE AGHLEKS OF AGHLEK.

The Napiers and the Afflecks of Affleck—Affleck Castle.

THE Napiers make their first appearance in Scotch records in the year 1296, when John le Napier, of the county of Dumbarton, and another person of the name, from Peebles, together with

Matheu le Napier de Aghelek,

who is designed of the shire of Forfar, took the oaths of allegiance to King Edward I. while he sojourned at Berwick-upon-Tweed.[2] It is from John of Dumbarton that the noble family of the name and title of Napier of Merchiston claims descent;[3] but, beyond the facts above stated, nothing is known regarding the Forfarshire baron or his family.

Aghelek, Affleck, or Auchenleck, as the name is variously written, is a property in the parish of Monikie, and soon after the appearance of this Matheu le Napier de Aghelek, a family assumed the surname ; for, on 15th March 1306,

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[1] *Old Stat. Acct.* xiii. p. 529. But this is doubtful, as Cargill may likewise mean "rocky ground."

[2] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 132; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 655.

[3] Douglas, *Peer.* ii. p. 281.

John de Aghelek

did homage to King Edward for lands in the county of Forfar.[1]

Except for the occasional appearance of the Afflecks as witnesses to local charters, there is little trace of them, although it is said that they held the property until about the middle of the seventeenth century, and were vassals and hereditary armour-bearers to the Earls of Crawford.[2] Several of the name were respectable burgesses in Dundee, and some of the old tombstones in the *Howff* bear their armorial bearings with quaint mottoes. Of these inscriptions, the following, from the tomb of Archibald Auchinleck and his wife, dated 1647, may be quoted :—

"Heir lyis entomb'd, who sprung of worthie race,
Match'd with the Prouest's dochter of this plaice ;
Lived long in heimen's knot, though fates decried
For thame no chyld, yet heauens this want supplied
By good Balmanno, his brother, rether sonne,
Who honors nou his asshes with this tombe."

The Auchinlecks were followed in their property in Monikie by a family named Reid, one of whom was attainted in the year 1746 for his adherence to the House of Stuart. The lands were afterwards bought by Mr. Yeaman, a bailie of Dundee, and by one of his descendants they were sold to Graham of Kincaldrum. Latterly they became the property of Mr. Mitchell, railway contractor, by whose trustees they were sold in 1884.

The old Tower or Castle of Auchinleck, which was occupied by the Reids, is still in tolerably good preservation, and stands upon a rising ground to the westward of the Monikie Reservoir of the Dundee Water Commissioners : it is within a short distance of the Railway Station, and commands an extensive view. It is a square building of four stories, exclusive of the flag-tower and cape-house, and has much the resemblance of a Border peel. The hall and other chambers have vaulted roofs of stone, but the old "iron yett" or grated door, said to have been of the same type as that at Invermark, has been lost sight of within the last fifty years.[1] The building is of ashlar, and seems to belong to the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century. The chief apartment is on the third story. Opening from it are two bed-closets, and an oratory, all in the thickness of the wall. In the oratory, which measures seven feet six inches by six feet two inches, a holy water-stoup, a piscina, and an ambry still remain, along with some architectural ornaments, which include a shield charged with three lozenges. Mr. Ochterlony describes Auchinleck as "ane old high tower house, which is seen at a great distance at sea, and is used for a landmark by those that come in the river Tay." It is surrounded by some venerable trees, and the walls are partly covered with ivy. The present mansion-house stands a very short distance south-east of the tower.

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[1] Palgrave, *Writs*, p. 300 ; Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. pt. iv. p. 59.
[2] Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, pp. 207, 208.

The Gaelic words "Auch-an-leac," signifying the field of the stone slabs or discs, may point to the nature of the freestone in the parish.

THE NEWTOBERS OF NEWTOBER.

The Manor of Newtibber—Notices of the Family of Newtober.

THERE was at one time a manor in the parish of Newtyle, called Newtibber, now represented, it is believed, by the hamlet of Newbigging, situated between the village of Newtyle and the Alyth Junction Railway Station; and from that place, it is supposed,

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[1] For a paper *On the Grated Iron Doors of Scottish Castles and Towers*, by Dr. D. Christison, M.D., F.S.A. Scot., see *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* v., New Series, pp. 98 sq.; but no allusion is made to those at Invermark and Inverquharity, or to that which was at Affleck.

Angos, and Richard de Neutobere,

who are both designed of the shire of Forfar, and did homage to King Edward I. at Berwick, had taken their surname.[1]

With the exception of Richard of Neutobre, who, along with other barons, presented letters of preferment to King Edward, at Newport-Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, in 1305,[2] no later notice of the surname or family is found. The history of the property itself is also obscure, little being known apart from the facts that during the fifteenth century a family of the name of Ramsay, probably cadets of Auchterhouse, were designed of it, and that more recently it belonged to the Scrimgeours and to the Lord Treasurer Maitland.[3]

The principal proprietor in the parish is Lord Wharncliffe, whose seat was Belmont Castle. The castle and parks, with a considerable extent of land adjoining, were sold in the end of 1884 to Mr. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M.P. Newtyle owes its origin to the late Lord Wharncliffe, who in 1832 gave a number of lots for building, at the time when the railway was opened from Dundee to Newtyle, and it was in favour of the village that its station was for some years the terminus of the line. At the Glack of Newtyle there are the ruins of Hatton Castle, which was built by Lord Oliphant in 1575, and the most prominent object on the Sidlaws is the Kinpurney Observatory, whose bare walls are visible at a great distance both on sea and land. Wells and burns abound in the district; and in consequence of the Hill of Kinpurnie containing a number of these, the name (which in Gaelic is *Kin-fuaran*, or *Aan-buirune*, the head, or chief water spring) was applied.

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[1] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 146; Prynne, *Hist.* p, 658. Richard de Newecobyr submitted at Kincardine O'Neil on 3d August 1296.—*Ragman Rolls*, p. 112.

[2] Palgrave, *Writs*, pp. 308-15.

[3] *Reg. Nig. de Aberbr.* passim; *Acta Parl.* viii. p. 122.

SECTION XI.

Then, hermit, let us turn our feet
To the low Abbey's still retreat,
Embowered in the distant glen,
Far from the haunts of busy men,
. . . .
Where some lost heroes' ashes lie.

WHITE, *To Contemplation.*

The Ogilvys and the Ochterlonys.

THE OGILVYS OF OGILVY.

Traditionary Origin of the Ogilvys—Authentic Notices—The Ogilvys of Auchterhouse, Airlie, and Inverquharity—Glen of Ogilvy—Story of St. Donevald, and his Nine Maiden Daughters.

If we are to believe what is related by Hector Boece the historian, the origin of the remote progenitor of the Ogilvys of Forfarshire is sufficiently romantic. He says that the first Ogilvy originally bore the name of *Gilchrist*, and married a sister of King William the Lion. Suspecting her fidelity, he strangled her at Mains, near Dundee, and for this he and his family were outlawed. After an absence of many years in England they returned to Scotland, and took up their abode in the forest or Glen of Ogilvy; and, on one occasion, while the king was travelling in that quarter, he saw an old man and his two sons "delving up turfes." The king entered into conversation with them, and on their making themselves known, and expressing deep sorrow for the murder of his sister, they were pardoned, received again into favour, their estates restored, and a grant of the lands of Ogilvy in the parish of Glamis given them.[1]

Like most stories, this contains a mixture of truth and fable. Genealogists are now generally agreed that the Ogilvys are descended from Gilbert, third son of Gillebride, second Earl of Angus; record shows that he obtained from King William the Lion the lands of Powrin, or Powrie, Kyneithein (probably Keith, in the barony of Auchterhouse), and those of Ogilvy, in the parish of Glamis, the last named being held of the Crown for the service of one knight.[1] From it the surname of Ogilvy was assumed; and the first recorded was Alexander of Ogilvy, who, in the year 1250, was one of an inquest which found that the lands of Inverpeffer owed suit of court to the Abbot of Arbroath.[2]

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[1] *New Stat. Acct.*, Forfarshire, pp. 174, 443, 678. Boethius, *Scot. Hist.* Lib. xiii. (Boece, *Hist. Scot.*, Bellenden's Trans. p. 191). In Gaelic the word *Ogle* means "wood;" *Vie* or *vy* is a corruption of *buie*—" yellow," *i.e.* " the glen of yellow wood." *Glamis* is probably a corruption of the Gaelic, *Glamhus*, which means a wide, open, or champaign country.

The next and immediate successor of Alexander was

Patrik de Oggeluill,

of the county of Forfar, who did homage to King Edward.[3] Of this baron the only other thing known is that in the year 1267 he witnessed a grant to the Priory of St. Andrews by Roger of Quincy, Earl of Winchester, of the church of Losrech or Lathrisk and chapel of Kettle.[4]

It was Sir Walter Ogilvy, third in succession from the last-named baron, who married the heiress of Sir Malcolm Ramsay of Auchterhouse, and by her acquired that barony and the office of hereditary Sheriff of Forfarshire. He had three sons, of whom the line of the eldest failed in a female about 1466, when the estate of Auchterhouse and sheriffship were carried by marriage to James Stewart, afterwards Earl of Buchan. The other two sons were Sir Walter of Lintrathen and Sir John of Inverquharity, but the order of their birth is doubtful.[5]

It is unnecessary to give any further account here of either branch of this family, since their lineage is detailed in all heraldic books. Suffice it to say that both houses are worthily represented by direct male descendants of the old stock—the former by the Earl of Airlie, and the latter by Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., Convener of the county of Forfar, and for some years M.P. for the burgh of Dundee.

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[1] Douglas, *Peer.* i. p. 27.

[2] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 190.

[3] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 126; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 654; Palgrave, *Writs*, p. 194.

[4] *Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, p. 337.

[5] *Lives of the Lindsays*, i. p. 344; Jervise, *Epitaphs*, ii. p. 113; *infra*, vol. ii. p. 124.

The Glen of Ogilvy, now traversed by a public road leading from the village of Glamis to the Dundee and Forfar turnpike, forms a romantic drive of four or five miles. In early times, about the beginning of the eighth century, it is said to have been the residence of St. Donevald and his nine daughters. These were canonised as the "Nine Maidens," and many churches throughout Scotland were inscribed to them; of these was the church of Strathmartin, near Dundee—a fact which, together with the figure of a serpent upon a stone in the locality, doubtless gave rise to the often-repeated fable of the "Nine Maidens of Pitempan" being devoured by a serpent at the Nine Maiden Well in that parish.[1] The tradition is to the effect that St. Donevald's daughters lived in the Glen of Ogilvy, "as in a hermitage, labouring the ground with their own hands, and eating but once a day, and then but barley bread and water." Their father died here, and after that they received a lodging and oratory, and some lands at Abernethy, from Garnard, king of the Picts. "They were visited there by King Eugen VII. of Scotland, who made them large presents; and, dying there, they were buried at the foot of a large oak, which was much frequented by pilgrims till the Reformation."[2]

THE OCHTERLONYS OF OCHTERLONY.

Origin and Notices of the Ochterlonys—They acquire the Lands of Kenny, and Kelly—Proprietary History of Kelly—Guynd—The Author of the *Account of the Shire of Forfar*.

THE surname of *Ochterlony*, or *Auchterlony*, is of considerable antiquity, and peculiar to the shire of Forfar, having been assumed from a property near the county town. Still, during the period of the disputed monarchy the family is not found designed of that district, for

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[1] The *Nine Maiden Well* of Glamis is situated within the Castle Park.

[2] *Collect. on Aberdeen and Banff*, pp. 595-6; Dr. William Smith and Professor Wace, *Dict. Chr. Biogr.* i. p. 880.

Wautier de Doghterloueny,

who is the only one of the name that appears to have done homage to King Edward, is described as of Fife,[1] where it is probable that he held property.

The Ochterlonys are said to have had charters of the lands of Balmadies and others at an early date. It is certain that between 1226 and 1239, John of Othirlony exchanged with Walter, son of Turpin, the lands of Ochterlony for those of Kenny,[2] in the parish of Kingoldrum. From Kenny the family was long afterwards designed, and they probably never again possessed their patrimonial estate.[3] In 1392 it perhaps belonged to a family of the name of Young, for, in giving an account of

"That duleful dawerk at Gasklune,"

Wyntoun enumerates among the slain on the side of the Ogilvys "Wylliame Yong of Ouchtirlony."[4]

From about 1226-39, until towards the close of the fourteenth century, the name of Walter, who took the oath of allegiance to King Edward I., is almost the only one that occurs. In 1391, William of Ochterlony had an interest in the lands of Melgund;[5] and in 1394, Alexander of Ochterlony married Janet, only daughter of Sir William Maule of Panmure, and with her he received in dowry the lands of Grunford, or Greinford, in the parish of Arbirlot.[6]

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[1] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 157; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 660.

[2] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 262. The word *schira*, or *skyra*, in this and another charter (p. 334), has been rendered "shire or parish." *Skurra*, or *Scurroch*, is the name of a place which bounds the lands of Kenny on the east.

[3] The lands of Balmadies, parish of Rescobie, which were bought by Sir Charles Metcalf Ochterlony, Bart., in 1830, and have since then received the name of "Ochterlony," are not to be confounded with the ancient property of that name. The latter lay in the parish of Dunnichen, and is now known as *Lownie*, *Muir of Lownie*, etc. The name seems to signify "a place abounding in marshes."

[4] *Cronykil*, iii. p. 60.

[5] *Chamberlain Rolls*, ii. p. 183.

[6] *Reg. de Panmure*, ii. pp. 181-3.

After this the name appears more frequently—chiefly in the settlement of disputed marches—and in these cases the Ochterlonys commonly stand first in order after titled barons, thereby showing their antiquity as a family. On acquiring the lands of Kelly, in Arbirlot, a part of which was received in exchange for Preyston, in Ayrshire, about 1442, the family were designed of Kelly, and the name of the place they changed to that of Ochterlony; this appears by a deed of 1468, which was granted by William Ouchtirlowny *de eodem*, "apud mansionem meam de Ouchtirlovny, *alias Kelly*." [1]

About the beginning of the sixteenth century, one of the family received the honour of knighthood; [2] and in the year 1519, Sir Robert Maule granted Ochterlony's tenants of Pitcundran the liberty of "free foggage, and feuale, hadir, peats, and turfes" in the muir of Panmure, under certain restrictions. Ochterlony's people, however, seem to have violated the agreement, and a dispute arising betwixt the proprietors, it was arranged, 1533, by an assize of county gentlemen, that Ochterlony "sall restore and deliver to the said Sir Robert [Maule of Panmure] ane boll of atis, two harrous with thair graith, with ane sok, spulziet and had away" by Ochterlony and his servants.[3]

It was in 1614-15 that Kelly and other lands were disponed by Sir William Ochterlony to Sir William Irvine, of the Drum family, to whom they belonged until about 1679, when, to relieve himself from pressing debts that were contracted during the Civil Wars, Alexander Irvine sold the barony and lands of Kelly and all his Forfarshire estates to the Earl of Panmure, £11,000 being given for the estate of Kelly. The Castle had already been built by Sir William Ochterlony. Alexander Irvine of Kelly, in 1629, bound himself and his heirs to pay annually "twelve bolls meal to the puir within his grounds and lands" of Kelly: also "aught bolls oatmeal" to the parochial schoolmaster of Arbirlot for the education of four scholars to be presented by Irvine and his heirs. This grant was confirmed by Sir Alexander Irvine of Kelly, son of the granter, in 1637. A somewhat similar grant was made and confirmed by the same individuals in favour of the schoolmaster of Aberlemno, where also the Irvines had property. When the lands became the property of the Maules, in 1681 Earl George of Panmure gave his brother, Harry Maule, a disposition of the house of Kelly and others; and at the same time Mr. Maule had a charter from the Archbishop of St. Andrews of the barony of Arbirlot, and tenandry of Cuthlie. In 1687, upon the resignation of his next elder brother, Earl James, Harry Maule had a charter under the Great Seal of the whole barony of Kelly.[1]

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[1] *Reg. Nig. de Aberbr.* p. 159.

[2] *Ibid.* p. 340.

[3] *Reg. de Panmure*, ii. pp. 291, 307.

About the time of the sale of Kelly to Irvine, or soon after, the Ochterlonys acquired the estate of Guynd, in the parish of Carmyllie; and until the death of the last male descendant, which occurred in 1843, they made that their residence. The last laird having died unmarried, he was succeeded by a maternal nephew, the late Mr. James Alexander Pierson, representative of the family of Pierson of Balmadies. Mr. Pierson also resided at Guynd, a property which he greatly improved and beautified.

It ought not to be forgot that John Ochterlony, author of an *Account of the Shire of Forfar* was a member of this old family; but beyond the fact that, on the 12th of April 1676, he was served heir of John Auchterlonie, his father, in the lands of Guynd with the teinds, in the lordship of Arbroath, nothing is known of his history.[2] Mr. Ochterlony's *Account of Forfarshire* is perhaps the most interesting and trustworthy of our local histories, and was written for Sir Robert Sibbald of Kipps, who, even at that early period, proposed to publish an account of Scotland, on much the same principle as that which was afterwards so successfully adopted by Sir John Sinclair.[1] As before remarked, Mr. Ochterlony's *Account* appears to have been written *c.* 1684-5.

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[1] *Reg. de Panmure*, ii. pp. 355 *et al.* Antiquarian and historical notices of Arbirlot will be found in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* ii. pp. 449 sq.

[2] *Inq. Spec.*, Forfarshire, No. 466.

SECTION XII.

The world is too much with us: late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers.
WORDSWORTH, *Sonnets.*

Pollok, Seneschal of Arbroath Abbey.

The Office of Seneschal—Notices of the Family of Pollock.

AMONG those who went from Angus to Berwick-upon-Tweed, and did homage to King Edward I., was

Johan Pollok,

who, as appears by a notandum of date 1299, was *senescalle* of the Convent of Arbroath.[2] He was a staunch supporter of England, and was, about 1310, deprived of his property by Robert the Bruce, who thereupon gave it to the abbey.

The office of *seneschal* was of great antiquity in Britain; and in royal and noble households, as well as in monastic establishments, it was commonly held by men of high birth and influence. The duties of the office lay in superintending feasts and ceremonies, and sometimes in dispensing justice and adjusting disputes. It need scarcely be added that it was from being hereditary holders of this office to the old kings of Scotland that the royal surname of *Steward* originated, and that in the exercise of their official authority so many of this family figured conspicuously in early times, and thus gave to their descendants the opportunities of wielding the sceptres both of Scotland and of England.

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[1] *Ut sup.* vol. i. p. 67.—Mr. Ochterlony's *Account of Forfarshire* (*Spottiswoode Miscell.* i. p. 350) contains a notice of his own family.

One of the Ochterlonys is said to have possessed Kintrockat, near Brechin, and to have married a daughter of Young of Aldbar. He was succeeded by a son who married Mary Ruperta, daughter of John Skinner of Brechin. This lady, who was descended from one of Prince Rupert's natural children, is said to have been grandmother of General Ochterlony of the Russian army, who was wounded at Inkermann. The late accomplished Misses Ochterlony of Montrose were of this line.

[2] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 163; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 662; *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 104.

The seneschal of Arbroath was related to the Pollocks of that Ilk in Renfrewshire. The first of the family was Peter, son of Fulbert, who early acquired the lands from which he assumed his surname; for, sometime before the year 1199, he gifted the kirk of Pollock and its pertinents to the Monastery of Paisley. The same baron witnessed a charter to the Abbey of Kinloss in Moray, in 1190.

The estate of Pollock (which was held either in whole or in part of the Lords Maxwell) remained in the family until 1783, when Sir Robert Pollock died without issue male.[1] A baronetcy was conferred on the grandfather of Sir Robert in 1703.

SECTION XIII.

Some Angus and Fife men,
They ran for their life, man,
And ne'er a Lot's wife there at a', man.
Ballad on Sheriffmuir.

The Ramsays of Auchterhouse.

The Fabled and Real Origin of the Ramsays—Notices of the Auchterhouse Family—Hereditary Sheriffs of Forfarshire—The Ogilvys of Auchterhouse—The Earls of Buchan—The Lyons—Mansion-House—Wallace Tower—The Church—William of Auchterhouse—Traditions—The Countess of Buchan and the Parish Minister.

THE Ramsays of Auchterhouse were doubtless a branch of the Dalhousie family. The first of the name, Simon of Ramsay, settled in the Lothians under King David I., and is a witness to a charter to the Abbey of Holyrood in 1140. Still, like most other Scottish families of note, a fabled origin is ascribed to the Ramsays. William Ramsay, the astrologer, son of "Davy

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[1] Crawford, *Renfrewshire* (Robertson), pp. 37, 289; Anderson, *Scot. Nation*, iii. pp. 297-8.

Ramsay," King James's clockmaker, says that the Auchterhouse branch (from which he claims to be descended) was the oldest of the name, and that they "flourished in great glory for fifteen hundred years, till these later days," adding that they came to this country from Egypt, where the word Ramsay signifies joy and delight.[1]

This account of the vast antiquity, and *gipsy* origin of the race, may be taken for what it is worth, for record shows that, even in Forfarshire, the family requires no fable to prove that they appeared there at an early date, since, in the year 1250, we find "William of Rammesay" one of an inquest regarding the lands of Inverpeffer.[2]

The next appearance of the name is in 1296, when

Thomas de Rammeseye,

of the county of Forfar, performed homage to King Edward at Berwick-upon-Tweed.[3]

The lands for which this baron took the oaths to England are not named, but they were probably those of Auchterhouse. The next notice of the family is in the less trustworthy pages of Blind Harry, who says that, by invitation of the friends of Scotland, Sir William Wallace landed at Montrose from Flanders in 1303, when "Schyr Jhon Ramsey frae Ochtyrhouss" was not only one of those who met him there, but had also on that occasion the honour of Wallace as a guest, along with "thre hundredth" followers.[4]

This story, which is told by Blind Harry alone, is now considered apocryphal, and the doings, which he ascribes to Wallace afterwards, are at variance with fact, for after his defeat at Falkirk he never again appeared in prominent opposition to the English. Still, it is probable that the baron of 1296 was laird of Auchterhouse, although none of the family are designed of that place until 1309, when King Robert the Bruce gave a charter to "William Ramsay de Vchterhous," of certain lands in the neighbourhood.[1]

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[1] Ramsay, *Astrologia Restorata*, folio, 1653, Preface. A curious octagonal-shaped watch, in the possession of the Earl of Dalhousie, said to have belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, bears—"*David Ramsay, Scotus, me fecit.*" For an account of the family of the Ramsays, see Anderson, *Scot. Nation*, iii. pp. 321 sq.

[2] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 190.

[3] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 152; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 660.

[4] Jamieson, *Blind Harry*, p. 543; *ut sup.* ii. p. 114.

It is matter of record that Ramsay of Auchterhouse accompanied Edward Bruce when he invaded Ireland in 1315; but from that period until the year 1359, when we find that Sir Henry Ramsay had a proprietary interest in the lands of Guthrie, there is no appearance of the family.[2] Sir Henry may have been the father or brother of Sir Malcolm Ramsay of Auchterhouse, who at one time held the properties at Mains, Murthill, and others, and who, in 1365, witnessed a charter regarding the lands of Glenbervie.[3] Contemporary with Sir Malcolm was Robert Ramsay, from whom, probably, descended the Ramsays, who, as before seen, were designed of the adjoining lands of Newtibber, during the following century.[4] The Ramsays also intermarried with the family of Neave of Meathie, or Meathie-Lour, near Forfar. A member of this family emigrated to Sweden, and he or a descendant, Jacob Neif, was appointed governor of Dalecarlia, now Falu Län, and received several marks of the royal favour. In an old history of Sweden, an account is given of this Jacob Neif, with a woodcut of the inscriptions on his tombstone.[5]

Sir Malcolm, who was the last male representative of the Auchterhouse Ramsays, was hereditary Sheriff of Forfarshire, and his only child, Isabella, when she married Sir Walter Ogilvy of Powrie, brought that office and the estates of Auchterhouse to her husband.

She had three sons, Sir Alexander of Auchterhouse, Sir Walter of Lintrathen, and Sir John of Inverquharity.[6] The first had an only child, Margaret, who, about 1466, married James Stewart, brother-uterine of King James II. He was afterwards created Earl of Buchan, and on two different occasions held the office of Chamberlain of Scotland, and died somewhere about 1499-1500. He had two successors in the estates and earldom, the second of whom had a son who predeceased him. This son left an only daughter, Christian, Countess of Buchan in her own right, who married Robert, second son of Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, by whom she had an only son, James, who succeeded as fifth Earl of Buchan.

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[1] Robertson, *Index*, p. 1.

[2] *Chamberlain Rolls*, i. p. 334.

[3] *Rag. Mag. Sig.* pp. 42, 130.

[4] *Reg. Nig. de Aberbr.* pp. 88, 289; *sup.* vol. ii. p. 114.

[5] See APPENDIX No. XXX.

[6] *Supra*, vol. ii. p. 116.

The fifth Earl left an only daughter, Mary, who became the wife of James, eldest son, by the second marriage, of John, Earl of Mar, and he was created sixth Earl of Buchan. Their son, the seventh Earl, was a staunch supporter of King Charles I., and was fined by Cromwell in the sum of £1000 Scots; and after the Earl returned from England, it is stated that on Sunday, 14th April 1650, he stood up in his own "daske" or pew, in the church of Auchterhouse, and, declaring his sorrow for having engaged in the wars, "did hold up his hand and sweare to the Covenant, and subscrived it." As will be seen afterwards, he predeceased his wife; and his son, William, who succeeded as eighth Earl, died unmarried, so that the titles passed to David Erskine, fourth Lord Cardross. In virtue of this the title of Lord Auchterhouse forms part of the hereditary honours of the present Earls of Buchan.[1]

The office of hereditary Sheriff of Angus was resigned by Margaret Ogilvy of Auchterhouse in 1464;[2] and before the year 1653, the lands of Auchterhouse belonged to the Earls of Strathmore, and were also held for a time by the Panmure family, under redemption to the Lyons. Patrick Lyon, who fell at Sheriffmuir in 1715, was second son of the third Earl of Kinghorn, and designed of Auchterhouse; a carved stone, bearing his initials P. L., and those of his wife, M. C. (a daughter of Carnegy of Finhaven), and date 1703, is built into a wall at Auchterhouse. From the Lyons the property passed to the

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[1] Douglas, *Peer.* i. pp. 267-71; Jervise, *Epitaphs*, ii. pp. 1, 2.

[2] *Miscell. Spalding Club*, v. i. p. 286.

Ogilvys, and the Earl of Airlie is now proprietor, although part of the property has been sold.

The mansion-house, which appears to have been built at different dates, was at one time occupied by one of the Airlie family. It then fell into a neglected and ruinous condition, but was, a good many years ago, repaired, and has since then been inhabited: it forms a very good specimen of the old Scotch baronial residence. Mr. Ochterlony, who wrote about 1684-5, describes it as "a fine house, good yards, and excellent parks, and meadows with a dovecot." The dovecot here referred to is conical-shaped, and still stands, while near it are the remains of a square erection, called *Wallace Tower*, built upon a rock on the margin of the burn which runs through the grounds. These ruins, which are covered with ivy, are about twelve feet high, and bear the stamp of considerable antiquity. The walls are at least nine feet thick, and the area within the wall measures fifteen by twenty feet. The roof of the ground flat had been strongly arched with stone, and an arched doorway or window, about five feet high by four feet wide, is on the north side. Though called *Wallace Tower*, this old building had, in all probability, been the castle or residence of some of the Ogilvys.

The parish church stands upon a rising ground, about a mile north of the House, and was inscribed to the Virgin, as is still indicated by the *Lady Well*, near the manse, and the invocation "AVE MARIA," which, together with the cognisance of the *fleur-de-lis*, is carved upon an old skew-put stone of the church. It was built in 1775, but very extensive alterations and improvements were made upon the interior in 1881; the manse, also built in the end of last century, has likewise been altered and modernised.

The kirk of Auchterhouse, in the diocese of Dunkeld, is rated at eight pounds in Bagimont's Roll,[1] which is supposed to have been framed in the time of Alexander III. In 1426-7,

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[1] *Archæologia*, xvii. p. 245.

Sir Walter Ogilvy of Lintrathen founded and endowed two chaplainries in the church of Auchterhouse, for the safety of the souls of the king and queen, and of those of the knights who fell at Harlaw; and towards this certain payments were made out of the lands of Nevay.[1] Perhaps it was about this time that the old church was erected; it seems to have had considerable architectural pretensions if we judge from the fine window mullions, in the Perpendicular style of architecture, which are still about the manse and kirkyard walls. These mullions may probably have formed part of that window which is described as "the glassin window" of the kirk, and which was broken on a communion Sunday by the head of a poor woman falling against it, while she slept in the churchyard, and which she was ordained by "the Sessioun to cause mend again."[2]

The old burial aisle on the east has been included within the church, and fitted with pews. One of the skew-put stones of this portion is dated 1630. Here, in 1601 and 1640 respectively, there were buried the fifth and sixth Earls of Buchan. Sir James Balfour says that the former died in his twenty-first year, and gives this epitaph upon him:—

> "Hic jacet ante diem lachrimoso funere raptus,
> Flos patriæ, et gentis splendor DUGLASSIDORUM."

Here doubtless also were interred many of the older barons of Auchterhouse; and perhaps the fragment of a red-sandstone monument, which lay here until within these few years, and bore upon it some rude carvings of the Scottish thistle, and other insignia, had been a part of the tomb of the later owners.

But before the appearance of the Ramsays in Angus, and in the year 1245, a baron who was Sheriff of Forfar, designed

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Crawford, *Officers of State*, p. 357; Robertson, *Index*, p. 149.

[2] See APPENDIX No. XXXI., for various extracts from the Session Books of a Parish in Forfarshire (Kirriemuir) giving a comprehensive view of the matters occupying the attention of the inferior Church Courts of the time, and of the manner in which these were dealt with.

"William de Hwuctyruus," is a witness to a gift by Rechenda of Berkeley, of lands in the parish of Fordoun, in Kincardineshire, to the Abbey of Arbroath.[1] Probably this person was then owner of Auchterhouse, but the name does not appear at any later time.

As in most other districts of Scotland, there are places called the Temple, and Temple Lands, which show that the Knights of St. John held an interest in the parish. And, in consequence of the Earls of Buchan having long resided in and been lords of the district, story says that a large hawthorn tree near the House was the spot where the "furious Graham" and the "brave Rose" fell while fighting for the hand of the "fair Matilda," Lord Buchan's daughter, who, as related in the ballad, expired by the side of her lovers. Indeed local tradition asserts that the very gravestone of "Sir James the Rose" was to be seen at one time in the burial vault.

It is certain, however, that one of the ladies of Auchterhouse became notorious in a much less creditable manner; for towards the close of 1665, and about a year after the death of her husband, the seventh Earl, a *fama* got abroad regarding the Countess of Buchan and her chaplain, Mr. Campbell, who had been lately appointed minister of the parish. The Presbytery having made inquiry, found it necessary to suspend the minister from the discharge of his office; but after "being thryce in the pillare, and upon evident signs of his repentance, he was absolvit." This was on 24th December, and on the 31st of the same month it is stated that "the Countesse of Buchanne beganne her repentance." During the following year, Mr. Campbell was presented to the neighbouring parish of Lundie, and the countess and he proved their mutual affection by joining in the holy bands of matrimony.[2]

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[1] *Reg Vet. Aberbr.* p. 200.

[2] *Kirk-Session Records of Auchterhouse*, MS., 1649-50-65-66; *Old Stat. Acct.* xiv. p. 527 *n.*

SECTION XIV.

How blest
Are these things linked to many a thoughtful breast.
HEMANS, *Sonnets.*

Tailleur of Balshamwell.

Notices of the Taylors—Proprietary History of Bolshan—Extent and Rental of the Barony in 1691—Chapel, and Castle—Tailzeour of Borrowfield—Taylor of Kirktonhill.

THE common surname of *Taylor*, or *Tailleur*, is said to have been derived from one of two sources. One story says that it arose from the well-known and useful occupation of a maker of garments; the other, that certain of the English and Border families, who retained what is termed the Anglo-Norman spelling of *Tailfer*, were descended from a Norman soldier, who fought so bravely at the battle of Hastings that his name is immortalised by the Anglo-Norman poet Wace.[1]

The latter is the form adopted by a witness to a charter of King William the Lion, regarding a grant to the Abbey of Arbroath;[2] and the first of the name we have seen designed of Angus, were

William le Taillur de Balshamwell,

AND

Isabella Taillur, quae fuit uxor David le Taillur.

The former did homage to King Edward at Berwick-upon-Tweed in 1296; and, on 3rd September of that year, the latter was reponed in lands in Forfarshire by the same king.[3]

Of neither individual is there further trace, and the locality of *Balshamwell* is doubtful. There are, however, two properties in Angus called Balshan, or Bolshan, situated respectively in the parishes of Monikie and Kinnell; and as in old deeds the latter is sometimes spelled *Ballyshame*, and was remarkable at no distant date for a copious spring or well, it was probably from that place that William le Taillur was designed. Or again, it may be that Balsham*well* is a mistake for Balsham*hill*, since the *hill* of Bolshan is one of the most striking eminences in the district.

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[1] Burke, *Dict. of Landed Gentry*, p. 1358.

[2] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 94.

[3] *Ragman Rolls*, pp. 132, 156; Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. pt. iii. p. 164.

Supposing, in either case, that Bolshan in Kinnell is the place meant, it may be observed that the property was given by the Countess of Angus to the Abbey of Arbroath, and that during the fifteenth century it was held by Ogilvy of Airlie as chief bailie of the monastery. During the next century, part if not the whole of Bolshan, belonged to Carnegie of Kinnaird, Ogilvy's bailie-depute, and since that time, with the exception of the half century after the forfeiture of the Earl of Southesk (when the absurd form of spelling the name *Beauchamp* was introduced), it has formed a portion of that valuable lordship.[1] Bolshan was a barony down to 1716, and in it were included the lands of Kinnell, but soon after that date the name of the barony was changed to that of these lands. In 1691 it was possessed by sixty-four different tenants, and the rent consisted chiefly of payments in kind.[2]

It is believed that the chapel, which was attached to the church of Kinnell in old times, stood at Bolshan; and it is said that in 1833-4, when drains were being cut in a field immediately to the west of the present farm-house, the foundations of the supposed chapel and burial-ground enclosure were discovered, while within the latter the remains of several bodies were found. A spring, about two hundred yards from the chapel, is called *Naughty Well*, and *Tannie's Well* is near Muirside of Kinnell. Like the chapel of Bolshan, nothing remains of the castle, which, in 1612, is said to have been "the Lord Ogilbie's speciall residence."[1]

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[1] *Bal-tschean*, means "hill town." Bollischen (A. D. 1344), Ballyshame (1443), Ballyshen (1528), and Bolishane (1691-1710), are the various forms in which the name is written at the dates affixed.

[2] In 1691, the barony of Bolshan consisted of the following places:—Mayns of Bolishane; Bearland-shade and Pitmeikie (7 tenants); Cottoune (16 tenants); Somer-hill (9 tenants); Moore-side (6 tenants); Kinnell (3 tenants); Milne-plough; Milne-eye (4 tenants); Dam-head; Braickoe (4 tenants); Bow-house (2 tenants); Rainy's Milne; Willenzeards (4 tenants); Hill; Wine Slape; Tannoxmyre; and Puddockpoole (2 tenants). The total rental of the barony amounted to £447, 0s. 8d. in money; 257 bolls 1 firlot 3 pecks and ½ lippie bear; 662 bolls 3 pecks and ½ lippie meal; 219 capons; 465 poultry; 79 spindles yarn; 66 sheep; 7 pecks 1 lippie lintseed, and 147 threaves of straw.—*Rental Book of the Southesk Estates*, 1691-1710, one vol. fol. MS., the property of Lord Southesk.

It may be added, that from the year 1296 until 1615, when Hercules Tailzeour, a merchant in Montrose, acquired the lands of Borrowfield by purchase from a family named Gardyne,[2] there is no appearance of the surname of Taylor, in a proprietary relation, either in Angus or in the Mearns. Borrowfield and adjoining lands are still possessed by a descendant of Hercules Tailzeour; and from a younger branch of the same family are descended the Taylors of Kirktonhill, in Kincardineshire.[3]

SECTION XV.

> *E'en now, methinks, as pondering here I stand,*
> *I see the rural virtues leave the land.*
>
> GOLDSMITH, *Deserted Village.*

The Wisharts of Logie-Wishart.

Notices of the Origin of the Wisharts—Adam Wishart acquires Logie and Kenny—Logie erected into a Barony, and the name altered—Sir John Wishart of that Ilk—Bishop George Wishart—Notices of Logie-Wishart.

THERE are many different spellings of this name, which need not be quoted, and various accounts of its origin. One story says that the Wisharts were descended from a natural son of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion, an idea which had perhaps arisen from their armorial bearings being the same as those of the old family of Brechin, who were undoubted descendants of that Earl. Another version, founded apparently on no better authority than the form in which the name is sometimes written, viz., *Wise-heart,* attributes its origin to the superior wisdom of their remote progenitor; while a third asserts that the true name is *Guiscard,* and that the family is descended from the Guiscards of Normandy.

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[1] *New Stat. Acct.*, Forfarshire, pp. 394 sq., has a very full account of Kinnell and its estates.

[2] *Ut sup.* vol. ii. pp. 56, 88.

[3] Burke, *Dict. of Landed Gentry*, p. 1348, contains an account of Tailyour of Borrowfield.

These conjectures need not be commented upon. It is probable that the Wisharts of Logie were descended from the older family of Pitarrow in the Mearns; and Sir James Dalrymple says that Gilbert of Umphraville, Earl of Angus, gave Adam Wishart a charter of the lands of Logie in 1272. In 1289, Adam received from William, Abbot of Arbroath, a charter of the lands of Kenny-Murchardyn, or Kennyneil, in Kingoldrum, which had previously belonged to Duncan, "Judex" of our Lord the King.[1] It is probable that

Gilbert Wyschard,

who is designed of the county of Forfar, when he performed homage to King Edward in 1296,[2] was the son of Adam Wishart, and chief of the Angus branch.

In 1409, Alexander Wishart was one of an inquest regarding the lands of Meikle Kenny; and, in 1466, the name of John Wishart, son of John of Logie, occurs in another charter of Meikle Kenny, which was granted by Malcolm, Abbot of Arbroath, to Alexander of Ochterlony.[3]

In 1526, it appears that John Wishart of Logie had succeeded his father, Alexander, in Kennyneil;[4] and, after the forfeiture of Archibald, Earl of Angus, who was the superior of Logie, John Wishart resigned these lands to King James v., and from him received a new charter, dated 1540, by which they were not only converted into a Crown holding, but erected into "ane hale and fre barony, to be callit, in all tyme cuming, the barony of Wishart." From that time, and perhaps before, the family assumed the designation "of that ilk;" and among the "sundry lands" included in the barony there were those of Easter-Wishart, or Logie-Wishart, with the mill, Wester Logie, Lockerstoun, Drumshed, Dairsie, Ballandarg, Auchleig, Stotfauld, and others.[1]

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[1] Dalrymple, *Hist. Collections*, p. 217; *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 332.

[2] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 146; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 658.

[3] *Reg. Nig. de Aberbr.* pp. 47, 150.

[4] *Ibid.* p. 457.

The further succession of this family has not been very clearly ascertained. Some of them were in Ballandarg, and had an interest in the lands of Inglistoun and Kinnettles, before and during the year 1612; and on 30th October 1629, John Wishart was served heir to his uncle, John "of that ilk," in lands lying in the regality of Kirriemuir. At the same time, he succeeded his father, Sir John Wishart, knight, *de eodem*, in the property of Kennyneil.[2]

The last-named John, son of Sir John Wishart, appears to have been the father of George, at one time a minister in St. Andrews, afterwards chaplain to the Marquis of Montrose. He is best known as the author of *Memoirs* of that famous general, which he wrote in Latin. They have been translated into English, and frequently published; they have also gained considerable celebrity, but more from the spirit and the faithfulness of the narrative than from the fact that a copy of them was suspended round the neck of Montrose at the time of his execution.

After the fall of Montrose, Wishart became chaplain to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, and accompanied her to England when, after the Restoration, she visited her nephew, King Charles. In consideration of his loyalty and learning, Wishart soon after this was presented to the rectory of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and on the restoration of Episcopacy in Scotland, was appointed Bishop of Edinburgh. He died in 1671, and was buried in the Chapel of Holyrood, where his monument, with a panegyrical inscription in Latin verse, may yet be seen. A quaint translation contains these lines, which refer to the confiscation of Wishart's goods, and his imprisonment; these took place in the earlier part of his career, after the discovery of his correspondence with certain of the royalists :—

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[1] *Acta Parl.* ii. p. 379.

[2] *Inq. Spec.*, Forfarshire, Nos. 79, 188, 189.

> "Thrice spoil'd and banisht for full fifteen years,
> His mind unshaken, cheerful still he bears
> Deadly proscription, nor the nasty gaol
> Could not disturb his great seraphick soul."[1]

The barony of Logie-Wishart appears to have passed from the family for some short time during the seventeenth century, for Nisbet says that it was "again purchased by Mr. John Wishart, one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh, nephew to the Bishop, and great-grandson to Sir John of Logie."[2]

The House of Logie, which is approached by means of an avenue of beech trees, perhaps the finest in Forfarshire, stands about a mile south of Kirriemuir. The property now belongs to Colonel John Grant Kinloch of Kilry, a Knight of the Order of St. Ferdinand of Spain, etc., who, on the introduction of the General Police Act, was appointed Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, but this office he resigned several years ago.

SECTION XVI.

Alike unknowing and unknown.
SCRIPTURE PARAPHRASE XV.

Adam fitz David, Hansard, Kinross, Lamberton, Lekathy, Moncreiff, Sanser, Strathern, Angus, Usher, Wyet.

ALTHOUGH the connection which the following individuals had with the county of Forfar cannot be clearly traced, there is every reason to believe, since they are designed of it, that they had been either churchmen, landowners, burgesses, or public officers therein. They all appeared at Berwick-upon-Tweed, and performed homage to King Edward I. during his sojourn there in 1296.

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[1] For a fuller account of Bishop Wishart, see Grub, *Eccl. Hist. Scot.* iii. pp. 47-242.

[2] Nisbet, *Heraldry*, i. p. 201.

Adam fitz David,

designed of the county of Forfar, may be taken first as doing homage to King Edward at Berwick.[1] This individual cannot now be identified. It may be mentioned, however, that in the parish of Newtyle, and within the ancient lordship of Newtibber, there is a farm called Davidston; while, in the adjoining parish of Auchterhouse, a still more considerable estate, situated within the barony of Dronlaw, bears the name of Adamston. But no record of either place is found earlier than about the middle of the sixteenth century, and at that time Adamston belonged to Scrimgeour of Dudhope.[2]

It need hardly be added that both of the surnames Adamson and Davidson are well known in Forfarshire.

Johan de Haunsard[3]

was probably of the Hansards of England, whose progenitor came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and was present at the battle of Hastings, 1066.

Robert and John de Kinros.[4]

This surname is first found in Scotland in the time of William the Lion, and appears to have had a territorial origin. As will be shown in a subsequent page, a knight of the name of Kinross appears at an early date to have had an interest in the lands of Little Pert, etc.

Alisaundre de Lamberton

took the oaths of allegiance to King Edward at Aberdeen on 15th July 1296, and two of that name did the same at Berwick;[5]

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[1] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 154; Prynne, *Hist.* pp. 659-60.

[2] *Inq. Spec.*, Forfarshire, Nos. 19, 561.

[3] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 126; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 654; Lelland, *Roll of Battle Abbey.*

[4] *Ragman Rolls*, pp. 126, 46; Prynne, *Hist.* pp. 654-8; *Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, p. 213

[5] *Ragman Rolls*, pp. 93, 126, 157; Prynne, *Hist.* pp. 654, 661.

while one, also bearing the same name and surname, was on an inquest appointed by Robert the Bruce, to inquire into the ancient rights and privileges of the Priory of Restenneth in 1322.[1] The name was known in Scotland in the reign of Alexander II. and III.

Lawrenz de Lekathy.[2]

Places in the parishes of Kinnetles and Inverarity, and in the district of Glenprosen, are respectively called Leckoway, Labothy, and Lednathy, but to which, if even to one of these places, the designation "de Lekathy" applies, it is impossible to say.

William de Mouncref.

The remote progenitor of the Moncreiffs is said to have been Matthew of Mowbray, who came to Scotland with William the Lion; and, receiving the lands of Moncreiff in Perthshire, he assumed that surname.[3] The family flourished there in a direct line until about 1633, when Sir John Moncreiff, second baronet of that ilk, sold the estate to Thomas Moncreiff, one of the clerks of Exchequer, who obtained a baronetcy in 1685; and from him the present Sir Robert Drummond Moncreiffe, Baronet of that ilk, is descended. The older line is represented by Lord Moncreiff, who succeeded in the baronetcy his brother, the late Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncreiff, but he had previously in 1874 been created a peer of the realm.

Alisaundre le Sanser de Innerkethyn.

The only notices of the surname Sanser, which have been found, are those of William, who, in 1202-26, is designed chaplain of St. Andrews, and Thomas, a clerk; the latter of these witnessed a charter regarding the hospice at Stirling, in 1299.[4] It is probable that Alexander had been in some way connected with the ancient town of Inverkeithing in Fife; in the parish church there is a curious font, embellished with armorial bearings, and some old houses throughout the town bear quaint mottoes over the windows and doors.

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[1] *Miscell. Aldbar*, MS., p. 310.

[2] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 154; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 660.

[3] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 152; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 660; Chalmers, *Caled.* i. p. 590.

[4] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 132; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 655; *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* pp. 119, 277.

John de Strathern.[1]

This also appears to be a territorial name; and Robert and Malcolm of Strathern, both designed of the county of Peebles, did homage to King Edward.

To the above list of Angus Barons it only remains to add the names of

Eue de Anegos, Thomas le Ussher, and Maulcolum Wyet,[2]

and to say that with no degree of certainty can it be averred to what part of the county any of them belonged, or with what property he was connected.

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[1] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 146; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 658.

[2] *Ragman Rolls*, and Prynne, *Hist.* passim. Thomas le Ussher took the oaths at both Aberdeen and Berwick.—*Ragman Rolls*, pp. 93, 138.

MEMORIALS OF ANGUS AND THE MEARNS.

PART FIFTH.

HISTORICAL AND TRADITIONARY NOTICES OF

The Barons of the Mearns

WHO SWORE FEALTY TO KING EDWARD THE FIRST,
A.D. 1296,

AND OF THEIR FAMILIES AND ESTATES.

PART FIFTH.

THE BARONS OF THE MEARNS WHO SWORE FEALTY TO KING EDWARD I., A.D. 1296.

SECTION I.

And on from sphere to sphere the words
Re-echoed down the burning chords,
'For evermore, for evermore,
The reign of violence is o'er.'

LONGFELLOW, *Misc. Poems.*

The Allardices of Allardice.

Allardices of Allardice—Sir John married to Lady Mary Graham—Catherine Allardice excommunicated for Quakerism—Barclay of Ury married to the Heiress of Allardice—Early Notices of the Barclays of Angus and the Mearns—The *Kaim*, or Castle of Mathers—Inscription from the Tombstone of "the Apologist for the Quakers"—The Allardices of Angus, etc.—Allardice Castle.

NISBET says that King William the Lion gave charters of the lands of *Alrethes*, or *Allardice*, in the Mearns, to a person who afterwards assumed that name. It is variously spelled, and, particularly by old people, it is provincially pronounced *Airdis.*

The first of the name, that have been met with, are

Alisaundre de Abberdash,

who is designed of the Mearns, and did homage to King Edward in August 1296; and

Walterus de Allerdas,

who took the oath in March following.[1]

The first had probably been chief of the Mearns branch, and the latter a near relative, for towards the middle of the following century, the names of Walter and John of Allardice appear as witnesses in several local charters and other deeds. In 1369, Thomas of Allardice had an annual of 20s. out of Little Barras, in the adjoining parish of Kinneff; tradition says that the estate was divided among three heiresses-portioners, one of whom was married to an Allardice, and from a portion of these lands being called the *Sister Riggs*,[1] some countenance is lent to the statement. In the year 1492, John of Allardice was a witness to a deed regarding portions of the lands of Glenbervie and Barras, which belonged to Sir John of Auchenleck; and in 1512, Robert Allardice had a charter from John, his father, of the half lands of Little Barras to himself and his heirs.[2]

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[1] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 157; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 661; Palgrave, *Writs*, p. 196.

The laird of Allardice was a representative in the memorable Parliament held at Edinburgh on 1st August 1560, by which the Papal jurisdiction was abolished in Scotland; and near the close of the same century, John of Allardice was upon an inquest regarding the lands of Balfeich, and the Mill of Conveth, near Laurencekirk.[3] This laird appears to have married a daughter of Robert of Arbuthnott; and their grandson married Beatrice, daughter of the fourth Earl Marischal, and by her he acquired the lands of Powburn, also near Laurencekirk.[4]

Probably this laird's mother, who was one of the Gordons of Methlic, had brought some landed property to the family, since, in 1543, John of Allardice granted a bond of manrent to the Earl of Huntly, by which he bound himself "kyn, frendis, seruandis, tenantis, and adherentis, to gang and ryid with his lordschip in oistingis and uder besines in peace and weyr," in preference to any other person, the queen and her governors only excepted.[5]

John of Allardice, probably the son of the last named, was succeeded by his son James, in 1642.[1] A son of the latter became Sir John, being the first of the family who appears to have been knighted; and it was (presumably) Sir John's sister, Catherine, who was married to John Fullerton of Kinnaber. This lady and her husband were so strongly in favour of the unostentatious principles of the Quakers, then recently introduced, that the Presbytery of Brechin, after a vast deal of communing among themselves, and private conferences with the accused, found that all hope of gaining them back to their Church was gone, and had to formally pronounce the bann of excommunication against both them and a domestic servant, "for adhering," in the intolerant words of the record, "to the scandalous errours of Quaquarism."[2] Probably a community of religious feeling between the Barclays and the Allardices may have had something to do in bringing about the close connection which ultimately existed between these families.

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[1] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. p. 31; Robertson, *Index*, p. 78.

[2] *Acta Dom. Con.* p. 292; *Panmure Haddington Coll.*, MS., i. p. 693.

[3] *Acta Parl.* ii. p. 526; *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 70.

[4] Douglas, *Peer.* i. p. 79; ii. p. 192.

[5] *Miscell. Spald. Club.*, iv. p. 208.

Sir John Allardice married, in 1662, Lady Mary Graham, daughter of Lord Kinpont, and granddaughter of William, Earl of Airth and Menteith. This lady, who died in 1720, was buried in the family vault at the kirk of Arbuthnott, and left four daughters and two sons; the elder son died without issue, and the second, George Allardice, was sometime M.P. for the burgh of Kintore, Master of the Mint, and a zealous supporter of the Union. He died in 1709, leaving by his wife, Lady Anne Ogilvy, eldest daughter of the Earl of Findlater and Seaforth, a large family of sons and daughters; but in their grandson, James, the male issue failed. His only child, Sarah-Anne Allardice, who died in 1833, married Robert Barclay of Ury, who thereupon assumed the name of Allardice. Of the marriage there were three sons and five daughters,[3] and the eldest son, Captain Robert Barclay-Allardice, the celebrated pedestrian, succeeded to the estates of Ury and Allardice on the death of his parents. In virtue of the marriage of Sir

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[1] *Inq. Spec.*, Kincardineshire, No. 76.

[2] *Brechin Presbytery Records*, MS.

[3] Douglas, *Peer.* i. pp. 40, 585.

John Allardice and Lady Mary Graham, he claimed to be the representative of the Earls of Airth and Menteith, and the seventeenth in lineal succession from Robert II., King of Scotland. He died 1st May 1854, and since his death the family estate of Allardice has been sold to Viscount Arbuthnott, and it may now be said to be merged in and to form part of the Arbuthnott estates. The estate of Urie was acquired by Mr. Alexander Baird some years before Allardice was sold.

From the connection between the Barclays and the Allardices, it may be here remarked that the former family was a branch of the Berkeleys of Gloucestershire, of whom a son, Walter, had the barony of Inverkeilor, in Angus, from King William the Lion; and another, Humphrey, obtained from the same king the lands of Glenfarquhar, Monboddo, Balfeich, Mondynes, and Conveth, which were called the estate of the Mearns. Berkeley of Redcastle, or Inverkeilor, was the first lay Chamberlain of Scotland, and his daughter and sole heiress married Ingleram of Baliol, Lord of Harcourt. By this marriage, it is said that the Baliols were introduced into Scotland; and the grandson of Berkeley's heiress, by his wife Dornagilla, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Alan, Lord of Galloway, was father of John Baliol, King of Scotland.[1]

It was Alexander Barclay, said to have been the fifth in succession to Humphrey in the Mearns estates, who, in 1351, married Catherine, eldest sister of Sir William Keith, Marischal of Scotland, and with her he received the lands of Mathers, in the parish of St. Cyrus. According to the family history, it was David, great-grandson of this Alexander, that built the *Kaim* or Castle of Mathers. Story also says that he was one of the barons who joined in the barbarous act, before noticed, of boiling a Sheriff of the Mearns in a caldron, and then "suppin' the broo."[2] To escape the threatened vengeance of the king, who vowed, it is said, that Barclay should live neither on the *land* nor on the *water*, he built a house upon this *rock*, where he was allowed to dwell in peace!

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[1] Chalmers, *Caled.* i. p. 529; Crawford, *Off. of State*, p. 253; Nisbet, *Heraldry*, ii. pp. 245-51.

[2] *Supra*, vol. i. p. 150.

The cliff, which juts into the sea, is from forty to fifty feet high, but from the encroachments which the ocean has made on this part of the coast during the present century, the greater portion of the rock and the walls of the castle are gone, and only a fragment of the west side of the building remains. It is said that some seventy years ago or more, when the North Esk passed along the beach, and entered the sea near to these ruins, the walls were from eight to ten feet in height, and showed a building somewhere about thirty or forty feet square. At that time the castle was used as a *reed*, or sheepfold, and had the windows blocked up to prevent the sheep from leaping out. There was a cart-road from the adjoining fields to the southern wall, but now, even to foot passengers, the site is of difficult and dangerous access.

In 1850, during agricultural operations in the neighbourhood, a carved stone was brought to light, embellished with the Barclay arms—a chevron, between three crosses pattée. The shield was turned towards the right, with a helmet surmounted by an eagle's head placed on the left corner, and bore two feathers on each side; these were the common ornaments or mountings of arms during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, as was also the fashion of turning the shield dexter—or sinister-wise.

It is needless further to repeat the history of a family so well known as that of the Barclays;[1] it may, however, be remarked that after the estate of the Mearns had been sold, David Barclay, father of Colonel David Barclay who bought Ury in 1648, was obliged to sell a portion of the kirk-lands of Kirktonhill in 1638, and Mathers in 1650, on account of obligations for the debts of his father-in-law, Livingstone of Dunipace. His eldest son Alexander and his own second wife, Margaret Keith, gave their consent to the sale of the former lands, and thus, the estates first given to Humphrey de Berkeley by William the Lion having previously passed away from the family, Mathers and Kirktonhill, which did not form part of the original Mearns estate but were subsequently acquired, were likewise put out of it. But by the time that these were parted with, Colonel David was ready to purchase Urie, and so continue the name in the county. Soon after the death of Captain Barclay-Allardice, the estate of Urie was sold to the late Alexander Baird of Gartsherrie, who erected a fine new mansion upon the site of the old house, and this has been enlarged and improved by his nephew, Mr. Alexander Baird, the present proprietor.

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[1] See Nisbet, *Heraldry*, ii. App. pp. 236-41; *Acta Parl.* viii. pp. 531-2.

The author of the celebrated *Apology for the Quakers* was born at Gordonston in Morayshire, the seat of his grandfather; and his study at Urie, which is said to have been kept in much the same unadorned condition as when he left it, was long a favourite resort for the more enthusiastic of his admirers. Within the burial vault, that occupies a rising ground to the north of the House of Urie, there is a tablet bearing the following inscription, which points out the place of sepulture of that eminent man and his wife :—

THE GRAVE OF
ROBERT BARCLAY OF URIE,
AUTHOR OF THE APOLOGIE FOR THE QUAKERS ;
SON AND HEIR OF COLONEL DAVID BARCLAY OF URIE ;
AND KATHERIN, DAUGHTER OF THE FIRST SIR ROBERT GORDON OF GORDONSTON.
HE WAS BORN DECBR. 23, 1648 ; AND DIED OCTBR. 3, 1690.
ALSO OF HIS WIFE,
CHRISTIAN, DAUGHTER OF GILBERT MOLLISON, MERCHANT IN ABERDEEN.
SHE WAS BORN ANNO 1647, AND DIED FEBRY. 14, 1723.

Besides the old patrimonial estate of Allardice, which lies in the parish of Arbuthnott, and other lands in the Mearns, there were Allardices designed of Inverquharity, in Angus, during the time of King Robert III., and of Dunninald, towards the middle of the seventeenth century.[1] Near the end of the fifteenth century there was a Churchman called James Allardice, who sat in Parliament under the designation of Provost of the Kirk of the Virgin Mary of St. Andrews; and about the same period, William and John Allardice were respectively pastors of the kirks of Dunbog in Fife and Coull in Aberdeenshire.[1]

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[1] Robertson, *Index*, p. 143; *Miscell. Spalding Club*, iv. p. lxxix.

The Castle of Allardice is a baronial building of moderate pretensions, picturesquely situated on the north bank of the river Bervie, and standing about a mile above the bridge of Inverbervie, from which, perhaps, it is seen to the best advantage. It appears to have been mostly built about the time of the marriage of Sir John Allardice with Lady Mary Graham; and, having been deserted by the family soon after the estates fell to the Barclays, it was occupied towards the beginning of this century by a forester on the estate. Latterly it became uninhabitable and almost a ruin, but having been repaired within the last half century, is now the residence of the farmer. Some time after the death of Captain Robert Barclay-Allardice, the estate was sold, as already mentioned, by his trustees, and it is now the property of Lord Arbuthnott.

SECTION II.

Mountains on whose barren breast
The labouring clouds do often rest;
Meadows trim, with daisies pied,
Shallow brooks, and rivers wide;
Towers and battlements it sees
Bosom'd high in tufted trees.

MILTON, *L'Allegro.*

The Falconers and the Fyndons.

THE FALCONERS OF HALKERTON.

Origin of the Falconers—Falconers of Halkerton, Phesdo, and Glenfarquhar—Sir Alexander Falconer created Lord Halkerton—The Sons and Daughters of Lord Halkerton made Burgesses of Montrose—Lord Halkerton succeeds to the Earldom of Kintore—Castle of Halkerton—Major Urrey routed by Montrose.

WILLELMUS AUCEPS, or William the Hawker, is the first recorded of the noble family of Falconer. He appears in an undated charter, supposed to belong to about the close of the twelfth century, and by this he gives certain lands, situated on the banks of the Luther, to the church of Maringtun, now Marykirk, in the Mearns; this grant was confirmed, as was the custom of the times, by laying a turf, cut from the land, upon the altar of the church. The lands are described as lying to the west of the bridge of Luthnot, and extending to *Stanbrig*—apparently a bridge of stone, which at that early period seems to have been built across the North Esk.[1]

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[1] *Acta Parl.* ii. p. 153; *Reg. Nig. de Aberbr.* pass.

By Chalmers[2] the progenitor of the Falconers of Halkerton is said to have been Walter of Lunkyir, or Lumgair, who had a son named Ranulph, called by King William "Falconarius noster," but he does not appear until the year 1218, perhaps some time after William Auceps.[3]

The surname of *Falconer* originated from the office of keeper of the king's hawks or falcons, and *Hawkerstown* had its name from being the place of their residence. These lands are about a mile north of the village of Laurencekirk, near the site of the old Castle of Kincardine, where William the Lion and other Scottish kings sometimes resided; and William Auceps is believed to have been keeper of the hawks to King William, and to have received the lands of Halkerton for his services.[4]

Robert le Fauconer,

probably the chief of the family at the time, did homage to King Edward on two different occasions, first at Aberdeen on the 17th July 1296, and afterwards at Berwick. In the year 1300,

William le Fauconer,

along with Robert le Botler, also took the oaths of fidelity at Carlisle, on the Eve of St. John the Baptist.[5] This William le

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[1] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 100.

[2] *Caled.* i. p. 541; Fraser, *Laurencekirk*, pp. 36 sq. on the family pedigree.

[3] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 185; Douglas, *Peer.* i. p. 54.

[4] Fraser, *Laurencekirk*, p. 36.

[5] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 157; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 661; Palgrave, *Writs*, pp. 175, 195, 224.

Fauconer may have been the son and successor of Robert of 1296.

Notwithstanding that the name was common in the Mearns, the pedigree of the Falconers, from the time of King Edward I. until about the end of the fifteenth century, is not so complete as could be wished; but from that time it seems pretty clear. There was a knighthood in the family in at least 1493-4; and Archibald, second son of Sir Alexander Falconer, and his wife Elizabeth Douglas, of Glenbervie, were founders of the Phesdo branch of the Falconers, which existed until 1764. Sir David and Sir John, great-grandsons of Sir Alexander, were respectively the progenitors of the Falconers of Glenfarquhar and of those of Balmakellie.

Sir Alexander, the elder brother of the two last-named knights, was a Lord of Session, and on 20th December 1647 was created a peer by the title of Lord Falconer of Halkerton. His son and grandson succeeded as second and third Lords Falconer; and on the death of the latter without issue he was followed in the peerage by his cousin of Glenfarquhar, who died in 1727. Leaving no issue, the title devolved on Sir David of Glenfarquhar, cousin of the latter. Sir David married Lady Catherine Margaret Keith, eldest daughter of the second Earl of Kintore, and by her he had five sons and four daughters; the eldest two sons succeeded as sixth and seventh Lords Falconer. It may be observed that the fifth peer lived chiefly at the Castle of Inglismaldie, near Marykirk, and died there 24th September 1751. The burgh records of Montrose show that on the 7th December following, probably out of sympathy for the bereavement that the family had sustained by the loss of their father, not only were Lord Falconer, his brother George, and their brother-in-law the laird of Monkton, made burgesses of that town, but that his lordship's sisters also had the same honour conferred upon them![1]

Anthony-Adrian, eldest son of the seventh Lord Falconer, and grandson of Lady Catherine Keith of Kintore, became in 1776 the eighth peer; and afterwards, on the death of George, Earl Marischal, he succeeded as heir of entail to the estates and title of Kintore.[1] The present representative, born in 1852, is the thirteenth Lord Falconer and tenth Earl of Kintore. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant of the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, and married in 1873 Lady Sydney Charlotte Montagu, daughter of the Duke of Manchester.

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[1] *Ut sup.* i. p. 113 *n.*

Apart from being so closely related to the first Lord Falconer, Sir David of Newton, second son of the laird of Glenfarquhar, was also a lawyer of eminence, having been appointed Lord President of the Court of Session in 1682. Like other branches of the family, that of Phesdo has also produced men of note; the most eminent of these was Sir James Falconer, an advocate, who in 1689 was raised to the bench by the title of Lord Phesdo.[2]

Nothing remains of the old residence of the Falconers at Phesdo, and of the house of Glenfarquhar there is but the slightest trace, surrounded by a few old trees. Traces of the foundations of the Castle of Halkerton are to be seen in the wood adjoining the farm-house of the Mains, and built into the offices there are two stones taken from the castle. One is a corbel, bearing a badly carved female head and the date 1556, which relates to the time of Sir Alexander, father of the first Falconer of Phesdo; and the other is a plain slab, initialed "L. A. F.," and dated 1648—the time of the first Lord Falconer.

The historical associations of Glenfarquhar and Phesdo have already been referred to, and the locality of Halkerton is remarkable in history for little beyond the circumstance, that during the Civil Wars a party of the Covenanters, under the command of Major Urrey, lay in ambush in the woods of Halkerton; but, instead of routing the party of Montrose's soldiers, which they were intended to surprise, they were themselves driven from their position, and fled across the North Esk. Montrose at that time was encamped near Fettercairn, and dealt destruction by fire and sword throughout various parts of the district; among other houses burned by his troops was that of the minister of the parish.[1]

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[1] Douglas, *Peer.* ii. pp. 53-8.

[2] Brunton and Haig, *Senators of the Coll. of Justice*, pp. 299, 405, 445.

FYNDON OF FYNDON.

Fyndon of Fyndon—Chalmers and Menzies of Findon—Hawks' Nests at Findon—Murder of Menzies of Findon—St. Ternan's Chapel.

The surname of *Fyndon*, or *Findon* is local, having been assumed from the property of Findon, which lies on the south side of the parish of Banchory-Devenick. The first, and indeed the only person of the name noticed, is

Phelipp de Fyndon

of the Mearns, who did homage to King Edward at Berwick in 1296. He appears in the year 1281 as a party to a record of the division of the lands of Nigg, near Aberdeen.[2]

In 1359, William of Keith, Sheriff of Kincardineshire, took credit for the payment of £3 out of the lands of Findon; and, in 1390, they belonged to William de Camera, or Chalmers, a burgess of Aberdeen, progenitor of the family of Chalmers of Balnacraig, now of Aldbar.[3]

The property was long in the hands of the Chalmers family, and towards the beginning of the seventeenth century it belonged to Gilbert, grandson of Menzies of Culrie. It appears that in the time of Menzies hawks built their nests in the rocks or craigs of Findon, and the birds were carefully preserved for the use of King James VI., with whom, as is well known, hawking was a favourite sport. The proprietors seem to have anxiously guarded these nests, and it was on the 9th of May 1611, while Alexander Menzies, son of the Provost of Aberdeen, was returning from inspecting one of them, that he was treacherously waylaid and shot by Forbes of Monymusk and several accomplices, at the Cairn of Loriston, or Loirston, in the parish of Nigg. The cause of the attack is not stated, but it is said that Menzies received "nyne bludie woundis about his heart," and Forbes succeeded in procuring a remission for the deed.[1]

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[1] *Ut sup.* i. p. 131; Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, p. 295; Spalding, *Trubles*, ii. p. 460.

[2] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 135; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 656; Palgrave *Writs*, 155-95; *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 164.

[3] *Chamberlain Rolls*, i. p. 338; *Coll. Aberdeen and Banff*, p. 272; *Reg. Mag. Sig.* p. 224; *ut sup.* ii. p. 74.

The village of Seaton of Findon is a fishing station of some importance, and the name has long been famous from the peculiar manner in which the inhabitants cure a small-sized kind of fish, commonly called *Finnan haddies.* These are much esteemed in all parts of Britain at this day, and an old writer says, that in his time they were "in much request in Edinburgh, and reckoned tender and sweet as marrow."

In former times a chapel, dedicated to St. Ternan, stood upon a rock near the village of Findon, and a well in the neighbourhood still bears the name of that saint.[2]

SECTION III.

Hail to him with mercy reigning,
Skilled in every peaceful art.
GOLDSMITH, *The Captivity.*

The Middletons and the Montforts.

THE MIDDLETONS OF MIDDLETON.

The Middletons of Middleton, Kilhill, Caldhame, and Balbegno—Earl of Middleton—His Rise, Progress, and Downfall—Forfeiture of his Descendants—Sale of the Estates—Stuart-Forbes—Fettercairn House, etc.

MIDDLETON is a local surname, and was assumed, in this instance, from the lands of Middleton,[3] of which, it has been said, Malcolm the son of Kenneth had a charter from William the Lion, confirming, it is asserted, a donation by King Duncan.[1]

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[1] Pitcairn, *Crim. Trials*, iii. p. 204.

[2] *Coll. on Aberdeen and Banff*, p. 272; Jervise, *Epitaphs*, ii. pp. 285-7.

[3] This Middleton is usually assumed to have been in the parish of Fettercairn, but it seems undoubtedly to have been in that of Laurencekirk: Middletown and Midtown are common place-names, but that in Fettercairn probably followed the Earl of Middleton. See Fraser, *Laurencekirk*, pp. 48 sq.

The first actual trace of the family, however, occurs in 1221, when Humphrey of Middleton is a witness to a grant of the lands of Petmengartenach, or Pittengardner, to the Abbey of Arbroath; and in 1236, the same person witnesses the gift of the Mearns estates of Rechinda, daughter and heiress of Humphrey of Berkeley, to the same monastery. Again, in 1261-7, Constance of Middleton (daughter of Robert Tybald and his wife Mary) and Ada, the son of Constance, made a donation to that house.[2]

In the year 1296,

Humfrey de Midelton,

of the Mearns, appeared at Berwick-upon-Tweed, and took the oath of allegiance to King Edward, which he renewed in 1306. In 1300, another baron, called Thomas, offered his services to the English king at Carlisle. But the name does not seem to have been peculiar to the district, for, on the second appearance of Humphrey of the Mearns, in the year 1306, Hugh of Middleton did homage for lands in the Lothians.[3] Probably Hugh was ancestor of Gilbert of Middleton, the famous Border robber, who, along with Walter Selby, and at the instigation of Robert the Bruce, attacked and robbed the two nuncios and their suite, who were sent by the King of England, in 1317, to present the Pope's mandate for the excommunication of Bruce, should he refuse to agree to a truce between the two nations.[4]

From 1306 the names of several of the Mearns branch of the family appear in local charters and inquests, and Gilbert Middleton *de eodem*, was Sheriff of Angus, in 1516; while in 1519 he and his wife, Agnes Lauder, held the Temple lands of Middleton, Fettercairn, and Benholm. In 1539-40, John of

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[1] Douglas, *Peer.* ii. p. 230.

[2] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* pp. 179, 199, 208.

[3] *Ragman Rolls*, 157; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 661; Palgrave, *Writs*, 300, 221.

[4] Tytler, *Hist. Scot.* i. p. 298.

Middleton excambed the lands of Middleton with his father-in-law, David Falconer of Halkerton, for those of Neyreseat, and the half of the lands of Bent of Halkerton. About that time the family also acquired the lands of Kilhill in Laurencekirk, and those of Caldhame, in the parish of Marykirk, towards the beginning of the sixteenth century.[1]

John Middleton, who is said to have been killed by Montrose's soldiers in 1645, while sitting in his chair at Caldhame, had married Catherine, who belonged to the family of Strachan of Thornton, and by her had two sons, John and Andrew.[2] About the year 1690, Andrew became proprietor of Balbegno, which his son Robert, who died without issue in 1710, left to his brother-in-law, John Ogilvy of Lunan. John, eldest son of Middleton of Caldhame, became the celebrated General, and Earl of Middleton.

His history is full of incident. Although educated with the view of making his fortune as a scholar, he entered the service of the English when the Civil Wars broke out, and soon acquired considerable reputation as an officer. When the Earl of Essex was cashiered, Middleton joined the Estates of Scotland, and on troops being raised to rescue King Charles I., he was made Lieutenant-General of the Horse, and was present at most of the engagements which followed. He was taken prisoner at Newcastle and at Worcester, but succeeded in making his escape on both occasions. Finding his way to France, he remained there with King Charles II. until 1653, when he made another attempt in the king's favour, but, on being defeated, returned to the Continent. He came home in 1660 with King Charles, and on 1st October of that year was raised to the peerage by the title of Earl of Middleton, Baron Fettercairn in Scotland, and Clermont in England. He had several other honours conferred upon him, and a variety of appointments, civil and military; but having soon afterwards rendered himself obnoxious, not only to many of his brother peers but to the country in general, he was deprived of his home appointments, and sent to be Governor of Tangiers in Africa, where he died, it may be said an exile, in 1673.

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[1] For the details of these transactions, see Fraser, *Laurencekirk*, p. 55.

[2] *Ib.* p. 55.

His son and successor, the second Earl of Middleton, was proscribed in 1695 for adhering to James VII., and his two sons, John and Charles, having also espoused the cause of the Stuarts, were captured in 1708, in the act of conveying troops to invade Scotland. They were both committed prisoners to the Tower of London, and on being released found refuge in France.[1]

Besides lands in the Mearns, the Earl of Middleton possessed those of Ald Montrose, in Angus, which he was the first to acquire after the overthrow of the celebrated Marquis of Montrose.[2] The Middleton estates were sold to pay the debts of the first Earl, and those of Fettercairn were bought by Brigadier-General Middleton, a cadet of the family, who obtained a royal charter in 1738, and left the estates on his death to his son George of Seaton, in Aberdeenshire. The latter died in 1772, having married Lady Diana Grey, daughter of the Earl of Stamford; and from her trustees, in 1777, the lands were bought by Sir John Belshes Wishart, baronet, afterwards the Hon. Baron Sir John Stuart (which name he assumed by royal licence), maternal grandfather of the late proprietor, Sir John Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes, Bart.

Sir John H. S. Forbes was the second son of Sir William Stuart-Forbes, and thus grandson of Sir William Forbes, the eminent Edinburgh banker, author of the *Life of Dr. James Beattie.* He succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father, and was the eighth baronet, a lineal representative of the forfeited Lord Pitsligo, and claimant for that title; he represented also, through a female, the old family of Wishart of Pitarrow. Shortly before his death, which happened on May 28th, 1866, he succeeded to the property of Invermey, near Forteviot in Perthshire. For many years he had devoted much attention both to the improvement of agriculture and to the bettering of the condition of agricultural labourers, and was also long officially connected with the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. As a Deputy-Lieutenant and Convener of the county of Kincardine, he was well acquainted with all county matters, and was deservedly popular. A few years after Sir John's death his popularity found expression in the erection of a handsome memorial fountain in the village of Fettercairn, designed by Mr. Bryce of Edinburgh. By his wife, Lady Harriet, third daughter of the sixth Marquis of Lothian, he had an only daughter, who, in 1858, was married to her cousin, the Hon. Charles H. R. Trefusis, M.P., now Lord Clinton. The present baronet of Pitsligo is William, eldest son of the late Charles Hay Forbes, Sir John's next brother; but the estate of Fettercairn has passed in the female line to the eldest son of Lord and the late Lady Clinton. Sir John's youngest brother, James David Forbes, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards Principal of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, in St. Andrews, was celebrated for his scientific discoveries and writings. He died on December 31st, 1868, having resigned the office of Principal only about a month before his death.

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[1] Douglas, *Peer.* ii. pp. 231-3.

[2] *Acta Parl.* vii. p. 634.

Clermont, from which the Earl of Middleton's English title was derived, is still part of the estate of Fettercairn, and it was Brigadier Middleton who changed the name of the estate from Middleton to Fettercairn. The old house, which has been greatly added to, the more modern part being in the Elizabethan style of architecture, bears the date 1666 and the initials of the Earl of Middleton. As previously noticed, his initials and arms are carved upon a stone cross, which is still standing in the market-place at Fettercairn.[1]

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[1] *Ut sup.* i. p. 141.

THE MONTFORTS OF KINNEFF.

The Montforts of England—Settlement, and Decline of the Montforts in the Mearns —Simon of Shaklok of Kinneff—Kinneff Castle, etc.

Two different families of the name of Montfort were settled in England during the Middle Ages. The more ancient was descended from Hugh of Montfort, who came from Normandy with William the Conqueror. He was present at the battle of Hastings, and received lands from that prince in Kent, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. The first of the other race was Simon, great-grandchild of Almaric, an illegitimate son of Robert, King of France, from whom he received the town of Montfort. Having married one of the two sisters and co-heiresses of Robert Fitz-Parnel, Earl of Leicester, some time about the year 1208, he became progenitor of the many celebrated men who succeeded him in that title.[1]

From the former of these branches the Montforts of Scotland appear to have been descended, for, nearly thirty years before the appearance of Montfort of Leicester in England, different persons of the name witness charters by King William the Lion in Scotland. It is said that their first Scottish property was in the south of Scotland, but it is certain that so early as 1178-98, William and John of Montfort were domiciled in the Mearns, and appear in various deeds relating to grants of land both there and in Angus.[2] Probably they were settled at Mondynes, since, about 1200-7, when King William conveyed a carrucate of land in that district to the monastery of Arbroath, it is stated to have belonged to William of Montfort and Humphrey of Berkeley.[3] In 1211-14, John of Montfort granted the lands of Glaskeler to the same monastery, and to this deed his brother William, parson of the kirk of Kinneff, is a witness.[4]

[1] Dugdale, *Monast.* i. pp. 407, 751.

[2] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* ii. pp. 257-8.

[3] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 63.

[4] *Ibid.* p. 47.

From about this time until 1296, when

Robert de Montfort,

of the Mearns, did homage to King Edward at Berwick, the name is not met with. Before the appearance of Robert, which was in the month of August,

John de Montfort

submitted to the same king at Elgin on the 27th of July. Alexander of Montfort, probably a cadet of the Kinneff family, was Sheriff of Elgin in the time of King Alexander III.[1]

The Montforts were proprietors in the Mearns down to at least 1361, when Christian, relict of John of Montfort, resigned the lands of Kinneff, Slains, and others, in favour of Simon of Shaklok.[2]

There were several persons of the name of Shaklok in Scotland during the fourteenth century, and regarding its etymology a correspondent remarks, with much apparent reason, "that the practice of chaining captives appears to be very ancient, and that the chains made use of for this purpose were of two kinds, viz., chains for the feet, called fetters, and chains for the wrists, called shackles. This view is supported by the term well known in Scotch at this day, *shackle-bane*, for the bone of the wrist. Now both these kinds of chains seem to have been secured by locks. The fetter-lock is well known in heraldry. The 'shackle-lock' I have never read of, but I think it is exceedingly probable that there was such a thing, and that the surname *Shaklok* was derived from it. In further illustration of this, one may refer to the account given, in the Acts of the Apostles, of the imprisonment by King Herod Agrippa of the Apostle Peter, which says that the angel of the Lord 'smote Peter on the side, and raised him up, saying, Arise up quickly. And his chains fell off from his hands,'—the last words distinctly showing the species of chain with which the Apostle was bound."

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[1] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 104; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 662; Palgrave, *Writs*, p. 181; *Chamberlain Rolls*, i. p. *22; *Acta Parl.* i. p. 89.

[2] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* p. 56; Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, p. 397.

The more immediate successors of Shaklok in these lands have not been ascertained. Kinneff was bought towards the close of the last century from the Viscount of Arbuthnott by Lord Keith, who in 1814 became Viscount Keith, and died leaving two daughters. On the death of the elder sister (the Countess de Flahault), Kinneff, together with the estate of Slains, in the same parish, passed to her sister by Viscount Keith's second marriage, Lady William Godolphin Osborne Elphinstone. The Castle of Kinneff stood upon a cliff overhanging the sea, and some say that it was garrisoned by the English during the minority of King David II. In the vicinity of the site of the castle were found, in 1831, an urn containing bronze rings and jet ornaments, with the point of a bronze spear or sword. These are now in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.[1]

It is said that besides the castle at Kinneff, there were four others in the parish. They were all situated upon peninsular rocks, and called respectively Herbertshiel, Cadden, Whistleberry, and Adam's Castles, but the names of their occupiers are lost, and no tradition exists regarding the history of any of them except that of Herbertshiel, which, it is said, was possessed by some member of the old family of Lindsay-Crawford.[2]

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[1] *New Stat. Acct.*, Kincardineshire, pp. 314-5. For an account of the church of Kinneff, see below, p. 238 sq.

[2] As the places of note in this parish were unusually numerous, it will be interesting to see what is their present condition :—

1. The *Castle of Kinneff*.—There is a block of masonry still visible, and the shape of the castle is traceable.

2. *Whistleberry.*—A wall is still standing, and the remains of what must have been a moat are quite plain. It stands on a rocky spur, the moat being cut across the neck.

3. *Cadden Castle*, now called the Caddens. It had stood on a rock about 300 yards north of Whistleberry, but now the walls can only be traced in the turf; the moat is also traceable.

4. *Adam's Castle*, lying still further to the northward and only a site.

5. *Harbour-shields.* It is almost impossible to locate this castle. A farm in the parish, about a mile inland, is now known by the name of Harbourshiells.

6. *St. Arnty's Kill* (or *St. Arnold's Chapel*), that formerly stood between the church and castle, has entirely disappeared, but its site is traditionally fixed.

7. *Kinghornie Chapel*, visible in 1703, had disappeared before 1843. It was

SECTION IV.

This merry gentle nightingale:
Her sound went with the river as it ran
Out through the fresh and flourished lusty vale.
DUNBAR, *Poems.*

The Straitons of Lauriston.

Probable Origin of the Straitons—Early Notices of the Lauriston Family—Sir Alexander killed at Harlaw—David burned as a Martyr—Sir Alexander Commissioner to the General Assembly—Lauriston acquired by Falconer of Phesdo—Milton of Mathers erected into a Burgh of Barony—Inundation of the Burgh—Chapel of St. Laurence—The Straitons of Angus—Of Kirkside—General Sir Joseph Straiton—Lauriston Castle—Den Finella, etc.

The surname of *Stratton* or *Straiton* is probably of Anglo-Saxon origin, as a family of the name flourished in the parish of Stratton, Norfolkshire, in the reign of King John. Dumfriesshire is said to have been the place of their original settlement in Scotland, in Fife there was once a barony called Stratton, and there is an estate called Straiton, on which are extensive oilworks, in Midlothian. The first of the family in the Mearns was a person named

Alisaundre de Stratton,

who appeared at Aberdeen, on 15th July 1296, and took the oaths of fealty to King Edward. Three other barons of the same surname, from the county of Edinburgh, performed the same service at Berwick-upon-Tweed, in August following.[1]

Alexander Straiton of the Mearns attended the Parliament held at Arbroath in 1320, and in 1328, a person of that name was Sheriff of Kincardine.[2] Ten years afterwards Alexander

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situated on the top of a cliff a short distance north from where the river Bervie falls into the sea, and near the site a well to this day bears the name of the *Chapel Well.* Foundations of the chapel have been turned up by the plough within the past half century.

8. *Barras Chapel.*—Its site is unknown, but it had been near the farm called Chapel of Barras. It was dedicated to St. John, and from this dedication we have St. John's Hill.

9. *Fiddes Castle.*—Its roof and walls are complete, but it has long been uninhabited, and is fast going to ruin.

[1] *Ragman Rolls*, pp. 93-4, 125-34; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 651.

[2] *Acta Parl.* i. p. 114; *Chamberlain Rolls*, i. p. 12.

of Straiton had a confirmation charter of the mill of the burgh of Inverbervie, and of the lands of Glenchungole, in that neighbourhood;[1] and, so far as charter evidence goes, this is the first account of the Straitons as landowners in the Mearns.

Tradition asserts that they possessed the estate of Lauriston from a remote period; but no person of the name is designed from it until the year 1411, when it is recorded that, along with about five hundred knights and burgesses of the counties of Forfar, Kincardine, and Aberdeen, "Alexander Straton de Laurenston" fell at Harlaw, while fighting on the side of the Duke of Albany.[2] The fall of Straiton is thus noticed in the well-known ballad:—

> "And thare the Knicht of Lawriestoun
> Was slain into his armour scheen."

Whether Walter Straiton, who was page to King James I., and was slain at the murder of that king by Sir Robert Graham in the Convent of the Dominicans at Perth, was of this family or not, is unknown; but it is generally admitted that David Straiton, the martyr, was one of them. It was in 1534, while executions for avowing the Reformed faith were common, that this person suffered, having been burned at the stake; it is related that, among his other delinquencies, he, rather than give the tenth of his fishings to the Vicar of Ecclesgreig, made "his servents cast the tenth fish into the sea againe."[3]

After this date, the Straitons of Lauriston appear pretty regularly in the Scotch Parliament;[4] and Sir Alexander Straiton, who lived during the latter part of the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth centuries, appears to have made himself so popular in the councils of the nation, that he was appointed a Commissioner for the Union of England and Scotland. In 1605 he was King's Commissioner to the General

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[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* p. 48. But this place is unknown.

[2] Note regarding the Battle of Harlaw—"Ex Libro Monasterii Beate Marie de Cupro, lib. xxxvi., cap. xx."—quoted in *Reg. de Panmure,* ii. pp. 188-9.

[3] Tytler, *Hist. of Scot.* iii. p. 264; Pitcairn, *Crim. Trials,* i. p. 209 sq.

[4] *Acta Dom. Con.* p. 402; *Acta Parl.* ii. iii. iv. vi. vii. *passim.*

Assembly at Aberdeen; and, during the following year, the Estates of Parliament approved and confirmed a letter of gift and pension to him "for all the dayes of his lyfetyme, of the blench-deutie of the lordschip of Scone, extending to 1000 merks."[1]

The last appearance of the Straitons in Parliament was in 1663, when one of them, along with Ramsay of Balmain, represented Kincardineshire. Probably soon after this their fortunes began to decline, since in 1695 Sir James Falconer of Phesdo had a ratification charter from King William of "all and haill the lands and barony of Laurenstoun, upon the resignation of Alexander Straitoun of that ilk." By this charter, the name of the barony was changed to that of Miltonhaven, and Miltonhaven, or Milton of Mathers, was erected into a free burgh of barony, with a free harbour and seaport. The charter also provided that a weekly market be established at Miltonhaven, and that two greater fairs be held there on the third Tuesday of May and second Tuesday of October annually, each to last for the space of four days.[2]

Tradition is silent regarding the existence of the markets here referred to, as well as to Milton of Mathers's having been a burgh of barony. But it ought not to be forgotten that the place now called Milton of Mathers is altogether different from the Miltonhaven of 1695, for, towards the end of last century, when the quarrying of limestone had been carried on too far for safety, the sea broke through the remaining ledge, and not only carried off the old burgh of barony in one night, but forced its way considerably inland.[3] It was after this catastrophe that the present village of Milton of Mathers, locally called *Tangleha'*, rose into existence. It contains from forty to fifty of a fishing population.

The estate of Lauriston—so named, it would seem, from the fact that the chapel which stood at Chapelfield was dedicated to St. Lawrence—belonged, at and before the year 1243, to Sir John of Strivelyn, who granted the chapel, together with a pound of wax yearly (the price of which was to be regulated according to the market value at Montrose), to the prior and canons of St. Andrews.[1] Some time ago the old font of this chapel, now preserved at Lauriston, was found buried among a quantity of rubbish.

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[1] *Booke of the Kirk*, p. 1013; *Acta Parl.* iv. p. 315.

[2] *Acta Parl.* ix. p. 520.

[3] *Geological Journal*, i. p. 399; *New Stat. Acct.*, Kincardineshire, p. 275.

The Straitons probably succeeded the Stirlings in Lauriston; but of this there is no record. In addition to what has already been said regarding this family, it may be observed that during the reigns of David II. and Robert III., the name of Straiton appears in several Angus and Mearns charters; and in the time of the latter monarch, John Straiton was proprietor of a portion of the lands of Erroly or Airlie, in Angus, which he resigned in favour of John Cuthris.[2] Straitons were also designed of the estates of Criggy and Rhynd, during the fifteenth century, and the family gave parsons to the kirks of Dunnottar, Inverkeilor, and Finhaven during the century which followed; while, contemporaneous with some of these were Straiton of Dalladies in the Mearns, and several good burghal families in Montrose.[3]

It is towards the close of the sixteenth century that we first meet with Straitons of Kirkside. Arthur Straiton, a cadet of the house of Lauriston, was laird of Kirkside sometime before 1593, and in that year he also acquired Muirton, in the parish of Stracathro.[4] In the first of these estates, which formerly was called the Kirklands of Ecclesgreig,[5] he was followed by descendants of the same surname until the first half of the present century, when the laird of that date was succeeded by a maternal nephew, Colonel Joseph Muter, afterwards General Sir Joseph Muter Straiton, who signalised himself in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo. In this battle, according to the inscription upon his gravestone, "he commanded his own regiment of the 6th Dragoons until the fall of the gallant Ponsonby, to whose brigade it belonged, when the command of the brigade devolved upon him."

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[1] *Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, p. 280.

[2] Robertson, *Index*, pp. 54 *et al.*

[3] *Reg. Nig. Aberbr.; Reg. Ep. Brechin.* passim.

[4] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* ii. pp. 367, 36.

[5] The church was dedicated to St. Gregory, and to St. Cyr. From the former is derived *Ecclesgreig*, but this name is now confined to the lands which form the old estate of Criggy, subsequently known as *Mount Cyrus*. From the latter is derived the modern name of the parish, *St. Cyrus.*

Kirkside House is a plain modern building, commanding a fine view of the town and basin of Montrose, of the Sidlaw Hills, and of the valley of Strathmore. Lauriston Castle, on the other hand, is much more sheltered and secluded, being so situated that it commands a very limited but exceedingly pleasant prospect. It stands picturesquely upon the left bank of the burn of Lauriston, is partly old, and partly new. The older portion, of which only a square tower remains, does not seem to belong to an earlier period than the first half of the sixteenth century; but, according to tradition, this is part of the fabric which Buchanan says was garrisoned by the English during the reign of King David II.

Lauriston Castle is nearly two miles north of the sea; and there is a story of an unexplored cave on the shore, with much the same fable as that accorded to the Forbidden Cave, near Arbroath.[1] The tale is sufficiently absurd: it is said that a blind piper lost his way, and, entering the cave, wandered until he came below the kitchen-hearth of Lauriston, when, according to one version of the story, he was heard to sound his pibroch for some days, but the music becoming gradually weaker, it ceased at last altogether, and at that time the minstrel died: according to another version, he is still occasionally heard!

The romantic valley or ravine of *Den Finella* forms part of the property of Lauriston, and tradition affirms that it was so called because Lady Finella, the reputed assassin of King Kenneth III., was overtaken here by her pursuers, when, rather than fall into their hands, she committed self-destruction by throwing herself from the rocks into a deep gorge, where the water leaps from a height of about seventy feet:—

"She leapt from the rocks to a wild boiling pool,
Where her body was torn and toss'd."

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[1] Jervise, *Epitaphs*, i. p. 36.

The stream is crossed at this point by a stone bridge on the turnpike road between Montrose and Bervie, and by another for the Montrose and Bervie section of the North British Railway. The banks of the den, where the hart's-tongue fern (*Scolopendrium vulgare*) grows most luxuriantly, are tastefully adorned with wood, and laid out in walks; and at all times but more particularly when the stream is in flood, few places in the neighbourhood are better worth a visit from lovers of botany or romantic scenery.

Lauriston was bought from the representatives of Sir John Falconer by Mr. Brand, some time in Montrose, from whom it passed to his niece, Miss Watson. She sold it to Mr. Robert Lyall, who held it for a very short time, and from his trustees it was purchased by the late Mr. Alexander Porteous in the year 1849. He married a daughter of the late Mr. David Scott of Brotherton, and, dying a few years ago, was succeeded by his eldest son, Mr. D. S. Porteous.

SECTION V.

I hate thraldome, yet maun I binge and beck
And jouk and nod some patroun for to please.

ARBUTHNOT, *Poems.*

The Thorntons and the Trembleys.

THE THORNTONS, AND STRACHANS OF THORNTON.

Thorntons of Thornton—Strachans of Thornton—Created Baronets—Lieutenant Colonel Strachan defeats the Marquis of Montrose—Sides with Cromwell—His Forfeiture by the Parliament and Excommunication by the Church—Family Tomb at Marykirk—Sir James Strachan, Minister of Keith—Forbes, Fullarton, Garden, and Crombie of Thornton—The Castle—Early Notices of the Strachans—Waldeve of Strachan's Gift to the Priory of St. Andrews—Castle of Strachan—Glendye Lodge—Clochnabane, etc.

THE first of this name, either in Angus or in the Mearns, was Laurence of Thornton, who, between 1204 and 1211, appears along with a number of Churchmen (who are chiefly of the diocese of St. Andrews), in a deed by Henry, Abbot of Arbroath.[1]

The name is next found in 1296, when

Johan de Thorntone,

who is designed of the Mearns, did homage to King Edward I. at Berwick-upon-Tweed; and, as before seen, much about the same time, Johan of Thornton, a burgess of Montrose, performed the same service.[2]

But there was another person called

Gilbert de Thornton,

who was one of those that, in the year 1292, recommended King Edward to give judgment regarding the person to be heir to the Crown of Scotland, and it is probable that it was he who is recorded to have done homage to the same king, in 1306, for lands in the county of Kincardine.[3]

In 1309, Valentine of Thornton had a charter from King Robert the Bruce of the lands of Thornton in the Mearns;[4] and as this is the first, so is it the last, record of the family being possessed of that estate.[5] It is said that the male line of the Thorntons failed in the reign of King David II., and that a daughter, Agatha, carried the property by marriage to Sir James Strachan of Monboddo, by whom she had two sons, Duncan and John. It is further asserted that the younger son received Thornton, and, subsequently succeeding his brother in Monboddo, was knighted by King Robert II.[6]

These particulars, though not so well authenticated as could be wished, may be correct. It is certain, however, that

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[1] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 117.

[2] *Ragman Rolls*, pp. 124, 157; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 661; *ut sup.* ii. p. 94.

[3] Palgrave, *Writs*, pp. 54, 301; Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. pt. iii. p. 59.

[4] Robertson, *Index*, p. 1.

[5] As it was the practice, from about the period here referred to, for sons to take their *surnames* from the *Christian names* of their fathers, it is probable that descendants of Valentine of Thornton did so. Valentine of Thornton may thus have been progenitor of the Valentines in the Mearns, of whom there have been, and still are, many families in that county, particularly in the vicinity of Thornton.

[6] Playfair, *Baronage*, App. clxvii.

Alexander of Strathekyn, who is a witness to the Earl of Athole's gift of the lands of Cortachy to the Cathedral of Brechin, in 1429, was designed "of Thorntoun;" that in 1473, David, son and heir-apparent of John Strachan of Thornton, is in his father's lifetime a witness to an instrument of sasine of the lands of Dun, granted by John Erskine in favour of his son; and that, in 1492, John Strachan of Thornton was a witness to a charter regarding the lands of Glenbervie.[1]

In the year 1572, John, the laird at that time, was present at the Parliament which elected the Earl of Morton regent, in place of the Earl of Mar who had shortly before died; and two years afterwards he was appointed commissioner for Kincardineshire to superintend the "making of wapinshawings," or the exhibition of arms, which was then ordered to take place throughout Scotland twice a year.[2]

This laird died at Aberdeen on the 22nd of August 1587; and it is said that his daughter Elizabeth was the wife of William Forbes of Corse, in Aberdeenshire, and mother of the learned Patrick Forbes, Bishop of Aberdeen; also of William, founder of the Craigievar family; of John, moderator of the forbidden Assembly of Aberdeen in 1606, and of Sir Arthur Forbes, father of the Earl of Granard. It was this lady's husband who built the Castle of Corse, upon which his initials and hers, with the date 1581, are still to be seen.[3]

In 1606, Alexander Strachan was served heir to his uncle, also Alexander, in the barony of Thornton, in which, it would appear, were then included large and important estates. In 1617, we find him along with Sir Robert Graham of Morphie, representing his native county in Parliament; and shortly afterwards he was appointed a commissioner for the plantation of churches.[4] In 1625, he was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, and ranked next in order to Gordon of Letterfourie, the premier baronet. He was a Commissioner of Exchequer in 1630, and in 1633 appears as a witness to the resignation by William, Earl of Angus, of his hereditary right of the first seat and vote in Parliament.[1]

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[1] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. p. 42; *Miscell. Spalding Club,* iv. p. 9; *Acta Dom. Con.* p. 292.

[2] *Acta Parl.* iii. pp. 77, 91.

[3] *Miscell. Spalding Club,* ii. p. 59.

[4] *Inq. Spec.*, Kincardineshire, No. 18; *Acta Parl.* iv. pp. 525, 531.

Sir Alexander Strachan—whose daughter Helen (as is supposed) was the mother of the Earl of Middleton—was perhaps succeeded by Sir James Strachan, who married the youngest daughter of Forbes of Craigievar. Sir John appears to have died some time before 1647, for early in that year Sir Archibald Strachan of Thornton was appointed a lieutenant-colonel in the Parliamentary army, and for his gallant service at the battle of Kerbester, which was fought on the 27th of April 1650, some days before the Marquis of Montrose was taken prisoner, Strachan received the thanks of the Parliament.[2]

It is not certain whether Archibald Strachan, who appears as a colonel in 1651 in the army of Cromwell, was the same person as last named; but it is probable that he was, since the name and surname are identical, and Captain Halket and others of his fellow-officers at Kerbester are included in the same warrant of treason. In consequence of Strachan's having fled from the country, his property, including a debt of £3000 sterling due to him, fell to the Crown.[3] How long he continued an outlaw, or if ever he was again received into favour, is not known; but it is quaintly related that, on the 12th day of January 1651, General Middleton "was relaxed from his excommunication, and did his penance in sackclothe in Dundie churche," and that on the same day Colonel Strachan "was excommunicat and delivered to the deiuell, in the churche of Perth, by Mr. Alexander Rollock."[4]

Probably Colonel Strachan had died before the Restoration, for, in 1661, Sir James Strachan of Thornton was appointed a commissioner to assist in raising the annuity of £40,000 for King Charles II.[5] On the 10th of January of the same year,

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[1] *Acta Parl.* v. p. 10.

[2] *Ibid.* vi. p. 243; Balfour, *Annals*, iv. pp. 9, 75.

[3] *Acta Parl.* vi. pp. 586, 595.

[4] Balfour, *Annals*, iv. p. 240.

[5] *Acta Parl.* vii. p. 94.

Sir James lost his wife, Elizabeth Forbes, third daughter of Thomas Forbes of Waterton. She died in childbed, in the twenty-fifth year of her age, and an elegant marble tomb, with a Latin inscription in prose and verse, was erected to her memory in the family burial aisle at Marykirk.

The next baronet was in all probability Sir James Strachan, parish minister of Keith, in Banffshire. He was deposed for nonconformity in 1690, and about that time, if not previously, the estate of Thornton was disposed of to a branch of the Forbes family. Some curious stories are told of this clergyman, whose memory was for a long period cherished at Keith; and it is said that when the late Admiral Sir Richard Strachan (who was a cadet of the Thornton family), went there to cull information regarding his predecessor, he met with an old inhabitant who, on being asked if he had ever heard of such a person, naïvely replied—"Ou ay! he was weel kent—

'The beltit Knicht o' Thornton,
An' Laird o' Pittendreich;
An' Maister James Strachan,
The minister o' Keith!'"

It is said that Sir James also married a daughter of Forbes of Waterton, and had a son, Sir Francis, who was a Jesuit in Paris. About the time of "the Fifteen," there was a Sir William Strachan designed of Thornton,[1] but this "of Thornton" may refer merely to the fact that he resided there, or it may have been accorded to him as a member of the old family from courtesy, or as being the designation by which he was best known. It is clear he was not proprietor of Thornton, for from at least 1690, as above mentioned, the property was possessed by a branch of the Forbes family;[2] to a member of that family, Philip Forbes "de Thornton," there is a tablet within the family burial aisle at Marykirk, but the date is defaced. This Forbes family was a branch of that of Waterton;

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[1] July 21, 1715.—Margaret Spark had a natural son to Sir William Strachan of Thornton, baptized William."—*Marykirk Parish Register*, MS.

[2] *Acta Parl.* ix. p. 42; xi. pp. 23, 145.

and their connection with the Strachans had probably been the reason of their becoming proprietors of Thornton.

Thornton was, so far as known, possessed by the Forbes family until about 1720, when it became the property of the Fullertons, one of whom sold the estate to Lord Gardenstone, founder of the adjoining town of Laurencekirk in 1786. Lord Gardenstone died in 1793; and in 1804 Thornton was sold by his successor, Francis Garden of Troup, to Alexander Crombie of Phesdo, advocate in Aberdeen. Mr. Crombie was succeeded in 1832 by his cousin-german, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Crombie, of York Terrace, Regent Park, London, the author of *Gymnasium*, and other works of high literary merit. On the death of Dr. Crombie, in 1840, the property fell to his eldest son, Alexander, of Lincoln's Inn, London, barrister-at-law, who enlarged the castle and otherwise improved the estate, and whose son, also Alexander, a Writer to the Signet, is now proprietor.

The old part of the Castle of Thornton was but a small building, and has apparently been erected at different times, there being two dates, 1531 and 1662, upon the older portions, the latter having reference to the time of Sir James Strachan, who as before seen was a commissioner to the Scotch Parliament.

It may be added that *Strachan* is a local surname, assumed from a district on the north-west of the Mearns. It is said to mean "the strath or valley of waters," which not inaptly describes that district, there being three considerable rivers in the parish—the Dye, the Aan, and the Feugh. The name, which is variously spelled, is commonly pronounced *Straan*, and persons were designed from the district long before the Strachans of Thornton appeared in the Mearns.[1] Somewhere about the middle of the twelfth century, Waldave of Stratheihan, gave the prior and canons of St. Andrews the lands of Blackerocch, with right to hunt, and to pasture a certain number of pigs, cows, and horses between "Feyhan et De" (apparently between Finzean and the Dee), and with timber from the wood of Goauch, for the buildings of their church and new hall.[1] Contemporary with the first recorded of the Thorntons,[2] was Ranulph of Stratheuchin, who witnessed a grant by Thomas the Durward to the Abbey of Arbroath, 1203-4.[3] The church of Strathechtyn was dedicated by Bishop De Bernham of St. Andrews on 16th July 1242, the bishop having crossed the Cairn o' Month, and returned eastward by Nigg.

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[1] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 44.

There is a local tradition that Alan the Durward, or *Hostiarius,* had a proprietary interest in Strachan; and an insulated conical mound, called the Castle Hill, about a mile west of the Kirkton, must have been the site of his stronghold, though no remains of a castle or fort are now to be seen.[4] How long the Strachans were proprietors of their native district has not been ascertained. Probably they were succeeded by Fraser, Thane of Cowie, whose only daughter, Margaret, carried by marriage the immense estates of that baron—among which were the lands of Strachan—to Sir William Keith, Marischal of Scotland. It seems likely that the Castle Hill was the site of Keith's residence before he built a castle at Dunnottar; at any rate, in 1351, his charter of the lands of Mathers (which were given in dowry with his sister, Catherine, to Alexander Berkeley), bears to have been granted "apud mansum capitale nostrum de Strathekin."[5] From the same race were descended the Strachans of Carmyllie, Brigton, and Claypots in Angus.

Of the history of Strachan in modern times, it need only be mentioned that the property was bought in 1822 from Mr. Russell of Blackhall, by the late Sir James Carnegie of Southesk, who erected a comfortable shooting-lodge near Bridge of Dye, and otherwise greatly improved the estate. The lodge is prettily situated at the base of a hill, Clochnaben, whose peculiar feature is (as the name implies) a large rock which projects near the top, and which, being seen at a great distance, has given rise to the popular local rhyme—

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[1] *Reg. Prior. S. Andree,* p. 276.

[2] In old times there were also "Thorntons of that ilk" in the parish of Glamis. —*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* ii. p. 248.

[3] *Reg. Prior. S. Andree,* p. 276.

[4] *New Stat. Acct.,* Kincardineshire, p. 236. The farm of Bowbutts, at Kirkton of Strachan, was probably the place of archery for the family and retainers at the castle.

[5] Nisbet, *Heraldry,* ii. App. p. 238.

> "There are two landmarks off the sea—
> Clochnabane and Bennachie."

In 1856, the lands of Strachan, or Glendye, were sold by the Earl of Southesk, Sir James's eldest son and successor to Sir Thomas Gladstone of Fasque.[1]

TREMBLEY OF DELANY.

The Trembleys, or Turnbulls—Tradition regarding the Origin of the Name of Turnbull—Turnbulls of Bedrule, of Stracathro, of Dalladies, etc.

THE family of Trembley appear to have had a settlement in the Mearns before 1263, for at that time Walter of Trembley occupied the lands of Delany in that county.[2] On 28th July 1296,

Robert de Tremblepe,

of the county of Kincardine, took the oath of allegiance to King Edward at Elgin, and again at Berwick-upon-Tweed in August following.[3] It was probably for the lands of Delany that Trembley performed homage; but these cannot now be identified, though possibly they may have been the Dalladies of the present day, which in the fifteenth century was written Dullachy.[4]

After the year 1296, the name is not met with in the Mearns. Previously, in 1280, there was a Robert of Tremblay in Fife; and in 1342, Robert and John of Tremblay were two of the good men of Angus who passed on an inquest regarding the lands of the Priory of Restenneth.[5]

The name of Trembley, or Trembeley, is supposed to have been the same as that of Trumbill, or Turnbull—vulgarly pronounced *Trummel.* According to Nisbet, the Turnbulls were first settled in Teviotdale, and had a charter from Robert I. of the lands of Bedrule, in that district. Hector Boece, who attributes the origin of the name to a period long after the first assumption of it, says that a person called *Rule* turned a wild bull and wrung off its head, when it was about to attack King Robert the Bruce, who was hunting in the forest of Callander, for which he received certain estates, and thereupon assumed the name of Turn-bull!

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[1] Jervise, *Epitaphs*, i. pp. 29 sq.

[2] *Chamberlain Rolls*, i. p. *20.

[3] *Ragman Rolls*, pp. 107-8, 157; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 661; Palgrave, *Writs*, pp. 182-96.

[4] Jervise, *Epitaphs*, ii. p. 240.

[5] *Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, p. 342; *Miscell. Aldbar*, MS., p. 310.

The Turnbulls possessed the estate of Bedrule in Roxburghshire until near the close of the seventeenth century, and Dr. William Turnbull, who was secretary to King James I., and who afterwards, when Bishop of Glasgow, obtained a papal bull for the foundation of the University, was of that family. Much about the time that the Turnbulls lost Bedrule, they reappeared in the Mearns—first in the person of Mr. Patrick Turnbull, minister of Conveth, or Laurencekirk, whose son John was served heir to his father, in 1694, in certain annuities arising from lands in the parishes of Garvock and St. Cyrus.[1] In 1689, there were Turnbulls designed of Stracathro and of Smiddyhill, in Angus, one of them, Andrew, collecting the rental of the bishopric of Brechin for the years 1689-91;[2] and in 1698 John Turnbull succeeded his father, also John, in the property of Stracathro.[3] This was then of greater extent than it is at present, and a portion of the estate, called Muirton, now Auchenreoch, was possessed by one of the family down to within these sixty years.

Dr. Alexander Turnbull, whose fund of amusing anecdote and interesting information regarding the past gained him the friendship of some of the most eminent men of his time, was descended from the Stracathro family, and died in 1831, proprietor of the small estate of Dalladies, in the Mearns, in which he was succeeded by a female relative.[1] A Mrs. Effy Turnbull in Little Fiddes gave to the Episcopal congregation in Drumlithie a house for a chapel in 1792, when they removed from the low thatched building, which had been sufficient for their worship when the penal laws were severely pressed.

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[1] *Inq. Spec.*, Kincardineshire, p. 192; Fraser, *Laurencekirk*, p. 225.

[2] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* ii. p. 440.

[3] *Inq. Spec.*, Forfarshire, 549. The *Register of Cupar Abbey* shows that there were many persons bearing the name of Turnbull in Forfarshire about the sixteenth century.

SECTION VI.

The rayous of the sun we see
Diminish in their strength,
The shade of every tower and tree
Extended is in length.
Great is the calm, for everywhere
The wind is settling down ;
The reek throws up right in the air
From every tower and town.
HUME, *Poems.*

The Wisharts of Pitarrow.

First Appearance of the Wisharts in the Mearns—William, Chancellor of Scotland and Bishop of St. Andrews—Robert, Bishop of Glasgow—Joins Wallace—Captured and Imprisoned by King Edward—John, Bishop of Glasgow—His Opposition to Edward, Imprisonment and Release—Sir John Wishart accompanies Princess Margaret to France—Sir James, Justice-Clerk to James V.—George Wishart, the Martyr—Sir John, Comptroller to Queen Mary—Carved Stones at Pitarrow—Notice of the Fight in Edinburgh between young Lindsay of Edzell and Wishart—Pitarrow sold—The Carnegies of Pitarrow—The Crombies—Old House of Pitarrow—Old Paintings.

THE stories regarding the origin of the name of Wishart have been already noticed in speaking of the Forfarshire branch ; and, as then remarked, it is probable that the Angus family was descended from that of the Mearns.[2] At least, Wisharts were settled in Kincardineshire more than seventy years before their appearance in Forfarshire, for John Wishart was designed of the Mearns, and he, with others of the name, witnessed charters regarding that district from about the year 1200.[3]

It is believed that their original property was Pitarrow, to which, in 1242, the lands of Conveth, Scotston, Hilton, and others, were added by Adam, Abbot of Arbroath, who was the superior of these places; and, in the year 1267, John Wishart is a witness to the foundation charter of the *Maison-dieu*, or Hospital of Brechin.

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[1] A portrait and memoir of Dr. Turnbull will be found in Kay, *Portraits.*

[2] *Ut sup.* ii. p. 131.

[3] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* pp. 97, 179, 198.

William Wishart of this family, probably a brother of the person last named, was appointed Lord High Chancellor to King Alexander III. in the year 1256. He was subsequently made Bishop, first of Glasgow, and afterwards of St. Andrews. He was one of the most active men of his time, and took a lead in all matters relating to both the ecclesiastical and the civil government of the kingdom. He died at Morebattle in 1278, while on a mission regarding the settlement of the marches between Scotland and England, and was buried near the high altar of his own church. Though he seems to have been naturally ambitious, he was charitable; and during the short period he held the office of Bishop of St. Andrews, it is recorded that he founded and endowed a monastery of Dominican Friars in that city, and "rebuilt, in a stately manner, the east end of the cathedral, which had been thrown down by a tempest of wind."[2]

Contemporary with Bishop Wishart of St. Andrews was his relation and namesake, Robert, Bishop of Glasgow, who, on the death of King Alexander III. was appointed by King Edward one of the regents or governors of the kingdom, yet, in 1297, he was among the first to join the standard of Sir William Wallace. After this he was accused of treachery by both parties, and committed to prison by King Edward I.; but on being released he supported the cause of liberty with greater ardour than before; and when Bruce was crowned, it is said that "Wishart supplied from his own wardrobe, the robes in which Robert appeared at his coronation." From the prominent part which Wishart took in this ceremony, he

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[1] *Ibid.* 206; *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. p. 7.

[2] Keith, *Catalogue of Scottish Bishops*, p. 19; Grub, *Eccl. Hist. Scot.* i. p. 332.

entirely forfeited the confidence of King Edward, and, having joined Bruce at the battle of Methven, which proved so disastrous to the Scots, he fled to the Castle of Cupar in Fife, where he was taken by the Earl of Pembroke, "and sent in his coat of mail to the Castle of Nottingham." He was kept there until 1314, when he was exchanged for another prisoner of distinction.[1]

John Wishart, who was Archdeacon of Glasgow, and said by some authors to have been appointed bishop of that see in succession to Robert Wishart, was also an enemy to England, and, like his more eminent predecessor in office, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of King Edward. He was committed prisoner, first to the Castle of Conway, and then to the Tower of London. He was released about 1322, and probably received from King Robert the episcopal chair of Glasgow, which he enjoyed for about three years.[2]

During the lifetime of the last two prelates,

Dominus Johannes de Wychard, miles,

AND

Johan Wishard, chiualer,

both designed of the Mearns, performed homage to King Edward at Elgin in July 1296. In August following,

Johan Wyscard,

of the same county, took the oath at Berwick; and much about the same time, *Jone qu fu la femme Randulf Wyscard,* of the shire of Berwick, also swore fealty.[3]

From 1296 until 1442, when Sir John Wishart of Pitarrow, knight, made a grant of ten merks out of the lands of Redhall and Balfeich towards the support of the Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the Cathedral of Brechin,[1] the name appears only two or three times, and without the territorial designation "of Pitarrow." Among those so designated was Sir John Wishart, who went in the suite of Princess Margaret to France, on the occasion of her unhappy marriage with the Dauphin, in the year 1434.

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[1] Tytler, *Hist. of Scot.* i. passim. Nisbet, *Heraldry*, ii. App. No. ii. p. 26; Grub, *Eccl. Hist. Scot.* i. pp. 334, 345.

[2] Keith, *Catalogue of Scottish Bishops*, pp. 241, 243; Grub, *Eccl. Hist. Scot.* i. p. 345, discusses the difficulties in the way of tracing the sequence of the Bishops of Glasgow at this period. For the line of descent and connections of the Wisharts of Pitarrow, see Fraser, *Laurencekirk*, pp. 77 sq.

[3] *Ragman Rolls*, pp. 108, 109, 157.

In 1447, Alexander Wishart of Pitarrow is a witness to the resignation of the lands of Maryton by William Fullerton of that ilk; and before 1571 James Wishart of Pitarrow was possessed of the constable lands of Brechin, which lay somewhere to the west of the town, near Bearhill.[2] About 1499 John Wishart of Pitarrow appears, for what reason is not known, to have been proscribed, and certain of his estates, such as that of Balgillo, in Forfarshire, were given to others. In the year 1513, and subsequently, Sir James Wishart of Pitarrow was Justice-Clerk to King James;[3] and some writers are of opinion that George Wishart who suffered martyrdom at St. Andrews was a younger son of his.[4]

Apart from the Martyr, the most notable, perhaps, of the name at this period was Sir John of Pitarrow. He took an active part in the Reformation, and was at most of the conferences between the Queen Dowager and the Lords of the Congregation. In 1560, he was one of fourteen barons who were chosen by the Queen and the nobility to govern the State, and soon after the return of Queen Mary he was appointed Comptroller and a Privy-Councillor.[5] He was also collector of the thirds of the benefices and paymaster of the ministers' stipends; but the clergy blamed him for selfishness and inconsistency in the discharge of his duty in these offices, and these points, Scott of Scotstarvet says, gave rise to the remark that "the Laird of Petteraw was ane earnest professor of Christ, but the meikle devil receive the Comptroller."[1]

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[1] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. pp. 59, 21; *Chamberlain Rolls*, ii. p. 77, iii. p. 367.

[2] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* ii. p. 63; *ut sup.* p. 286.

[3] *Acta Parl.* ii. p. 281.

[4] Mr. Fraser (*Laurencekirk*, p. 80) adopts this view of George Wishart's family connection, but others trace him to the Wisharts of Logie. We probably want the *data* for an assured conclusion.

[5] *Acta Parl.* ii. pp. 526, 536.

In 1564, Sir John Wishart acquired the "lands of the Brae of Mar and Strathspay" from the Earl of Moray,[2] whom he joined in opposing the marriage of Queen Mary with Lord Darnley. He also went to England with the Earl, where both remained until after the murder of Rizzio, when Wishart returned and was pardoned. In 1567, he was one of the assize that proscribed the Earl of Bothwell, and on 19th November of that year he was appointed an extraordinary Lord of Session; of this honour he seems to have been deprived, as he was afterwards reappointed to the office.[3]

Sir John probably died some time before 16th February 1585,[4] as of that date John Wishart was retoured heir to Sir John of Pitarrow, knight, his father's brother, in certain lands in the Mearns; and in 1592 Sir John of Pitarrow "subscrived the band anent the Religion at Aberdeen."[5] This knight appears to have married Jane, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, afterwards ninth Earl of Angus, and of this alliance there are some slight memorials remaining, both at Pitarrow and at the Mill of Conveth. These consist of two carved stones, both considerably mutilated. One bears the initials I . W : I. D., and the date of [1]599: the other has two shields, charged respectively with the Wishart and the Douglas arms, together with the date 1598, and these traces of lettering :—

. . . . . . IT . BE . . . . ONE . WISCHAR . . . . ANE . DOUGLA . .

On 30th April 1607, Sir John Wishart, knight, was served heir to his father, Sir John, in the lands of Pitarrow and others, in the Mearns.[1] The name of this laird's wife has not been ascertained, but he had at least one son and a daughter. The latter was married to David Lindsay, younger of Edzell; and the former was the "young laird of Pitarrow," whose "combat or tulzie" with his brother-in-law, young Edzell, "at the Salt-tron of Edinburgh" on 17th June 1605, forms a well-known and curious passage in the history of the period. It is quaintly related that, in this affray, "thair wer sundrie hurt one both sydes, and ane Guthrie slaine, which was Pitarrow's man; ane verie prettie zoung man."[2]

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[1] A sculptured stone, built into a wall at the offices of Pitarrow, bears a curious figure or monogram, upon which are the initials S . I . V . and D. G. It is probable that the first of these refer either to Sir James Wishart (the reputed father of the Martyr), or to Sir John the Comptroller. The latter are doubtless the initials of the lady of the knight to whom the former refer, and it is probable that her surname was Graham.

[2] *Acta Parl.* iii. p. 478.

[3] *Acta Parl.* iii. p. 538; Brunton and Haig, *Senators of Coll. of Justice*, p. 137.

[4] Fraser, *Laurencekirk*, p. 82, places his death in 1576.

[5] *Inq. Spec.*, Kincardineshire, No. 4; *Booke of the Kirk*, p. 825.

The Christian name of the "young laird of Pitarrow" is not given. Probably it was William or Walter; at least an oak panel (now preserved at Fettercairn House), bearing the Wishart and Keith arms, the initials, M . W . W : E . K., and the date of 1622, long ornamented the family pew in the old kirk of Fordoun. These initials seem to refer to one of the last of the Wisharts of Pitarrow; the estate was not long in their possession after 1622, for Sir John Carnegie of Craig had charters of the barony of Pitarrow from his father, Lord Carnegie of Kinnaird, on 12th February 1631.

Sir John Carnegie, who died without issue, was succeeded by his next younger brother, Alexander, who was created a baronet in 1663; and his grandson, Sir John, by a daughter of Burnett of Leys, was father of Sir James Carnegie of Pitarrow, who became heir-male and representative of the family of Southesk on the death of the fifth Earl. As before more fully shown, Sir James, great-grandfather of the present Earl of Southesk, repurchased the forfeited estates of the family in Angus.[3]

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[1] *Inq. Spec.*, Kincardineshire, No. 21.

[2] Pitcairn, *Crim. Trials*, iii. p. 61; Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, p. 337. In June 1854, a stone, bearing the initials D . L . : M . W., and the date 1601, with the Lindsay and Wishart arms, was got in the ruins of a cottage at the Castle of Auchmull, in Glenesk, the probable residence of young Edzell during his father's lifetime. The stone is preserved in the old flower-garden of Edzell Castle.

[3] *Ut sup.* i. p. 87.

Sir John Carnegie of Pitarrow had five sons, and all of them, except the eldest and the youngest, died without leaving issue. The latter, George, was a successful merchant in Gottenburg, and bought Pitarrow from his elder brother, Sir James. His descendants possessed it until the year 1831, when it was sold by Mr. George Fullarton Carnegie to Mr. Crombie, advocate in Aberdeen, who was succeeded in Pitarrow by the same heirs as succeeded him in Thornton, as already noticed.[1]

The old mansion of Pitarrow, which was demolished so lately as 1802, occupied much the same site as the present farm-house. So far as can now be learned, there was little remarkable in its external appearance; but when we consider that the interior was decorated with curious paintings and inscriptions, it is deeply to be regretted that it should have been destroyed, particularly since the materials were used for no better purposes than those of building and repairing farm dikes and drains. This, which is luckily one of the latest acts of barbarism perpetrated in the district upon the interesting remains of the remote past, may be excused, since it is affirmed that the proprietor was entirely ignorant of the existence of the paintings. Fortunately a description of one of these has been preserved by the late Dr. Leslie,[2] minister of the parish, who says that, when the house was pulled down, "there were discovered on the plaster of the great hall, to which access was had by a flight of steps, some paintings in a state of high preservation, the walls having been wainscoted, at what period is not known. The air and dust having thus been excluded, the colours in the paintings were as vivid as if they had been done only a year before. The only one of the paintings," he continues, "that may be noticed, was that which represented the city of Rome, and a grand procession going to St. Peter's. The Pope, adorned with the tiara, in his full robes of state, and mounted on a horse or mule, led by some person of distinction, was attended by a large company of cardinals, all richly dressed, and all uncovered. At a little distance, near to where the procession was to pass, and nearly in front of it, stood a white palfrey, finely caparisoned, held by some person, also dressed and uncovered. Beyond this was the magnificent Cathedral of St. Peter, the doors of which seemed to be open to receive the procession. Below the picture was written the following lines :—

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[1] *Ut sup.* ii. p. 170.

[2] *New Stat. Acct.*, Kincardineshire, p. 81.

> 'In Papam
> Laus tua, non tua fraus : virtus non gloria rerum,
> Scandere te fecit hoc decus eximium ;
> Pauperibus sua dat gratis, nec munera curat
> Curia Papalis, quod more percipimus
> Hæc carmina potius legenda cancros imitando.'"

SECTION VII.

Their mem'ry and their name is gone.

SCRIPTURE PARAPHRASE, XV.

The Flemings.

Lands unknown—Gifts by King David II.—Flemington in Angus—Flemings banished from England.

THE name of the lands for which

Michael de Fleming,

who is designed of the Mearns, did homage, is unknown. He was one of six barons of the name, who submitted to King Edward I. at Berwick, in August 1296, and the remaining five, with two others who took the oaths at Aberdeen in the month of July preceding, were all designed of counties in the south and west of Scotland, and, among them, was the ancestor of the Earls of Wigton.[1]

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[1] *Ragman Rolls*, and Prynne, *Hist.* passim.

The next notice of the Flemings in the Mearns occurs in 1363, when King David II. granted a charter to David Fleming of an annual of 20 merks out of the lands of Meikle Morfy, and 100s. from those of Durschine: at the same time, Fleming had a gift of the park of Durschine, and the west park of Kincardine.[1]

During the time of King Alexander II. there was a knight, called Bartholomew of Flanders, who settled in Forfarshire;[2] and there being a property called Flemington in that county, it had probably belonged to him. These lands lie near the parish church of Aberlemno, and the house, which is a castellated edifice, built perhaps about the middle of the seventeenth century, is still roofed, and pretty entire. Towards the beginning of last century, it belonged to Mr. Ochterlony, the last Episcopal minister of the parish, who, after his ejection from the church, held worship there for several years.

So far as known, there is no place called Flemington in the Mearns, although there, as in other districts between the Tweed and the Moray Firth, the Flemings had doubtless been located. It is well known that they were the most enterprising people of the Middle Ages, and we find them at first as having emigrated into England. They were banished from that country during the twelfth century, and, coming to Scotland, received possessions from King David I.[3] They did signal service during the Wars of the Independence, particularly at the defence of Berwick in 1296. On that occasion only thirty of their number held the factory of Redhall against the whole English army, who, at nightfall, as related by our best historians, set fire to the building, "and buried its faithful defenders in its burning ruins."

[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* p. 33.

[2] Chalmers, *Caled.* i. p. 603.

[3] *Ibid.* p. 600.

MEMORIALS OF ANGUS AND THE MEARNS.

PART SIXTH.

HISTORICAL AND TRADITIONARY NOTICES OF

The Abbey of Cupar and the Priory of Restenneth,

THE ABBOT AND PRIOR OF BOTH OF WHICH SWORE
FEALTY TO KING EDWARD THE FIRST.

WH
Leslie Castle

PART SIXTH.

THE ABBEY OF CUPAR AND THE PRIORY OF RESTENNETH.

CHAPTER I.

The Abbey of Cupar.

SECTION I.

The abbeys and the arches,
The old cathedral piles,
Oh, weep to see the ivy
And the grass in all their aisles:
The vaulted roof is fallen,
And the bat and owl repose
Where once the people knelt them
And the high TE DEUM *rose.*

COXE, *Christian Ballads.*

Foundation of the Abbey—List of Abbots—Obligation of the Abbot and Convent to build a Church in the Island of Karueley—Seal of the Convent—The Commendator of Cupar—The Abbacy erected into a temporal Lordship—Bailiary of the Regality—Charter Notices of the Hereditary Porters of the Abbey.

THE Abbey of Cupar is said to have been one of three religious houses which King Malcolm the Maiden founded in Scotland during the year 1164, the two others being the Hospital of Soutra in Midlothian, and the Nunnery of Manuel, near Linlithgow.[1] In regard to the foundation of Cupar, Wyntoun observes, that while Malcolm was

"A thousand a hundyre and sexty yhere
And fowre till thai till rekyne clere,

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[1] Balfour, *Annals*, i. p. 18.

Malcolme Kyng off Scotland,
And pesybly in it rignand,
The ellevynd yhere off his crowne
Mad the fundatyowne
Off the Abbay off Culpyre in Angws,
And dowyt it wyth hys almws
[In honoure of the maykles May:
Relygyws Munkis thare duellis ay]
All lyk to Cystwys in habyt;
We oys to call thame mwnkis qwhyt."[1]

The monks referred to by Wyntoun as occupying the convent were Cistercians, known also as White Monks, because, with the exception of the cowl and scapular, which were black, the rest of their garments were white.

Through the publication of the *Rental Book* of the abbey by the Grampian Club in 1879, we have sufficient material for obtaining a pretty clear idea of the history and position of the abbey, and especially of its relation to the surrounding district. The abbey itself was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and received abundant gifts from the kings and the neighbouring families. But at the Reformation it had to share the fate of other religious houses, and see its revenues diverted from the ministrations of charity to the upholding of a lay lord.

The number of Abbots is not exactly known, but the following list leaves few spaces unfilled:—[2]

FULC (A.D. 1164-1170) was the first abbot, and appears as a witness to a charter by William the Lion. He seems to have had many difficulties to contend with, and died before the abbey was finished.[3]

RALPH OR RADULPH (A.D. 1171-1189) came from Melrose, where he had been a monk; he is often met with in charters of the period, and after a rule of eighteen years departed this life.[4]

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[1] *Cronykil*, ii. p. 200.

[2] In this list no attempt is made to refer to the original authorities, as Dr. Rogers, in the places cited, has already wrought out the subject, and acknowledges the use he has made of Mr. Jervise's researches.

[3] Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, i. p. 1.

[4] *Ibid.* i. p. 2.

ADAM (A.D. 1189-1194) had been Sub-prior of Melrose, and was only about five years at Cupar when he resigned his post; the date of his death is unknown.[1]

ERNALD (A.D. 1194-1200), Prior of Melrose, was elected to the vacant seat, but his position is very obscure.[2]

WILLIAM I. (1200-1206), also from Melrose, a monk and master of the offices, was only two years abbot at Cupar when he was transferred to the abbacy of the parent house, and died four years afterwards.[3]

UDARD (A.D. 1202-1207) was probably made abbot when William went to Melrose.[4]

RICHARD (A.D. 1207-1209) was abbot for only two years, when he resigned.[5]

ALEXANDER (A.D. 1209-1240) had a period of rule both longer and more eventful than his predecessors. By the intrigues of the English king with the Roman pontiff, Scotland had been put under interdict in 1216, but the Cistercians pleaded special exemption from all such forms of punishment, and yet it was only with the utmost difficulty and by many applications to the papal authorities that the abbots secured their privileges. When peace was restored, the conventual church of the Abbey of Cupar was solemnly dedicated in 1233. Worn out with age and infirmity, the abbot resigned, and passes from notice.[6]

GILBERT (A.D. 1240-1243) was a monk at Cupar, and soon after his elevation to the abbacy went abroad to attend a general chapter of his order, and died at Rheims.[7]

WILLIAM II., of Binin (A.D. 1243-1258), Prior of Newbattle, seems to have been too retiring for a position of authority, and laid down his charge. He betook himself to Melrose, and soon probably died there.[8]

WILLIAM III. (A.D. 1258-1272), cellarer of the abbey, succeeded, and was probably eleventh abbot. Little is known of him beyond his being deposed in 1272, for some reason now lost to memory.

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[1] Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, i. p. 3.

[2] *Ibid.* i. p. 4.

[3] *Ibid.* i. p. 5.

[4] *Ibid.* i. p. 6.

[5] *Ibid.* i. p. 7.

[6] *Ibid.* i. pp. 8-11.

[7] *Ibid.* i. p. 11.

[8] *Ibid.* i. p. 12.

ANDREW (A.D. 1272-1296) had his rule in a time of great national distress, when the young queen died, and the fair fabric that had been reared by the Alexanders fell to pieces in the hands of Edward of England and the Scotch competitors for the throne.[1]

Frater Andreas, Abbas de Cupro,

performed homage to King Edward I. on two different occasions, first in the church of the Friars Preachers at Perth, on 24th July 1291, and next, along with the members of his convent, at Berwick-upon-Tweed, on the 28th August 1296.[2]

On the 17th March 1289, the Abbot of "Kupre"—probably Andrew—was a party to the letter of the community assenting to the marriage of the Prince of England with the Princess of Scotland.[3] Perhaps also to the time of Abbot Andrew belongs the obligation which the abbot and convent of Cupar came under, sometime before 1292, to build a chapel at their own expense in the island of Karueley (now Kerrera), in Argyllshire, and to find three monks to celebrate masses there for the soul of the late King Alexander; this was in respect of a certain sum of money which they had previously received from the king.[4] To 1292 also belongs the oldest known seal of the abbey, which bears the design of a hand vested, issuing from the sinister side of the seal, holding a crozier, between two *fleur-de-lis*.[5] Abbot Andrew was promoted to the episcopal see of Caithness in the end of 1296, and died before 1309.[6]

ALAN (A.D. 1296-1335) was appointed at the time of Scotland's greatest prostration, but the abbot's care seems to have been for the prosperity of his house, though he was named with other dignified clergy and nobles in 1305 to form the Council in Scotland under the authority of the English king, and, on the other hand, was at the Bruce's Parliament in Cambuskenneth in 1314. Alvah, near Banff, was given to Abbot Alan and his monastery, who were obliged to have a perpetual vicar in the parish for the cure of souls, and a chaplain in St. Machar's Cathedral.[1]

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[1] Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, i. pp. 15 sq.

[2] *Ragman Rolls*, pp. 18, 116.

[3] Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. pt. iii. p. 162; *Acta Parl.* i. p. 85.

[4] *Acta Parl.* i. p. 10; Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, i. p. 25.

[5] Laing, *Scottish Seals*, i. p. 177.

[6] Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, i. pp. 25 sq.

JOHN (A.D. 1335-1341) seems to have been abbot about this period, but his time and acts are uncertain;[2] and the whole history of the abbey from about the beginning of the century is very doubtful. From John there is a blank in the annals for more than fifty years, and the abbots in office during that period are lost to record.[3]

WILLIAM (A.D. 1405-1420) is first met with as abbot in 1405, and was a member of the Provincial Synod and Council General held in the Church of the Dominicans, Perth, in 1420. He was probably followed by another William surnamed Blair (A.D. 1430-1445), and then by Thomas (A.D. 1447-1450), belonging to the family of Livingston. In the spring of 1447 the latter was made commendator and administrator of its lands and revenues, while he remained Abbot of Dundrennan, and as such attended the Council of Basle in 1433, where he took a prominent part in the work and debates. Though consecrated Bishop of Dunkeld, he was never collated to his see or apparently drew its revenues. With his other posts he continued rector of Kirkinner in Wigtownshire, and died in a ripe old age in 1460.[4] He had John Strachan as coadjutor.

JOHN HUTTON (A.D. 1460-1462), a monk of Cupar, was elected at the abbey and duly confirmed, but his rule must have been brief.[5]

DAVID BAYN (A.D. 1462-1480) was abbot for nearly twenty years, yet little is known of him. It is said that in 1464 he received from the Pope the privileges of using the mitre, and of consecrating churches and cemeteries.[6]

JOHN SCHANWELL (A.D. 1480-1509), after his appointment to the abbacy, was made visitor of the Cistercian monasteries in Scotland, and is said to have deposed the Abbots of Melrose, Dundrennan, and Sweetheart. On the 10th of March 1487-8, he granted a lease of the lands of Murthlie in Mar, to Margaret Charteris and her sons, John and Alexander of Strachan; on the 15th of March 1493-4, he granted a lease of the same lands to William Forbes of Towie.[1] On the 6th of May 1500, Abbot John was also a party to an agreement between the convent and Andrew Liel, pensioner of the church of Brechin, regarding the lands of Redgorton.[2] It may be added that this deed is further interesting, from its containing the name of Thomas Schanvel, who was sub-prior, and a list of the other members of the convent, of whom there were then sixteen.[3]

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[1] Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, i. pp. 29 sq; *Reg. Episc. Aberd.* i. p. 42.

[2] Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, i. pp. 33 sq.

[3] *Ibid.* i. p. 35.

[4] *Ibid.* i. pp. 48-84.

[5] *Ibid.* i. pp. 84-86.

[6] *Ibid.* i. pp. 86-88.

William Trumbull, Abbot of Cupar (A.D. 1509-1526), had previously been Abbot of Melrose, and was forced to leave Melrose for Cupar by the command of King James IV. He was present at the Parliament held at Perth, 26th November 1513. On 3rd September 1521, Abbot William, and the rest of the convent, subscribed a tack, in favour of John Pylmore and his spouse, of certain lands near Coupar-Angus. This deed also contains a list of the brethren of the abbey, of whom, besides the abbot, there were twenty-seven.[4]

Donald Campbell, fourth son of Archibald, second Earl of Argyll, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John, first Earl of Lennox, was appointed abbot on the 18th of June 1526.[5] Owing more probably to adventitious circumstances—such as his high birth and influence, combined with the tottering state of the Papacy in Scotland—than to his own real merit, Campbell became the most noted of the Abbots of Cupar.[6]

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[1] *Antiq. and Topog. of Aberdeen and Banff*, iv. pp. 427-429.

[2] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.*, i. p. 220.

[3] Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, i. pp. 88 sq.

[4] *Acta Parl.* ii. p. 281; *Miscell. Spald. Club*, v. p. 293.

[5] *Acta Parl.* ii. p. 306.

[6] In Laing, *Catalogue of Scottish Seals* (pp. 177-8), there are four seals of the Abbey of Cupar described, including the counter seal, previously noticed (*ut sup.* p. 188). The other three belong to the time of Abbot Donald. The principal one, appended to a tack of the lands of Murthlay, 1532, is "a rich design. Within a Gothic niche, a figure of the Virgin sitting, holding in her right hand a bunch of lilies,

In 1546 he was one of the twenty lords who composed the Secret Council of the Earl of Arran; and was some time Lord Privy Seal to Queen Mary, and also a Senator of the College of Justice. On the death of Bishop Hepburn of Brechin, he was appointed to that see, as he had previously been to Dunkeld; but owing, it is believed, to his favour for the Reformed doctrines, his appointment was not confirmed by the court at Rome, and he never assumed the title of Bishop.[1] In August 1560, he attended the Parliament which annulled the Papal jurisdiction in Scotland,[2] and, in October 1562, witnessed a charter in Aberdeen in favour of Thomas Maule of Panmure and Margaret Haliburton his wife.

Campbell died about two years after this event, and having, it is asserted, five illegitimate sons, he gave each of them an estate out of the abbacy.[3] These estates were Balgersho, Arthurstone, Keithock, Denhead, and Croonan, all in the neighbourhood of Coupar-Angus; and by making grants of the same sort to other friends and relatives, the property of the abbey became very much reduced. Two of Campbell's sons—Nicol of Keithock, and Donald of Denhead—were interred in the neighbouring kirk of Bendochy, where their tombs still remain.

It is well known that, after the Reformation, the Church lands which fell to the Crown were granted by the king to certain favourites, who were called Commendators, and the lands of the Abbey of Cupar were given to Leonard Leslie—probably a cadet of the Rothes family. He sat as Commendator

and her left supporting the infant Jesus standing on a seat beside her; in the lower part of the seal, within an arched niche, an abbot in front, with a crozier, kneeling at prayer; at the sides of the niche are two shields, the dexter one bearing the arms of Scotland, and the sinister three escutcheons, being the bearing of Hay," with the legend, "S' COMUNE CAP[ITU]LI MON. DE CUPRO." The matrix of a seal, similar to that here described, except that the two shields are reversed, was at one time in the possession of a merchant at Blairgowrie.

[1] Keith, *Catalogue of Scottish Bishops*, p. 165.

[2] *Acta Parl.* ii. p. 597; *Reg. de Panmure*, ii. pp. 311, 313; Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, i. pp. 100 sq.; Black, *Brechin*, p. 300.

[3] The late Lord Chancellor Campbell, a lineal descendant, was of opinion that he was married before his appointment as abbot.

of Cupar in the Parliament held at Edinburgh, 5th March 1574; and in November 1585, he was appointed a commisioner for the settlement of the stipends of parish kirks; but, twenty years afterwards, he was denounced a rebel for having remained, as the Act states, "under the process of horning for the space of a year and a day."[1] After this, certain of the churches and patronages of the abbey were given by the king to other persons; and Leslie, who is designed upon his tombstone at Bendochy, as "Dominus de Cupro," and Commendator of Cupar, died in 1605.[2]

On 20th December 1607, King James VI., having united the remaining lands and baronies, which belonged to the monastery, into a temporal lordship, conferred them, together with the title of Lord Cupar, upon James Elphinstone, second son of the first Lord Balmerino. Lord Cupar died in 1669 without leaving issue, and the title and estates thereupon devolved on his nephew, the third Lord Balmerino. Along with the patrimonial estates of the family, they were forfeited to the Crown in 1746.[3]

But, although the lordship was given to Lord Cupar, the office of hereditary bailie of the regality of the Abbey had been previously vested in the Ogilvys of Airlie; James, Lord Ogilvy, had been appointed by Abbot Donald, and in this office he was confirmed on the 23rd September 1540. On the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, in 1747, the Earl of Airlie received £800 in compensation for the loss of that office. The Ogilvys also became *Hereditary Porters* of the convent, and of this office, with its fruits and profits and certain acres of ground, James, Lord Ogilvy, had a charter of confirmation from Lord Cupar, with consent of his father, Lord Balmerino.

It may be remarked that, while deeds illustrative of heritable offices are comparatively rare, some interesting documents regarding the office of heritable porter or gatekeeper to the Abbey of Cupar have fortunately been preserved. The earliest of these belongs to the time of Abbot John, who, with the Convent of Cupar, granted to John Porter a charter of the office of porter of the monastery, and six acres of land, on the narrative that his progenitors had successively and faithfully performed the duties of the office of porter.[1]

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[1] *Acta Parl.* iii. pp. 84, 211-15; iv. p. 76.

[2] Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, i. pp. 113 sq.; Leslie, *Hist. Leslies*, iii. p. 347.

[3] Douglas, *Peer.* i. p. 362; Hewlett, *Scotch Dignities*, pp. 128-30.

On the 15th January 1584, it appears by a deed, dated at the Market Cross of the Convent, that Robert Porter, on account of his age and weakness, resigned his office of porter to the monastery in favour of his eldest son, David.[2]

By charter dated at Batscheill, 9th March 1586, Robert Porter granted to his spouse, Agnes Campbell, the liferent of six acres of land lying in the burgh of barony of Keithock, and an annual of £10 out of his fee as porter of the Monastery of Cupar, in terms of a contract between him and "John Farar," his adopted son, in whose favour he had bound himself to resign the said office.[3] In another charter by Leonard Leslie, Commendator of Cupar, dated on the day following, and confirming the demission of the office in favour of "John Fairhar," son-in-law of Robert Porter, it is said that Robert Porter, and his predecessors of that surname, had been hereditary porters to the Monastery of Cupar past memory of man, down to the time that the monastery was demolished.[4]

It was in 1589 that the office of heritable porter became vested in the Ogilvys, for, on the 12th of March of that year, a contract was entered into between William Ogilvy of Easter Keilor, and "John Faryar," porter of the Abbey of Cupar, anent the office of porter of the monastery, cell, and porter lodge, and pension of 55 merks, etc. This was followed by a charter of the office, by the said "John Farahar," with consent of Robert Porter, his father, and Agnes Campbell, wife of the said Robert, and Janet Porter, spouse to the said John, in favour of William and Archibald Ogilvy in liferent and fee respectively, dated 26th May 1590.[1]

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[1] Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, ii. p. 392.
[2] *Ibid.* ii. p. 293.
[3] *Ibid.* ii. p. 293.
[4] *Ibid.* ii. pp. 293-296, calling him also Farar and Farahar.

SECTION II.

> *The strife is past:*
> *There fled a noble spirit.*
>
> HEMANS, *Vespers of Palermo.*

Notices of the Churches, Lands, Fishings, and other Privileges which were granted to the Abbey by Malcolm the Maiden, William the Lion, Alexander II., and by the Families of Hay, Durward, Montealt, Muschet, Brechin, Vallognes, Maule, Lindsay, Abernethy, Glenbachlach, Rattray, Athole, Fenton, Inchmartyn, etc.

OF the gifts of Malcolm the Maiden, founder of the abbey, there are two charters. Both are dated from *Tresquere*, or Traquair, and witnessed by, among others, Gillebride, Earl of Angus. One of these deeds confirms to the monks of Cupar the whole of the king's lands of Cupar; and the other grant contains easements of all his forests in Scotland and fuel for the proper use of the monks.

These, and other grants by King Malcolm, were afterwards confirmed by William the Lion, who himself gave the monks some valuable privileges. Among these was a charter which protected them from being distrained for debt or delict, and another for enforcing payment of all debts due to them under pain of forfeiture. He also made the still more interesting gift of a half carrucate of land for the site of their abbey, and karasi, or the king's chase, with the waste ground pertaining to it, which probably shows that there was no house here until after the date of this deed.[2]

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[1] The author was indebted to the kindness of Dr. John Stuart, Edinburgh, for the notes of charters regarding the office of Porter of Cupar, the originals of which are in the charter-chest at Cortachy Castle: also for notes of charters from *Breviarium Antiqui Registri de Cupro in Anegus.* They are now in Rogers' *Cupar Abbey*, passim.

[2] Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, i. pp. 319 sq.

The lands of Aberbothry and Keithock, as they were possessed in the time of King David, were likewise given by King William, also those of Parthesin "et illam Kalathin quam Mack Holffe tenuit," with the exception of a portion on the south side of the water of Ferdill, opposite Clonyn, which the king retained for his own use.[1] To these gifts and privileges he added, about 1165-6, a charter which granted the monks freedom, throughout Scotland, from toll-dues, passage, markets, and other customs, etc. This deed was confirmed by Matthew, bishop of Dunkeld, on the feast of St. Mary Magdalene, in 1305, and to these charters the bishop's seal is attached, with that of Sir Robert Harchars, knight, then Sheriff of Perth.[2]

King Alexander II. also was a benefactor to the monks of Cupar, and among his grants were a discharge to them "airimam waytingam quam facere solebant falconariis predecessorum meorum de terra de Abreth," and a gift of ten pounds of silver yearly from the lands of Glenisla. The latter deed, dated at Kinross, 18th July 1234, provides that out of this sum five merks be given yearly for the lights of the Monastery of Cupar, and ten for the support of two monks of that house, who shall abide and celebrate divine service on the island in the Loch of Forfar; and to this was added, for the benefit of the officiating monks, the common pasture of the king's lands of Tyrbeg, near Forfar, for six cows and a horse. Subsequently, by charter of Adam White of Forfar, the monks of Forfar were constituted his heirs after his death, if he should die without issue.[3]

It was also during the time of King William the Lion that the Hays of Errol became benefactors to this convent; and, both for extent and value, so far as can now be ascertained, their gifts seem to have been the greatest that were made by any individual family. William of Hay, who is supposed to have succeeded his father about 1170, received the manor of Errol, in the Carse of Gowrie, from King William the Lion, and soon afterwards made a donation of the lands of Liderpoles, or Ederpoles, in that district, to the Abbey of Cupar, in pure and perpetual alms. It was confirmed by King William at Stirling, by a charter witnessed by Jocelyn, bishop of Glasgow, and Richard, bishop of Moray, by Earl Duncan, the Justiciary, etc.[1]

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[1] Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, i. p. 322. Exact identification is impossible, but Essendy, Lethendy, Fardle, and Cluny may be suggested. Dr. M'Pherson, in *Strathmore: Past and Present*, gives Pearsie, Cally, Ardle, and Cluny. The whole of the places named are in the neighbourhood of Blairgowrie.

[2] *Ibid.* i. pp. viii, 322.

[3] *Ibid.* i. pp. xiv, 329.

David, the eldest son and successor of William of Hay, granted a net's fishing on the river Tay, between Lornyn, or Lornie, and a place called the Hermitage, regarding which the charter conveys the curious particulars, that the last-named part of the possessions was formerly occupied by a hermit of the name of Gillemichel, and that the convent was to have the like privileges and easements as had been enjoyed by the hermit, who appears to have died sometime previous to the date of the grant.[2] These possessions were given for the repose of the soul of King William, for those of William of Hay, and his spouse Ethne, and for the souls of the donor, and Eve, his wife. The deed is witnessed by Robert and Malcolm, David's brothers; Adam, parson of Inchethor, or Inchture; Thomas Gigan, knight; Thomas, clerk of Ardwith, or Ardbeith (? Ardgeath); Baldwin of Lornyn, and others.[3]

Gilbert of Hay, eldest son of David, granted the monks a common road through his estates for themselves, and for driving their cattle. He also confirmed to them the pasture and fishings of Ederpoles, with the standing, as well as the running water of these lands, together with the mill. Nicholas, eldest son and successor of Gilbert, gave the convent a bovate of land in the Carse of Gowrie, previously held by Roger, son of Baudrice, and that grant is witnessed by Thomas, abbot of Balmerino; Mauricius, rector of Errol; Nicholas Hay, son of the donor, and rector of Fosse; Arthur Judex, and others.[1]

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[1] Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, i. pp. xi. sq., 327 sq.

[2] *Ibid.* ii. 284. *Lornie,* about 1½ mile west from Errol, on the road to St. Madoes, was once a separate farm, but is now part of the farm of Hill. *Lornie* is still a common surname in the district. *Inch Michael* is the name of a considerable property in the parish of Errol. It had probably been so called from the Hermit; but there is now no place in the locality bearing the name of *Hermitage.*

[3] *Ibid.* ii. p. 285.

Several of the junior members of the family of Hay also contributed to the revenues of the abbey by grants of lands and fishings;[2] but from the time of Sir Gilbert, Lord High Constable of Scotland, who gave the convent the patronage of the kirk of Fossoway, near Kinross, there is no record of the Hays having made any further grants. Still, the family continued to be buried at the abbey down to at least 1585, as at that time, as was recorded upon a tablet, which appears to have been preserved at the monastery, the seventh Earl of Errol was buried at Cupar beside thirteen of his predecessors.[3]

Contemporary with King William, was William of Montealt, who gave the monks a stone of wax, and four shillings yearly, out of his manor of Fern; and, much about the same time, William of Muschet granted them the common pasture of his lordship of Cargill. Henry of Brechin, son of Earl David, the king's brother, also gave to the monks of Cupar the toft of Innerkoy which Walter the Cook held, the reddendo for which was to be yearly two horse-halters and one girth.[4]

Between the years 1214 and 1222, Philip of Vallognes, lord of Panmure, gave the abbey a right to fishings and an acre of land, together with a house, in his port of "Stinchende Haven," now East-Haven, which had been possessed by Adam of Benevin, or Benvie. On 20th February 1456, this gift was renewed by Sir Thomas Maule, who gave sasine to Simon Landels and William Trent, two of the monks and procurators of the abbey; and for this benefit the monks bound themselves to say mass for the repose of the souls of the donor, his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Crawford, and their son, Alexander Maule, and of those of their successors and predecessors.[1]

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[1] Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, i. pp. 338 sq., ii. p. 288.

[2] Douglas, *Peer.* i. pp. 545-6.

[3] *Miscell. Spalding Club*, ii. pp. 347-9.

[4] *Sup.* ii. pp. 104, 109; Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, i. pp. 12, 343.

Thomas of Lundin, or Lundie, the king's Durward or *Hostiarius,* was also an early benefactor to Cupar, having bound himself and his heirs to pay to the convent one merk of silver yearly out of his lands of Balmerino, in Fife. For this he was allowed a place of sepulture at the door of the abbey, where he was buried in 1231; and Alan, his son and only male descendant, was interred in the same place in 1275.[2]

By a charter of confirmation of the liberties of the monastery, granted by Robert the Bruce at Dundee, in 1309, it is also shown that Sir James Lindsay of Crawford gave to the convent the lands of Little Pert, Duny, and Blair in Angus, together with an annual of two merks from a place called Adinlesk; and of all these Lindsay had confirmation from Sir John Kynross, knight. The same deed contains notices of several other grants, and the names of the donors, which may interest the local reader.[3]

Among these grants were the lands of Kincreich, in the barony of Lour, with the mill and pertinents, and right to the mill multures of the barony; two acres of land on the north side of the water of Kerbeth, or Kerbet, lying between the baronies of Invereighty and Lour, and the advocation of the kirk of Meathie-Lour, which had been given to Cupar by Sir Alexander of Abernethy, knight. The monks had also two acres of land, and the advocation of the kirk of Fossoway, in the earldom of Stratherne, which, as we have before seen, were gifted to the convent by Sir Gilbert Hay, who was confirmed in them by Malise, Earl of Stratherne.[4] The abbey also possessed the two lands of Drymys, with the pertinents, described as lying within the tenement of Glenbachlach, which had been bestowed by Adam of Glenbachlach, with the common of the same lands, which had been given by Eustace of Rattray, and confirmed by the said Adam.[1]

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[1] Rogers, *Cupar Abbey,* i. pp. xiv, xv; ii. p. 283; *Reg. de Panmure,* ii. p. 125.

[2] Chalmers, *Caled.* i. pp. 534-5; Balfour, *Annals,* i. pp. 47, 73; Rogers, *Cupar Abbey,* i. pp. xv, 341.

[3] Rogers, *Cupar Abbey,* ii. p. 287. There is an Auchinleish in Glenisla.

[4] *Ut supra,* ii. p. 197.

Apart from these, it also appears that the Athole family were early and important benefactors to the abbey, for Isabella, Countess of Athole, confirmed to it the lands of Mortuth [Mortholaw], by a deed dated at Raith, in Athole, on the vigil of St. Laurence, 1232. About the year 1269, Countess Fernelith granted the lands of Cupar to the monastery for the welfare of her own soul, and of that of her late husband, David Hastings, seventh Earl of Athole, who is said to have fallen in the Holy Wars. In 1213, this grant was confirmed by her only daughter, Countess Ada, and her husband, David of Strathbogie, who, in right of his wife, became eighth Earl of Athole.[2] After the forfeiture and execution of John, the tenth Earl, and the restitution of the titles and estates to his son David, his widow, Countess Marjory, granted the patronage of the church, and the church lands of Alvah, in Banffshire, to the Abbey of Cupar, and these were afterwards confirmed by her son.[3]

It also appears that, from an early period, the convent possessed the teinds and patronage of the kirk of St. John of Baikie, or Nether Airlie, in Angus, which were gifted to the monks, probably, by one of the Fentons. They had also certain "old infeftments," payable out of feus in the burgh of Forfar, and some interest in the town of Perth—apparently gifts by the Crown. About the year 1310, Sir John of Inchmartyn, knight, lord of that ilk, gave them his land of Murthlie in Mar.[4]

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[1] Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, passim.

[2] *Ibid.* i. pp. xvi, 333; Douglas, *Peer.* i. p. 132.

[3] Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, i. p. xvi *et al*; *Panmure Collections*, MS., iv. p. 128.

[4] *Antiq. and Topog. of Aberdeen and Banff*, iv. pp. 426, 427; *Acta Parl.* iv. p. 76, v. p. 113, vii. p. 616; *Acta Aud.* p. 30; Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, passim. We may notice that there are two places of the name of Murthlie, one in Athole, and another in Mar.

SECTION III.

Break off, break off; I feel the different pace
Of some chaste footing near about this ground.
MILTON, *Comus.*

The Abbey visited by Alexander II., Robert I. and II., Queen Mary, and Wallace—Its Revenues—Dispute with Guthrie of that Ilk—Outrage upon the Convent by Alexander Lindsay—Hay of Tullymet harries the Lands of Pert—Agreement for the Improvement of the Lands of the Convent—Notice of the Mode of Living, and the Furnishings of the Abbots' House at Campsie, etc.

It appears that the Abbey of Cupar, like other monasteries, was made the occasional residence of the king and court, when passing from one part of the kingdom to another, and we find that on 12th November 1246, King Alexander II. dated a charter from this convent, by which he granted a hundred shillings to the Abbey of Arbroath. On 25th December 1317, Robert the Bruce gave Sir John Graham confirmation charters of the lands of Eskdale, also dated from this place; and King Robert II. was here on two different occasions during the winter of 1378. In August 1562, the unfortunate Queen Mary and her suite visited Cupar, when they were on the well-known journey to quell the rebellion, which the Earl of Huntly had raised in the north.[1] Sir William Wallace was also here when on his route northwards in 1297; and it is said that the abbot and monks, dreading his approach, fled from the convent.

All such visitors were maintained at the expense of the monks, and although the Abbey of Cupar was not so well endowed as some others, and consequently was less able to bear being thus taxed, its revenues and privileges, as we have already seen, were by no means scanty.[2] Independent of payments in kind, which were considerable, the annual money rent, at the dissolution of the monasteries in 1561-2, was estimated at £1238, 14s. 9d. Scots.

Probably the income had once been greater, for by that time the liberality of Abbot Donald to his own family and others had doubtless lessened the extent of the abbacy. There were always, however, some contingencies occurring, which even in the best days of the abbey tended to cripple its resources. These trials were occasioned sometimes by profligate laymen stealing and destroying its property, and at other times by parties withholding altogether, or trying to evade, the payment of tithes and other dues, which were exigible from the tenants of the lands of the convent. Of these some curious instances may be noticed. In the year 1478, Alexander Guthrie of that ilk was charged before the Lords of Council "anent a mylne biggit on the landis of Kyncaldrum, and holdin of the multers of the corns of the samyn," the barony of Kincaldrum being, as the abbot and convent affirmed, thirled to their mill of Kincreich.[1]

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[1] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* pp. 201-2; *Reg. Mag. Sig.* pp. 149-151.

[2] *Ut supra*, ii. p. 194 sq.

In the course of the following year both the property of the convent and its inmates suffered so much at the hands of Alexander Lindsay, the reckless son and heir of David, Earl of Crawford, and a band of followers, that a complaint was lodged in court against them. Their crime appears to have lain in "the taking and halding of twa monkis of the said abbey, and spulzeing of thair horses parking at thair place, and chasing of thair servandis." The case was fully proven, and Lindsay was warded within the castle at Blackness on the Forth; and his two chief accomplices, John and George Dempster, of Auchterless, were sent to the castles of Dumbarton and Berwick. Besides these there were eight others, including Lindsay of Baikie and Blair of Shangy; and these also were all charged to appear before the Sheriff of Forfar, with the view of being sent to different places of confinement.[2]

Not many years after this the convent was again thrown into trouble; for it appears that, along with a number of associates, Robert Hay, son of Tullymet, had harried their lands of Pert of "five skore ky and oxen," valued at 24s. each, together with "four hors and meris," priced at 40s. a-piece; these all are said to have been taken from "the hirddis, seruandis, and tenentis of the landis of the convent." This case was also proved against Hay, who was ordained to pay to the abbot and convent £20 "zerely of xj zeiris bipast for the avails and proffitis that the saidis abbot and convent micht haff haid zerely of the saidis guidis, be the said space."[1]

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[1] *Acta Dom. Con.* p. 5; *Acta Aud.* p. 69.

[2] *Acta Dom. Con.* p. 29; Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, p. 281.

But after these events, and in the time of Abbot William, matters got into a more settled state, and the convent found leisure to direct its attention towards the improvement of its property. This appears by the tack of certain crofts of land, previously referred to, which was granted in liferent to John Pylmore, and his wife, Catherine Nicholson, and "to ane ayr maill lachfully gottin betweix thaim tua." The lands were situated in the neighbourhood of Coupar-Angus, in what was then called "our burgh of Kethik," and the tenants, besides enjoying all the freedoms and privileges "of burgh of barronry," were to have right to "fewell in our Monkmuir, as we sall assygn to thaim, with tua kyis gyrs in the commonties of Baitchelhill and Gallwraw, faill and dowet, with discretion as effeirs." They were also bound to "put the said toft, zard, and crofts, till all possibyl policy in biggyn, of gud and sufficiand zeird houses for haw, chawmerys, and stabuls, to resave and herbry to the nowmer of xij or xvj horses honestly as effeirs, for hors meit and manns meit, sua that of reson thar be sein no fault in thaim; plantand fret tris . . . . with thair defensours; and they sall keip gud nighburhed, and the lands fra guld; and they sall keip our medowis, wards, and broumer parks frae thaimself and thair catel, under pain as efferis." On the other hand, the convent bound itself to protect and defend the tenants, and "the langest liffer of thaim, but fraud or gyle."[2]

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[1] *Acta Dom. Con.* p. 389.

[2] *Miscell. Spalding Club*, v. p. 292; Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, ii. p. 88. It is worthy of notice that we still find Beechhill, Monksmyre, Keithock, and Gallery, though not in the immediate neighbourhood, yet at no great distance.

But it is not until 1538, a few years after the appointment of Donald Campbell as abbot, that we learn anything of the mode of living, or the luxuries enjoyed, by the abbots and monks of Cupar. The paper which throws light upon these interesting particulars is a tack, or lease of the lands, fishing, forestry, and teinds of Campsie, in the parish of Cargill, where it appears the abbot had a residence to which he and his friends occasionally retired, probably for the twofold purposes of devotion and pleasure.

Besides an annual money rent of twenty pounds Scots, the tenant of Campsie, Alexander Macbroke, advocate, bound himself to make payments in kind to his superior the abbot and convent, of "fowr dousoun of pultre, with all ariage, and cariage," etc.; and on receiving a warning of twenty-four hours, he had to "find ane sufficient rollar to the fyscheyng of Nethir Campsye, with ane cariageman to bring hame our fysche fra the sammyn . . . with sufficient wax to Sanct Adamnanis licht and chapell:" And also, that the said place should at all times be patent and ready to him and his successors, brethren, and family, as often as it should happen that he or any of the rest went there. But it was necessary that it should be "furnist with fowr fedder beddys, and fowr uthiris beddys, conuenient for seruandis, with all and syndry necessarys pertenyng to the saidis aucht beddis;" and also, upholding said place of Campsie in slates and buildings, he must provide "burd clathis, towallys, pottys, pannis, platis, dischis, and uthiris necessarys conuenient for our hale, kichyng, pantre, baikhouss, brewhouss, and cellar, as efferis to our honestie and famile alenarlie, wyth eldyng of fallyn wod and brwme."[1]

Some of these items or furnishings will remind the reader of the curious tenure by which, as we have seen, the lodging of the Abbots of Arbroath was held at Dundee, more than two hundred years before the date of this deed. Traces of the ruins of a chapel and burial-ground are still visible at Campsie, and the track by which fuel was conveyed to the convent from the wood of Campsie, is called the *Abbey Road*, so that this is probably the site of St. Adamnan's Chapel,[1] which apparently stood in the neighbourhood.

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[1] *Old Stat. Acct.* xiii. p. 535; Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, ii. pp. 68 sq. *et al.*

SECTION IV.

> *Power usurped*
> *Is weakness when opposed.*
>
> COWPER, *The Task.*

Destruction of the Abbey—Stone Coffins—Sepulchral Monuments—Roman Camp—Parish Church—Episcopal Church—Notice of the Town of Coupar-Angus—Pitcur Castle—Sculptured Stone Monuments at Kettins.

OF the size or external appearance of the abbey no idea can now be formed. Still, plans of the edifice, including details of both these particulars, were made by a working mason in the town of Coupar-Angus towards the close of the last century, about a hundred and twenty years after we are told by a trustworthy local writer that the abbey was "nothing but rubbish."[2]

A small portion of the building, consisting of an archway, which has been much repaired "within the memory of man," stands at the south-west corner of the churchyard, and some old stone coffins and sepulchral monuments, with fragments of pillars and other pieces of ornamental masonry, are all that remain of its former grandeur. It is said to have been one of the first destroyed, as it was certainly one of the most completely so, of the monasteries in Scotland; for, according to tradition, a band of infuriated zealots came from Perth, and obeyed, apparently to the very letter, the ill-timed and bigoted advocacy of the destruction of old monastic houses and relics.

The fragments of mouldings and pillars, above referred to, seem to be both in the Early English and in the Decorated styles of architecture; and three coffins, hewn out of single stones, were got near the place where the high altar is said to have stood. The coffins are pretty entire, particularly two of them: the inside measurement of one is five and a half feet, another is about six feet, and the third about five feet ten inches in length; and they vary in depth from ten to nearly fourteen inches. A large red sandstone flag bears the rudely incised effigy of a priest, and these words are boldly carved round the margin, but the part which contained the name is unfortunately wanting:—

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[1] In *Old Stat. Acct.* xiii. p. 535 *n.* the saint is called Hunnand.

[2] *Spottiswoode Miscell.* i. p. 332.

. . . . . . monachus . de . cupro . qui . obiit . anno . dñi . millesimo . quadringentesimo . qūqgesio .

Another broken slab, bearing a plain Calvary cross, raised on steps, with the cup and wafer at the base, is also inscribed in raised characters. It is apparently the tombstone of Archibald Macvicar, who was provost of the collegiate church of Kilmun, in Argyllshire, from about 1529 till about 1548, and it is probable, since his monument is here, that he had come to Cupar in company with Abbot Donald Campbell. The stone is thus inscribed:—

Hic. iacet . dñs . archibald' . m'vic . olim . prpos . de . kilmun.

Some years ago there was a coffin-slab or tombstone at Beechhill, in the neighbourhood, which was taken from the kirkyard, and upon this were carved a sword, and the name

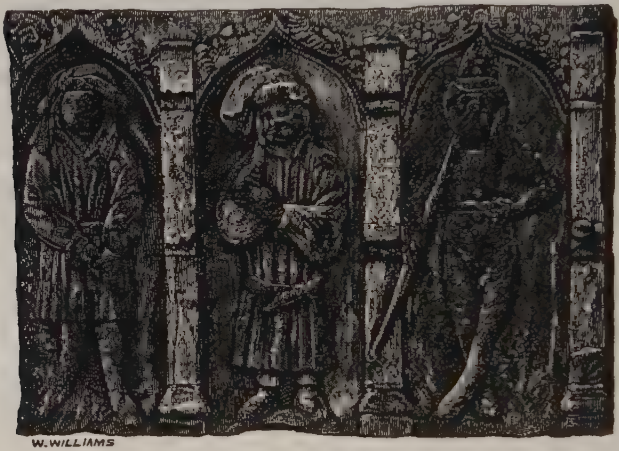
Willhelmus . de . Montefixo.

From this it may be concluded that the Muschets of Cargill had their place of burial here; but this stone has been lost sight of, together with a fragment of another which is said to have borne the words

Gilbertus . de . Hay.

We have already seen that this was long the family burial-place of the Hays of Errol, the chief benefactors of the abbey, and the mutilated stone figure of a warrior represented as clad in mail armour—which was probably a portion of the tomb here noticed—and corresponding in style to that of effigies of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, was discovered some time ago in the foundations of the old parish church.

Into the walls of the same place were built two sculptured slabs, which appear to have belonged either to a mortuary chapel, or to a recess tomb. These recess tombs, it may be added, resembled chimney-pieces, with either one or three sides, over which, as in that of Bishop Kennedy at St. Andrews, canopies were sometimes raised of the finest architectural taste and workmanship. The slabs (which are here represented) had both, most probably, belonged to one object.[1] The figures are cut in bold relief, each about eighteen inches high, and, as will be seen by the accompanying engravings, present some very curious features in costume and in attitude, particularly those in woodcut No. 1. Their meaning seems doubtful. They are probably either allegorical or typical; and from the fact of their having been found at the burial-place



No. 1.

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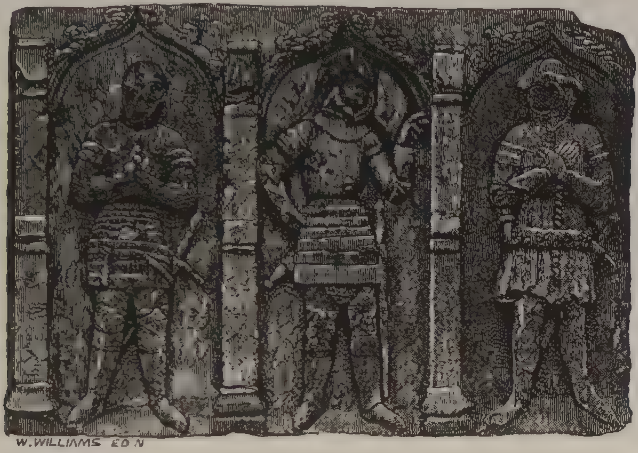
[1] To the Rev. Patrick Stevenson our author owed the favour of the photographs from which these woodcuts were engraved.

of the Hays, the figures upon the first panel may suggest to some that they are intended to illustrate the tradition of the Hays at Luncarty.

Such, briefly, so far as can be accurately ascertained, is an account of the Abbey of Cupar and its remains. It is said to have suffered greatly by being made a quarry out of which many of the neighbouring houses and garden-walls were built. Pieces of carved stones are yet to be seen throughout the town, and among them a shield, bearing the royal lion of Scotland, is built into a wall opposite the parish church.



No. 2.

Regarding the town of Coupar-Angus and neighbourhood little has to be remarked. It is believed that the Abbey was built upon the site of a Roman camp; and General Roy, who is usually quoted in such matters, is at a loss whether to place the *In Medio* of Richard of Cirencester here, or at Inchtuthil.[1]

A burn, or rivulet, which runs through the town, divides at this point the counties of Forfar and Perth, the lands on the north side of the burn being in the latter county, and those on the south in the former. The abbey stood on the

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[1] *Military Antiquities*, p. 134; *Old Stat. Acct.* xvii. p. 10. But see above, i. p. 1 *n.*

Forfarshire side of the stream, and the site has long been occupied by the parish church and burial-ground. Of the other ecclesiastical edifices, besides the parish church, which has been recently rebuilt in an ornamental style of architecture, little can be said. The Episcopal church is a chaste building, with a well-executed window in stained glass, containing representations of ten of the principal scenes in the life of our Saviour.

Some of the houses and villas in and around the town are exceedingly neat, with tastefully-laid-out gardens. The inhabitants were formerly to a considerable extent employed in linen-weaving, but unfortunately of late years that industry has not prospered in the town, which now wears a less active and busy aspect than could be wished.[1]

No historical incident of moment is related of the town or the immediate vicinity of Coupar-Angus, further than that General M'Kay's dragoons were quartered there in 1689; and that the laird of Pitcur was a strong supporter of Viscount Dundee, and followed him in his engagements.[2] The ruins of the Castle of Pitcur are only about two miles south of the town; and in the churchyard of Kettins, between Coupar-Angus and Pitcur, there is an interesting sculptured stone monument. It is fully nine feet high, and of the same type as those at Meigle, but had been used, from time immemorial, as a foot-bridge across the burn which runs through the village of Kettins, until in the spring of 1860, it was laudably raised to its present position, by the late Lord Douglas Gordon Hallyburton, the representative of the old barons of Pitcur.

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[1] The origin of the name of *Cupar* is uncertain. *Cul-bhar* is said to mean "the back or end of a height or bank." Culpar, Culpyr, Cupar, Kupre, Cuper, Cupir, and Cupyr, are some of the oldest forms in which the word is written; and Coupar, Cowpir, and Couper, the more modern. The name of the town is now rendered Coupar, or Coupar-Angus, to distinguish it from Cupar in Fife, and in the text that mode of spelling has been adopted with reference to the town, retaining the older form of Cupar in connection with the abbey itself. On the etymology of the name, see Rogers, *Cupar Abbey*, i. p. 5. Dr. M'Pherson, in *Strathmore: Past and Present*, suggests that it has been derived from Saint Cuthbert, a monk of Melrose: but this saint had no dedication in this quarter.

[2] *Acta Parl.* ix. p. 86, App. p. 55.

CHAPTER II.

The Priory of Restenneth.

SECTION I.

A brotherhood of columns old,
A ruin rough and grey.

ALFORD, *Glastonbury.*

First Church at Restenneth—The Priory—Grants by David I.—Priory united to the Abbey of Jedburgh—Confirmation by Arnold, Bishop of St. Andrews—Gifts to Restenneth by William the Lion—Alexander III.—Chapel of Forfar granted to Jedburgh—Inquest by Robert I. regarding the Ancient Rights of the Priory—Grants by Robert the Bruce—Lindsay of Glenesk—Bishop of St. Andrews—David II.—Dempster of Careston—Collace of Balnamoon, etc.

It is said that when St. Boniface came to Scotland, about the beginning of the seventh century, he founded three churches in Angus. One of these he planted at Invergowrie, on the banks of the Tay; another at Tealing, near Dundee; a third at Restenneth, near Forfar;[1] and it is believed to have been upon the site of the old church of Restenneth that the priory was afterwards erected.

It was situated in the diocese of St. Andrews, dedicated to St. Peter, and occupied by canons of the order of St. Augustine. Their dress consisted of "a white tunick, with a linen gown under a black cloak, and a hood covering the head, neck, and shoulders." They were introduced into Scotland by King Alexander I.; and at the Reformation there were as many as twenty-eight houses of the order in different parts of the kingdom.

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[1] Butler, *Lives of the Saints*, March 14.

Probably the earliest existing charter to the Priory of Restenneth is one by King David I., by which he gave the rents of certain thanages, bondagia, and *other royal lands*, to the monks.[1]

The next authentic notice of the priory occurs in the time of Malcolm the Maiden, by whom it was made a cell of the Abbey of Jedburgh, but down to that period it was an independent establishment. The charter of this union was granted at Roxburgh between 1159 and 1163, and was witnessed by, among others, William and David, brothers of King Malcolm, Nicholas the chamberlain, and Arnold, bishop of St. Andrews.

It appears from this charter that the possessions and liberties granted to the priory were ample. Among these are mentioned the churches of Crachnatharach, Pethefrin,[2] Teleth, Duninath, Dyserth, and Egglespether with their pertinents; the whole teinds of the king's other places in Angus, including those in money, wool, chickens, cheese, and malt, and those of the mill and fishmarket of Forfar; also 10s. out of Kynaber; the whole teinds of the king's farms or lordships of Salorch, Montrose, and Rossie; the free passage of Scottewater, or the Firth of Forth; a toft in each of the burghs of Perth, Stirling, Edinburgh, and Forfar; together with a toft in Salorch, and 20s. for the light of the church of Salorch itself, with the king's salt pits, and mill of Montrose.[3] These were all granted and confirmed by King Malcolm, along with the Priory of Restenneth, to the Abbey of St. Mary of Jedburgh, for the welfare of the souls of the king's grandfather, David I.; of his father, Prince Henry; of his mother Ada, daughter of the Earl of Warren and Surrey; and of his three sisters, as also of all his predecessors and successors.[1] This charter was afterwards confirmed by Bishop Arnold of St. Andrews.

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[1] This document, and some others regarding Restenneth, which were noticed for the first time in the first edition of this work, are from a private collection of charters and other papers on local antiquities, made by the late Patrick Chalmers of Aldbar, and kindly placed at our author's service by the late Mr. John Inglis Chalmers.

[2] Places called *Craignathro* and *Petterden* lie between Forfar and Tealing.

[3] Fraser, *Hist. Carnegies of Southesk*, ii. pp. 475, 533.

Sometime between the years 1189 and 1199, during the chancellorship of Hugh, King William the Lion gave to the same house the lands of Ardnequere (supposed to be Cossans) in exchange for those of Foffarty, which, with waters, woods, and plains, meadows and pastures, muirs and marshes, were to be held in free and perpetual alms by the prior and canons.[2] Alexander III. also gave the tenth of the hay grown in the meadows of his forest of Plater, near Finhaven; and, in 1292, the prior made a supplication to the king, that he might have power to construct the dam of the mill-lade to his mill of Restenneth, upon part of the forest of "Morletere," without prejudice to the king's right.[3]

As just shown, the Priory of Restenneth was given by King Malcolm to the Abbey of Jedburgh; and in the year 1242 the chapel of Forfar, which was dependent upon and subject to the priory, was also given to Jedburgh by David, Bishop of St. Andrews, in these terms:—"Be it known to you universally," says the charter, "that we have granted by the common consent of our chapter, and confirmed to the Abbot and Canons of Jedworth, the church of Restenneth, with the chapel of Forfar, adjacent to the same, and with all tithes, revenues, and liberties lawfully belonging to the aforesaid church and chapel, and that that chapel, notwithstanding any dedication of it, or of the burying ground or churchyard of the mother church of Restenneth, belongs to it by parochial right, and that it remains for ever united to the same as a member."[4]

In the time of King Robert the Bruce, the writs of Restenneth were said to have been "lost and carried off by wars and others accidental causes," and an inquest was appointed to inquire regarding the old rights and privileges of the house. The finding contains notices of the various lands and other possessions of the priory from the time of King Alexander III., and, as will be seen, the revenues were considerable, arising from lands and patronages which were scattered over more than twenty of the parishes of Angus.[1] Besides the revenues of certain lands, the jurors also found that the canons were in full possession of the curious privilege of "uplifting on each coming of the king to Forfar, and for each day he abides there, two loaves of the lord's bread, four loaves of the second bread, and six loaves, called *hugmans;* two flagons of the better ale, two flagons of the second ale, and two pairs of messes of each of the three courses from the kitchen."

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[1] Malcolm's sisters were—Ada, or Eda, married in 1161 to Florence, Count of Holland; Margaret, married in 1160 to Conan IV., Duke of Brittany; and Matilda, who died unmarried.—*Fordun*, b. v. 43.

[2] Foffarty, which is a detached portion of the parish of Caputh, is a small property lying on the borders of the parishes of Glamis, Inverarity, and Kinnettles. The parishioners are under the superintendence *quoad sacra* of the minister of Kinnettles.

[3] *Acta Parl.* i. p. 9.

[4] *Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, p. xxviii, No. 40.

Shortly after the date of this inquest, Bruce gave the prior and canons licence to cut wood at all times in his forest of Plater, for the purpose of making wagons, carts, yokes, halters, and other wooden furniture pertaining to their carriages and wagons. In Morton's *Monastic Annals of Teviotdale,* it is stated, on the authority of the Harleian MSS., that the same king gave the canons the teinds of the king's horses and studs, and the third of the hay of the forest of Plater.

In the year 1333, Sir Alexander Lindsay, afterwards of Glenesk, gave an annuity out of the barony of Duny to the priory; and soon afterwards by agreement, dated "at Lundy in Angusse," September 6, 1336, James, Bishop of St. Andrews, made over to the priory his whole lands of Rescobie; the charter of these is curious, in so far as it contains a special reservation of the place where courts were held.

On 10th June 1344, David II. confirmed the ancient grants of Kings David, Malcolm, and Alexander, of the second teinds of the sheriffdom of Forfar, except the tenth of the great custom of Dundee, called "the mautoll;" and, for the special regard which he had to the priory, as the place where the bones of his brother-german John, son of Robert the Bruce by his second queen, were buried, he further granted to it 20 merks sterling from the great customs of Dundee.[1] This, probably, was the latest grant that was made to the priory, if we except the confirmation, in 1360, of a previous gift of an annual of £4 out of the thanedom of Menmuir, by Andrew Dempster of Careston, and William and John Collace of Balnamoon.[2]

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[1] APPENDIX No. XXXII.

SECTION II.

A title, Dempster merits it.

BURNS, *Epistle.*

List of Priors—The Commendator of Jedburgh and Restenneth—Restenneth granted to Sir Thomas Erskine—Fletchers, Hunters, and Dempsters, of Restenneth, etc.

EQUAL in point of interest to the names of the benefactors, and the possessions of old ecclesiastical establishments, are those of their chief officers and rulers; but unfortunately in this case, even to a greater degree than in that of the Abbots of Cupar, the deficiency of records will not permit anything like a complete list of the Priors of Restenneth.

In the time of Malcolm IV., who, as before seen, made the priory a cell of the Abbey of Jedburgh, and sometime before the year 1159,

ROBERT, Prior of Restenneth, was a witness to a charter, by which Robert, Bishop of St. Andrews, granted to the canons of that convent the free election of their prior; and on the death of Isaac, Abbot of Scone, in 1162, Robert, Prior of Restenneth, was elected to that office.[3]

WILLIAM, who witnessed several grants by King William the Lion and others, was prior between 1178 and 1199.[4]

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[1] *Acta Parl.* i. p. 156.

[2] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* p. 43.

[3] *Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, p. 126; *Fordun*, i. p. 443; *Liber de Scon*, pref. p. x.

[4] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* pp. 8, 12, 19.

Hugh, prior of Restenneth, is said to have become Abbot of Jedburgh on the death of Abbot Ralph, in 1205.[1]

Berengar held the office of prior, and was present at a synod at Perth, in the dispute betwixt William, bishop of St. Andrews, and Duncan of Aberbotheneth, 3d April 1206, regarding the lands of the Kirktown of Arbuthnott.[2]

German, as Prior of Restenneth, witnessed, sometime before 1233, several grants to the Priory of St. Andrews, by William Cumyn, Earl of Buchan, and his Countess Marjory;[3] and, in 1227, probably during the time of this prior, we meet with the only trace (so far as known) of the *seneschal*, or steward of the convent. He is described as "David Senescalle de Rostynoth," and was a perambulator of the marches of the lands in dispute between the Abbey of Arbroath and Kinblethmont.[4]

William was prior in 1264, and a witness to William of Brechin's foundation charter of the Hospital, or *Maisondieu*, of that town.

On 17th March 1289, the Prior of "Rustinoth" was a party to the letter of the community of Scotland, assenting to the marriage of Prince Edward of England with the Princess Margaret of Norway;[5] and

Robert, Priour de Rosthinnot, et les Chanoines de mesme,

performed homage to King Edward i. at Berwick-upon-Tweed, in August 1296.[6]

Bernard, Prior of Restenneth, witnessed the resignation of lands in the town of Aberdeen, by Malcolm of Haddington, to the convent of Arbroath, in 1320.[7]

J., Prior of Restenneth, is a witness to Henry of Rossy's charter of the third part of the lands of Inyeney to Walter of Schaklok, 23d September 1328;[1] and

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[1] Morton, *Monastic Annals of Teviotdale*, p. 5.

[2] *Miscell. Spalding Club*, v. p. 209.

[3] *Reg. Prior S. Andree*, pp. 250-2.

[4] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 163.

[5] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. p. 7; *Acta Parl.* i. p. 85.

[6] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 120; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 653.

[7] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 305.

JOHN DE ESKDALE (probably the same person) was prior in 1330-36.[2]

ALEXANDER appears in a deed regarding the titles of the thanages of Monifieth and Menmuir, 27th May 1347.[3]

"JAMES OFF KEITHT, Priour of Rostinoth," probably a cadet of the powerful family of that name in the Mearns, was present at Forfar on 10th January 1410, when the Duke of Albany decided in favour of the claims of the Bishop of Brechin to half the pasture of the muir of Farnell.[4]

WILLIAM LYNDESAY is described as lately Prior of Rostinoth in a deed of 12th June 1476, regarding this priory and the Abbey of Jedburgh.[5]

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD was prior 24th October 1482, and procurator in a case before the Lords of Council on the 7th March 1490.[6]

JOHN, Abbot of Jedburgh, "ac Prior de Restenott," March 1516.[7]

Of the Priors of Restenneth there appears to be no further notice. On 1st August 1560, Andrew, probably the second son of George, fourth Lord Home, sat in Parliament as Commendator of Jedburgh and Restenneth, and on 19th May 1562, Mariot, relict of Lord Home, and mother of the Commendator, had charters of the dominical lands of Restenneth.[8] Her only daughter, Margaret, who married Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar, appears to have inherited Restenneth, since, on 24th November 1586, she and her husband had a charter of confirmation of the "house and enclosure of Restenneth." The next notice of the property occurs in 1606, when Sir Thomas Erskine, afterwards Earl of Kelly, eldest surviving son of Lady

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[1] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 339.

[2] *Miscell. Aldbar*, MS., pp. 315, 342.

[3] *Ibid.* p. 208.

[4] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. p. 32.

[5] *Miscell. Aldbar*, MS., p. 352.

[6] *Ibid.* p. 354; *Acta Dom. Con.* p. 171.

[7] Discharge by John, Abbot of Jedburgh, to Robert Maule of Panmure.—*Reg. de Panmure*, i. p. 289.

[8] *Acta Parl.* ii. p. 525; Douglas, *Peer.* i. p. 735.

Erskine, received in consideration of certain good services which he had done to the king, a grant from James VI. of "the haill temporall landis and rentis quhilkis pertenit of befoir to the Priorie of Restenneth, being ane cell of the abbacie of Jedburgh . . . with the richt of the patronage of the kirkis of the said priorie, viz. the kirks of Restenneth, Donynald, and Aberlemno, erectit into ane frie baronie." This gift included "the temporall landis and rentis pertening to the said priorie, with the place, cloister, zairdis, orchardis, and haill boundis within the precinct of the samin."[1]

The Earl of Kelly does not appear to have long retained the barony of Restenneth, having been succeeded in it by George Fletcher, one of the Balinscho family, somewhere about 1624-5, and from his heirs, in 1652, the patronage of the kirk of "Rostinoth-Forfar," as was the name at that late date, was purchased by the magistrates and Town Council of Forfar.[2] On 7th Septemher 1658, Robert Fletcher of Balinscho was served heir to his father in the teinds of Restenneth; and on 12th January 1693 William Hunter succeeded his father, Thomas, in the dominical lands of Restenneth, with the fishings, etc.[3]

The property was bought, soon after the year 1700, by George Dempster, a merchant and burgess of Dundee, son of the Rev. George Dempster, the last Episcopal minister of the parish of Monifieth. The first-named George Dempster died 2d June 1752, aged seventy-five, and his son John was accidentally killed by a fall from his horse on 2d November of the following year, at the age of forty-nine.[4] The latter left a son, George, who became the famous agriculturist, and is celebrated by Burns the poet as a "true-blue Scot," in his address to the Scottish representatives. He was long M.P. for the Fife and Forfar district of burghs, and held the patent office of Secretary to the Order of the Thistle. He died at

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[1] Douglas, *Peer.* ii. p. 17; *Acta Parl.* iv. p. 357.

[2] *Ut sup.* i. p. 11-12.

[3] *Inq. Spec.*, Forfarshire, Nos. 370, 523, 611.

[4] See Monuments within the parish churches of Monifieth and St. Vigeans; Jervise, *Epitaphs*, i. p. 108. See APPENDIX No. XXXIII.

Dunnichen in February 1818, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, having spent the greater part of his life in promoting the agricultural and commercial interests of his country; and, as justly remarked by his friend and correspondent, Sir John Sinclair, "his friends had the satisfaction of knowing that no man in his time had left the world, more generally applauded, or more deservedly admired." The estates are now in the possession of a female descendant.

SECTION III.

> *The very whispers of the wind have there*
> *A flute-like harmony, that seems to bear*
> *Greeting from some bright shore,*
> *Where none have said farewell.*
>
> HEMANS, *Misc. Poems.*

Ruins of Restenneth—Burial-place of the Hunters and Dempsters—Destruction of Sepulchral Monuments—The Priory visited by Robert I. and David II.—Burial-place of a King of the Picts, and of a son of Robert the Bruce—Probable Origin of the name.

THE ruins of the Priory of Restenneth are still of considerable extent and have much the same appearance as when described by Mr. Ochterlony of Guynd, about 1684, and when sketched by Captain Grose, in 1789.[1] Some years ago the tower or belfry was repaired to such an extent as will secure it from further decay for many years to come. The greater part of the walls of the church, or the building on the east of the tower, are in fairly good order, with remains of the corbel-tabling and buttresses. Although the south-east and west walls of the cloisters are less entire, many of the corbels which supported the beams of the roof are still to be seen, as are also the holes or niches in which the posts which divided the cells were inserted.

This part appears to have been from fifty to sixty feet square; and the church was about sixty-five feet long by about twenty feet broad, exclusive of the tower and a place, called the vestry, at the north-west end of the church. The tower, including an octagonal spire, is about sixty feet high, and the whole building appears to have been in the First Pointed style of architecture, or that which prevailed in Scotland during the thirteenth century. In the east end are three graceful lancet windows, and at the spring of the arches of those, on the south and north, are the *fleur-de-lis*, the lily, and other ornaments. A primitive-looking piscina, and what appears to be the recess of an altar-tomb, are on the south wall, as also are the choristers' seats. An octagonal font, apparently unfinished, with cable ornament round the bottom, lies at the priory.

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[1] *Spottiswoode Miscell.* i. p. 324; *Antiquities of Scot.* ii. p. 263.

The area of the church has long been used as the burial-place of the Hunters of Burnside and the Dempsters of Dunnichen. At one time the enclosure contained tombstones to the memory of different members of these families; but they have altogether disappeared, through being either carried off or destroyed. One of these, which is said to have been applied to ignoble uses, was a slab of white marble, inscribed with these words:—

JEAN FERGUSSON,
WIFE OF JOHN HAMILTON DEMPSTER OF POLROSSIE,
AND ELDEST DAUGHTER OF CHARLES FERGUSSON,
SECOND SON OF THE LATE SIR JAMES FERGUSSON OF KILKERRAN, BART.,
DIED ON THE 5TH, AND WAS INTERRED HERE ON THE
14TH DAY OF MAY 1789.—I. H. D.

Though the burial-ground has been thus desecrated in modern times, yet it is interesting to know that in former days some of our most powerful princes and magnates assembled within this monastery to deliberate over matters affecting the welfare of the kingdom; it is recorded also that the priory was visited by both Robert the Bruce and his son David II.[1]

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[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* pp. 18, 61; Robertson, *Index*, p. 85.

Here also doubtless lie the ashes of many personages who in their day had been remarkable for piety, learning, and other of the ennobling qualities of human nature, but regarding whom history is silent. Still, both tradition and record affirm that there were at least two persons of note interred here. The first is said to have been Ferideth, King of the Picts, who fell in a battle which was fought in this neighbourhood between him and Alpin, King of the Scots. According to Boece, Ferideth's army was defeated, and himself killed, and Alpin commanded the body of his opponent to be "laid in Christian buriall not farre from Forfaire."[1]

On this passage is founded the not improbable conjecture that Ferideth's place of burial had been at Restenneth. There are, however, as before shown, much better grounds for believing that the body of John, a son of King Robert the Bruce, was buried here. This, it need scarcely be added, is a peculiarly interesting point, as the fact of Bruce's having had *two* sons has been frequently overlooked by historians; and, so far as known, the only record of it occurs in the previously noticed grant of confirmation by David II. to Restenneth, dated at Scone on the 10th June 1344.[2]

It appears that, from the earliest date down to about the close of the fifteenth century, the spelling of the name was usually Rostinoth. It then assumed the form of *Restennet* or *Restenneth*, which perhaps gave rise to the common fable of its having been made a depository of records and other valuable effects during the Wars of the Independence. More probably, however, the name originated from the physical appearance of the district, and had some such meaning as "the island of a flat or level promontory;" the ruins of the priory occupy a mound which had been surrounded by water in old times, though now joined to the land, and had formed an island; the land, in its general aspect, is of a comparatively level character. It need only be further stated, that the loch or lake of Restenneth, was drained by Mr. Dempster of Dunnichen towards the close of the last century, for the valuable marl which it contained, and that it appears to have been one of a chain of lochs which extended from near Glamis on the west to Red Castle on the east.[1]

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[1] Boethius, *Scot. Hist.* Lib. x. (Boece, *Hist. Scot.*: Bellenden's Translation, pp. 126-7); *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* ii. p. 190.

[2] *Ut sup.* ii. p. 212.

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[1] *Old Stat. Acct.* vi. pp. 527 sq.; *New Stat. Acct.*, Forfarshire, pp. 605, 691 sq.

MEMORIALS OF ANGUS AND THE MEARNS.

PART SEVENTH.

HISTORICAL AND TRADITIONARY NOTICES

OF

The Clergy of Angus and the Mearns

WHO SWORE FEALTY TO KING EDWARD THE FIRST;

OF THEIR CHURCHES AND SOME OF THEIR SUCCESSORS:

ALSO OF THE

Templars, Hospitallers, the Ladies of Deceased Barons,

AND

OTHERS CONNECTED WITH THESE DISTRICTS.

PART SEVENTH.

CHAPTER I.

The Churches of Dunlappy, Idvies, Kinnettles, and Logie, in Angus, and Clergy not settled in the County.

SECTION I.

How many strange vicissitudes has seen,
How many histories known!

LONGFELLOW, *Poems.*

THE CHURCH OF DUNLAPPY.

Early Pastors of Dunlappy—Parish united to Stracathro—Proprietary Notices of Dunlappy—The Dunlappys of Dunlappy—Birthplace of the late Right Hon. George Rose, Clerk of the Parliaments.

THE church or rectory of Dunlappy was in the diocese of St. Andrews, and is rated at 4 merks in the ancient *taxatio,* and at £4 in Bagimont's Roll, which was framed towards the close of the reign of King Alexander III. The church occupied a romantic position on the west bank of the West Water, about a mile east of the old chapel and hermitage of Kilgery.[1] The parish was suppressed in 1618, and united to Stracathro; and the glebe of Dunlappy, adjoining the old kirkyard, is farmed by the minister of the united parish.

The church stood near the middle of the graveyard, and was about fifty feet long by twenty feet broad. The last burial took place in 1824; but long before that time the monuments were being carried away and used for hearthstones and flooring in neighbouring farm-houses and cottages.

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[1] Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays,* p. 309 *n.* [3]; *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* ii. p. 309 *n.*

So far as known, the first recorded minister was

Johan de Derlington, persone del Eglise de Dunlopy,

who did homage to King Edward I. at Berwick-upon-Tweed, in August 1296.[1]

In 1442, John Thome, rector of Dunlappy, is a witness to a deed between David, Earl of Crawford, and Thomas Archare, canon of Dunkeld, dated "apud capellam Sancti Michael, juxta civitatem Brechinensem."[2]

James Lychtoun, of the Usan family, was parson of Dunlappy about 1561; and Andrew Miln, master of the Grammar School of Montrose, and preceptor of the celebrated James Melville, succeeded Leighton, and became minister both of Dunlappy and of Stracathro, having for the two the sum of £100 Scots a year. Miln was afterwards translated to Dunnottar, and ultimately to Fetteresso, where he died in 1605.[3]

Laurence Skynner, who married Christian Thayne, 15th September 1617, was minister of Dunlappy about the time the parish was united with Stracathro.[4]

Such are the few remaining traces of the early history of the kirk and clergy of Dunlappy. It may be added, that the lands belonged at one time to the Earls of Fife, afterwards to the Abernethys; and Sir Andrew Leslie, having married one of the three co-heiresses of Sir Alexander of Abernethy, succeeded to the estates of Rothes, Dunlappy, and others.[5] The Leslies held Dunlappy and the advowson of the kirk down to about 1682, when they were succeeded by Hepburn of Luffness.

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[1] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 163; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 662.

[2] *Miscell. Aldbar*, MS., p. 157; *ut sup.* i. p. 115 *n.*

[3] Melville, *Diary*, p. 21; *Booke of the Kirke*, p. 3; *Reg. of Ministers*, p. 15; *Wodrow Miscell.* i. p. 348; *New Stat. Acct.*, Kincardineshire, p. 264.

[4] *Ut sup.* ii. p. 38; *Brechin Sess. Records*, MS.

[5] Douglas, *Peer.* ii. p. 466.

Towards the beginning of the seventeenth century, the property was purchased by the Falconers, ancestors of the Earl of Kintore.[1]

During the time of the Abernethys the lands were occupied by vassals, who assumed Dunlappy as their surname. Of these were "Angus of Dunlopyn," "William of Dolopen," and "Gilbert of Dolepene," who witness charters between the years 1170 and 1214.[2]

It was in this district, at a place called Woodside, about a mile north-west of the site of the old kirk of Dunlappy, that the Right Hon. George Rose, Clerk of the Parliaments, was born on 17th January 1744. His father was Episcopal minister at Glenesk from at least 1728. He afterwards removed to Dunlappy, where, besides George, he had another son called Stewart, born 22d October 1747. Mr. Rose died in 1758, and was buried within the neighbouring parish church of Lethnot. He and his wife, whose name was also Rose, came from the parish of Birse, in Aberdeenshire, where, towards the beginning of last century, there were several small proprietors of that name.[3]

SECTION II.

True love, that ever shows itself as clear
In kindness, as loose appetite in wrong.
DANTE, *Paradiso.*

THE CHURCH OF IDVIES.

The Name of Idvies changed to Kirkden—The Church—Curious Epitaph—Old Pastors—Thanes of Idvies—Proprietary Notices.

EDEVYN, or IDVIES, was a rectory in the diocese of St. Andrews, rated at 15 merks in the ancient *Taxatio*, and at £18 in Bagimont's Roll. It appears that the bishop made a visitation of the church in 1388, and, as the manse was inconveniently situated, another piece of ground was granted for the building of a new house for the rector.[1]

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[1] *Inq. Spec.*, Kincardineshire, No. 142; Forfarshire, No. 15.

[2] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* pp. 62, 56; *Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, p. 319.

[3] Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, pp. 77 sq.

In old times the kirk, consecrated 1st September 1243, stood upon the lands of Gask, in a field still called the Kirkshade, from which it was removed to Vinny Den, towards the beginning of the last century. Since that time the parish has been called *Kirkden*, and the church, which is a plain building, with a square tower surmounted by a belfry, contains some pieces of old carved oak, bearing the arms and initials of the Gardynes of Middleton. Some of the tombstones in the churchyard bear curious inscriptions, and one of them, dated 1739, informs us that a farmer of Parkconon and his servant came by their death in a rather singular manner. It is quaintly stated in the couplet that—

> "An old clay chimney that downfell
> Kill'd both his servant and himsel'."

James de Victie, persone del Eglise de Edeuyn,
who took the oath of allegiance to King Edward at Berwick, in August 1296,[2] is the first recorded rector of Idvies.

Robert of Crannacht, towards the middle of the fifteenth century, is designed chanter of the cathedral of Brechin, and rector of the parish kirk of Idvies; and during the first half of the sixteenth century, the vicars were Alexander and John Macnab.[3]

About 1567, James Balfour was minister of the parishes of Guthrie and Idvies, with a stipend of £26 Scots; and John Johnstone as reader at Idvies had £20. In 1574, the kirks of Idvies, Dunnichen, Guthrie, and Rescobie appear to have been under Mr. Balfour, who had a stipend of £133, 6s. 8d. with the kirk-lands; and David Guthrie was reader at Idvies, with the same salary as his predecessor.[4]

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[1] *Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, p. 409.

[2] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 164, giving "Edenyn;" Prynne, *Hist.* p. 662; Jervise, *Epitaphs*, i. p. 32.

[3] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. p. 91; ii. p. 226; *Reg. Nig. de Aberbr.* p. 530.

[4] *Reg. of Ministers* (Maitland Club); *Wodrow Miscell.* i. p. 351.

In 1587, John Erskine of Dun, probably as ecclesiastical superintendent of Angus and the Mearns, had an annuity out of the thirds of the parsonage of Idvies;[1] and on 7th December 1604, when King James VI. gave Sir Robert Melville of Murdocairnie, knight, the feu-mails of Letham, and the patronage of the kirk of Monimail, in Fife, which had belonged to the Archbishop of St. Andrews, the archbishop and his successors received in lieu of these the parsonage and vicarage teinds of certain churches in Angus, and among them were those of Idvies.[2]

The district of Idvies was in old times a thanedom: in the year 1219, Gyles, Thane of Edevy, was a perambulator of the marches between the lands of Kinblethmont and those of Arbroath. In 1254, Malise of Ediuyn was present when the boundaries of the lands of Conon, in Carmyllie, were described.[3] There were also persons who bore the surname of Idvies, for in 1410 David of Idwy, archdeacon of the Cathedral of Brechin, was a party to a deed regarding the possession of the Muir of Farnell.[4]

Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, the property of Idvies belonged to the knightly family of Wood of Bonington.[5] About thirty or forty years ago it was purchased by John, father of the late John Baxter, bank agent in Dundee, who erected the mansion-house. It has since been sold to Mr. John Clerk Brodie, W.S., who has made great improvements upon the house and property.[6]

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[1] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* ii. p. 361.

[2] *Acta Parl.* iv. p. 301.

[3] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* pp. 163, 325.

[4] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. p. 27.

[5] *Inq. Spec.*, Forfarshire, No. 321.

[6] Jervise, *Epitaphs*, i. 35.

SECTION III.

A tomb is theirs on every page,
An epitaph on every tongue;
The present hours, the future age,
For them bewail, to them belong.
BYRON, *Eleg. Stanzas.*

THE CHURCH OF KINNETTLES.

Probable Origin of the Name—Old Clergy, etc.—Notices of the Surname of Martin—Taylor, Author of *The Tempest*—Colonel Patterson.

THE kirk of Kinnettles was in the diocese of St. Andrews; it was rated at 17 merks in the old *Taxatio*, and at £6, 13s. 4d. in Bagimont's Roll. In remote times the church is supposed to have stood upon an eminence called Kirk-hill, at the head of the valley through which runs the water of Kerbet, and not far from the present parish church. *Kynetles, Kynathes,* and *Kynnecles* are the oldest forms in which the name appears, and it had probably originated from the elevated position of the ancient church. This was one of the churches referred to in the preceding page, which were given by King James VI. to the Archbishop of St. Andrews, but before that time it was dedicated by Bishop de Bernham in November 1241.

Laurence of Montealt, a kinsman doubtless of the old lords of Fern, was rector of the church in 1226.[1] In 1296,

Mestre Nicol de Merton, persone del Eglise de Kynathes,

performed homage to King Edward I.; and subsequently, in the year 1300, he is a witness to a grant by Bishop Lamberton of the kirk of Dairsie, in Fife, to the Cathedral of St. Andrews.[2]

The surname of Martin, which has been said to be of Norman origin, appears early in Angus; for about 1288-99, Martin, clerk to the chancellor of William the Lion, is a witness to a grant of a toft in the burgh of Forfar. The physician of King William, and of his successor Alexander II., also bore the name of Martin;[1] and Adam, son of Martin, a contemporary of the parson of Kinnettles, appears in a grant, by the Abbot of Arbroath to Galfred Runevald, of a tenement in the Cowgate of Arbroath.[2]

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[1] *Ut sup.* ii. p. 105.

[2] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 164; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 662; Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. pt. iii. p. 163; *Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, p. 120.

Mathew was the name of the rector of Kinnettles in 1364.[3] In 1567, James Fotheringham was minister of this parish, and also of Inverarity and Meathie, with a stipend of £100 Scots; and in 1574, the kirk was joined with those of Forfar, Restenneth, and Tannadice, Ninian Clement being minister of them all, and Alexander Nevay the reader at Kinnettles.[4]

The last Episcopal clergyman of the parish was Alexander Taylor, author of a curious poem, entitled *The Tempest*, descriptive of a storm which he and several of his brethren encountered, when crossing in a boat from Burntisland to Leith, on 26th November 1681. It contains some curious passages, and his description of the huge waves buffeting the frail bark is frequently given as a specimen:—

"Each kept his time and place,
As if they meant to drown us with a grace—
The first came tumbling on our boat's side,
And knockt us twice her breadth and more beside;
But, vext that it had wrought's no more disgrace,
It spits on us—spits in its follower's face."

Having elsewhere noticed the proprietary history of Kinnettles,[5] it need only be added that the late Colonel William Patterson, sometime Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales, and an eminent botanist, was the son of a humble gardener at Brigton, in this parish. He had the fortune to receive the patronage of Lady Mary Lyon, second daughter of John, fourth Earl of Strathmore, and at her expense he was educated.

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[1] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 53, passim.

[2] *Ibid.* p. 277.

[3] *Chamberlain Rolls*, i. p. 419.

[4] *Reg. of Ministers* (Mait. Club); *Wodrow Miscell.* i. p. 350.

[5] Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, pp. 378 sq.

Having lost his health by a long residence abroad, he resolved to return to Britain, but he died on the voyage home, 21st June 1810. A cenotaph, with an inscription, containing a succinct account of his services and acquirements, was afterwards erected in the churchyard of his native parish.[1]

SECTION IV.

Often I think of the beautiful town
That is seated by the sea ;
Often in thought go up and down
The pleasant streets of that dear old town,
And my youth comes back to me.
LONGFELLOW, *Poems.*

THE CHURCH OF LOGIE, OR LOGIE-MONTROSE.

Kirk of Logie—St. Martin's Well—Old Clergy—James Melville at Logie School—Union of Logie and Pert—Disputed Settlement of a Minister in 1645—Churches of Logie and Pert—Birthplace of Mill, Historian of British India.

THERE were two different churches in Angus called Logie, viz., Logie-Montrose, and Logie-Dundee. Both were within the diocese of St. Andrews, and rated respectively at 12 and 10 merks. In Bagimont's Roll, the first is rated at £8 ; and it was probably from it that

Alisaundre, persone del Eglise de Logy

was designed, who took the oath of allegiance to King Edward at Berwick, in 1296.[2]

The kirk stood about three miles north of the town of Montrose, in a hollow on the west bank of the North Esk. A copious spring in the vicinity, called *St. Martin's Well*, probably indicates the name of the saint to whom the church was dedicated.

John Wyld was rector of Logie in 1372, and John Peit was curate of the church of Logie-Montrose in 1513.[3]

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[1] *New Stat. Acct.*, Forfarshire, p. 215.
[2] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 167 ; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 663.
[3] *Miscell. Spalding Club*, iv. pp. 16, 18.

In 1555, Alexander Forrest, provost of the kirk of Fowlis, near Dundee, is designed rector of Logie-Montrose;[1] and in 1565, William Gray, a relative of the father of the celebrated James Melville, was minister of the parish. It was here, at the age of seven, when, as Melville informs us, he had learned but little of "the grate Buik," that he and his brother David were sent to be educated. Melville describes Gray as "a guid, lerned, kynd man," and says that "he hade a sistar, a godlie and honest matron, rewlar of his hous, wha," he affectionately adds, "often rememberit me of my mother, and was a verie loving mother to us, indeed."

This was a memorable period in the life of Melville; indeed he describes it himself as "a happie and golden tyme;" it was here, as he quaintly remarks, that he first "fand the Spirit of sanctification beginning to work sum motiones" in his heart.

Among other interesting reminiscences, which Melville has preserved of his boyhood at Logie, is an account of the books in Latin and French which he studied, of the method of teaching in those days, and of the out-door exercises in which he and his fellow-students occasionally engaged. Regarding these, he says that Mr. Gray "haid a verie guid and profitable form of resolving the authors; he teatched grammaticallie, bathe according to the Etymologie and Syntax; bot as for me, the trewthe was, my ingyne and memorie war guid aneuche, bot my judgment and understanding war as yit smored and dark, sa that the thing quhilk I gat was mair be rat ryme nor knawlage. Ther also we haid the aire guid, and fields reasonable fear, and be our maister war teached to handle the bow for archerie, the club for goff, the batons for fencing, also to rin, to loope, to swoom, to warsell, to preve pratteiks, everie ane haiffing his matche and andagonist, bathe in our lessons and play."[2]

Mr. Gray was minister of Logie, and also of the parishes of

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[1] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. p. 20; Laing, *Scottish Seals*, i. p. 223.

[2] Melville, *Diary*, pp. 16 sq.

Pert, Menmuir, and Fern, down to at least 1574, with a stipend of £188, 15s. 6$\frac{2}{3}$d.; out of this he paid the reader at Logie, whose name was Beaty, the sum of £20 a year.[1]

In 1604, the patronage of the church of Logie-Montrose was given, with some others already noticed, to the Archbishop of St. Andrews; and it appears that sometime before 1645, Lord Lour, then chief heritor of Logie and Pert, proposed a union of the churches, and the Presbytery objected; but, on the matter being brought before the Estates of Parliament, an Act was obtained, on 12th March 1647, whereby the heritors were allowed to "transport the stones and other materials of the tuo former old churches" to the most commodious place "neir the midst of the tuo united parishes," where they were bound to build a new church. This Act was ratified by King Charles II. in the year 1661, and, two years afterwards, Mr. Patrick Simpson, then incumbent of the parish, presented "a supplication from the titulars and heritors of Logie anent the union of the kirks of Logie and Pert."[2] Although from this period the churches were virtually united, it appears that, down to the rejection of Episcopacy, each parish had its own minister, and about 1682 Mr. Simpson was still at Logie, and a Mr. Guild at Pert. Even so late as 1775, there was worship in both churches.

The Presbytery Records contain some curious notices regarding the presentation and induction of Mr. Simpson to Logie, and these, as they show that more than two hundred years ago the Presbytery were balked by the parishioners when an attempt was made to thrust an unpopular minister upon them, may nowadays be read with some interest. It appears that Mr. Simpson, although he was the choice of the people, was no favourite with his clerical brethren, and that they gave the preference to one Mr. Allan, whom they sent to preach at Logie on a certain Sunday. Whether from the fact of his being the nominee of the Presbytery, or from some other cause, the feeling of the people appears to have been against him, for he reported that on going to officiate at the church "he found the doores locked and entrie refused him, and none resorting to it." The Presbytery were so much displeased, that they looked upon this as "ane hie contempt of the word of God and thair authoritie;" and, as they suspected that Mr. Simpson and his friends were to blame, certain of the parishioners and heritors, including Lord Halkerton, Mr. Scott of Logie, Mrs. Montgomery, widow of the late minister, and Mr. Simpson, were summoned before them. All denied having had anything to do either with the locking of the doors, or with advising the people to stay away from the church; but, as Mr. Simpson confessed having said to some of the parishioners, that they might "goe quhair they pleased and heir sermones that day," the court found him "culpable, [and] refused that he suld preache in the church of Logy vntill he suld be cleared befor them."

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[1] *Wodrow Miscell.* i. p. 349.

[2] *Acta Parl.* vii. p. 291; *Brechin Presbytery Records*, MS.

This deliverance was given on 22nd May 1645, and on the 16th of October following, the Presbytery agreed to nominate Mr. Simpson to the church of Logie. But it does not appear that he was fully constituted minister until 3rd September 1646, when the Presbytery convened at the church of Pert, and "gave [him] institution," ordering him at the same time to "deall with the heritors for building a kirk"—that of Logie having then apparently been unfit for use.

The new church of Logie-Pert is situated near the middle of the united parishes, and the ruins of the old kirks of Logie and Pert still stand. Both graveyards are used as burial-places, and some years ago the kirk of Logie was converted into a burial vault by Carnegy of Craigo. The kirk of Pert, which stands on the north side of the highway between Brechin and Laurencekirk, near the Upper North Water Bridge, is a picturesque ruin. It bears a marked resemblance "to Alloway's auld haunted kirk" on the banks of the Doon; and, as in the vicinity of that place a poet of world-wide fame was born in a clay-built cottage, so here, in a similar tenement, on 6th April 1773, James Mill, the historian of British India, was born. His father was a humble crofter, and the house in which Mill first saw the light stood for many years near the south end of the North Water Bridge. It is said that Mr. Mill owed his early success to the kindness of Sir John Stuart of Fettercairn; and Mr. Mill's son, the distinguished writer on political economy, bore the name of his father's patron.

SECTION V.

Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

TENNYSON, *In Memoriam.*

CLERGY NOT SETTLED IN FORFARSHIRE.

Clergy territorially connected with the county own allegiance to King Edward—Abbots of Scone and Dunfermline—John, Archdeacon of St. Andrews—William of Cluny, Precentor of Brechin Cathedral.

APART from the clergy who are specially designed of churches in the county of Forfar, and in consequence were called upon to own the sovereignty of the King of England, there were others who, from having a territorial, or other interest in the district, also appeared before King Edward, and performed the same service. These, though few in number, included the

Abbots of Scone and Dunfermline,

who, in virtue of their offices, were superiors of certain lands in the county of Forfar; and

John, Archdeacon of St. Andrews,

who had probably been an officiating priest in Angus in one of the churches of his own diocese.[1]

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[1] Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. pt. iii. p. 163.

It also appears that

William de Cluny,

who was "chantour of Breghyn," or precentor of the cathedral, did homage to King Edward at Berwick on the 2nd of September 1296.[1] This is the earliest recorded precentor of Brechin, but nothing else is known of his history. A knight and baron of the same surname, designed respectively of the counties of Fife and Perth, performed homage much about the same time. The name appears to have had a territorial origin.

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[1] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 154; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 660; Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. pt. iii. p. 163.

CHAPTER II.

The Churches of Garvock, Kinneff, and Dunnottar, in the Mearns.

SECTION I.

The bad must miss; the good, untaught, will find:
Slave to no sect, who takes no private road,
But looks through Nature up to Nature's God.

POPE, *Essay on Man.*

THE CHURCH OF GARVOCK.

Church, etc., given to the Abbey of Arbroath—Early Clergy—Old Censer, or Incense Pan—The Church—Bishop Mitchell—Traditions.

THE kirk of Garvock is first mentioned in the year 1282, when Hugh Blond, lord of Arbuthnott, gave to the Monastery of Arbroath, in pure and perpetual alms, the patronage of the church, together with pasture for a hundred sheep, four horses, ten oxen, and twenty cows, also a bovate of land in the neighbourhood of the church.[1] The grant was afterwards confirmed by William, bishop of St Andrews, in whose diocese the church was situated. It was rated at 15 merks in the *Taxatio*, and inscribed to Saint James the Greater: St. James's Fair, now removed to Laurencekirk, was long held near the church.

William, vicaire del Eglise de Garuok,

did homage to King Edward I. in 1296,[2] but beyond this fact nothing has been learned of the history of this churchman.

Walter Stratone, rector of Dunnottar, had a presentation to the vicarage of the parish kirk of Garvock, in 1502, from

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[1] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* pp. 271-2.

[2] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 144; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 657.

James, Archbishop of St. Andrews.[1] From that date until after the Reformation, no mention is found of any of the clergy; but this church, with four others, was then served by one minister, and James Symmers was reader at Garvock. Symmers, who was deposed in 1569, was succeeded by Robert Mylne, who was in office in 1574, with a salary of £20 Scots.[2]

Andrew Collace, probably a cadet of the Balnamoon family, was minister of the parish in 1618, and John Keyth held the cure in 1652.[3]

The Keiths, a branch of which family possessed the lands of Arthurhouse in Garvock, appear to have had a burial-place there; and until lately the remains of a tomb, bearing the initials R. K. and the date 1666, were to be seen within the church. The present church, which is a plain building, was erected towards the close of the last century. Some years ago, an old *censer*, or incense pan, which wants only the chains, was found under the floor of the church, and is now preserved at the manse.

Bishop David Mitchell of Aberdeen, the friend of Archbishop Spottiswood, whose *Church History* he superintended through the press, was the son of a small farmer in this parish. He was first a presbyter in the Mearns, and afterwards Dean of Edinburgh, from which office he was deposed by the Covenanting party in 1638. After this he went to Holland, and, having a taste for mechanics, he made a livelihood there as a watch and a clockmaker down to the Restoration, when he returned to England, and was appointed to a prebend in Westminster. He died Bishop of Aberdeen in 1663, and was buried in the south aisle of the Cathedral of St. Machar.[4]

Bishop John Strachan of Brechin was born at Redford in Garvock, and ordained for the chapel at Redmire in 1744. He removed to Dundee in 1780, and seven years after became Bishop of Brechin. He resided at Dundee until his death in

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[1] *Reg. Nig. de Aberbr.* p. 343.

[2] *Ut infra*, ii. p. 238.

[3] *Brechin Session Records*, MS.

[4] *Coll. on Aberdeen and Banff*, p. 167; Grub, *Eccl. Hist. Scot.* iii. pp. 198, 212.

1810, but he had received as his coadjutor, Bishop George Gleig, who was a native of Boghall, Arbuthnott.[1]

The so-called Druidical antiquities, and other curiosities of the parish, have been noticed at considerable length in the *New Statistical Account*, and it would be superfluous to refer to them here. It may, however, be remarked, that a hollow to the north-east of the church is said to have been the place where certain of the old barons of the Mearns enacted the horrible deed, already referred to, of boiling their sheriff, and "suppin' the broo." The place is popularly called *Brownie's Kettle*, and it was long believed by some that the locality was frequented by those imaginary beings the Brownies. An oblong spot, near the old site of St. James's Fair, is called the *Packman's Howe*, and also said to have been the scene of a fight between two travelling merchants or hawkers. It is averred that they killed each other, and were buried where they fell, and that their wallets, or packs, were in former days to be seen in the gloamings dancing about the fatal hollow!

SECTION II.

They tell how Scotia keeps with awe
Her old Regalia bright,
Signs of her independent law
And proud imperial right.

Coxe, *Ballads.*

THE CHURCH OF KINNEFF.

Church and Chapels—Preservation of the Regalia—Sepulchral Monuments—Silver Chalice stolen from the Church—The Carmelite Friars of Inverbervie—Disposal of their Property—Churches of Caterline and Kinghorny, etc.

Tradition asserts that one of the Kenneths had a royal residence in the parish of Kinneff, and that the name was assumed from that circumstance.

An old house which stood near the church was called St.

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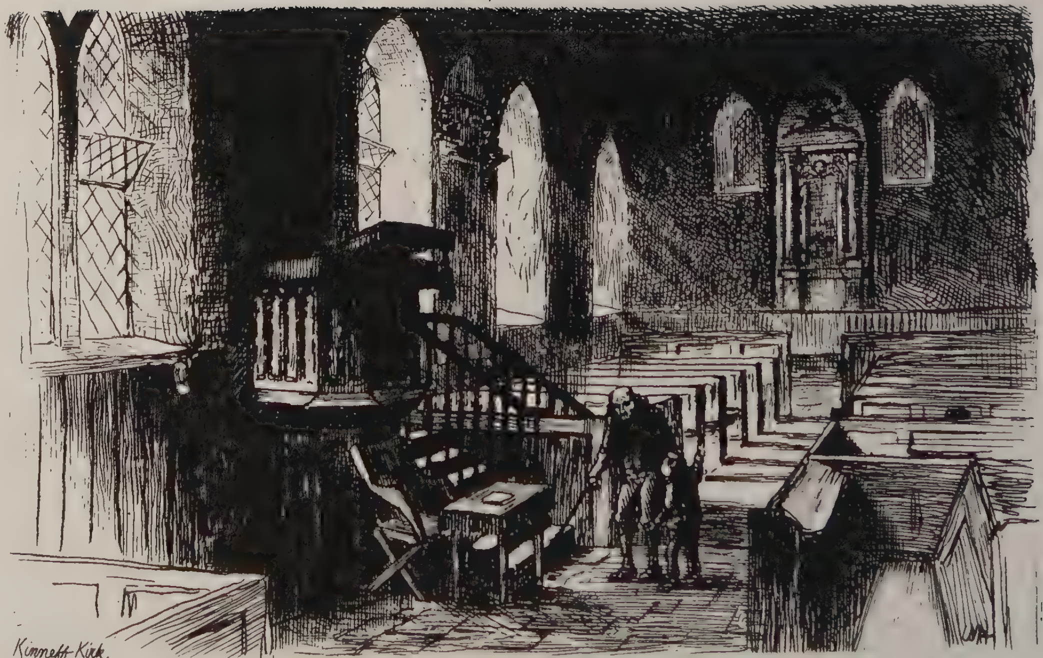
[1] *Brechin Dioc. Synod Minutes.*



Kinneff Kirk

Arnty's, or St. Arnold's Cell;[1] this probably indicates the name of the patron saint of the parish, and it appears from the old *Taxatio* that there was a chapel attached to the church. Both were within the diocese of St. Andrews, and are rated together at 40 merks. The chapel was probably that of St. John, which stood at Barras, near places called the Mort-hill and Templelands—at least the advowsons of the chaplainries of Kinneff and Barras were long united, and, so late as 1641, were given to William Gray of Pittendrum, together with the kirk-lands of Kinneff.[2]

As before seen, the manor of Kinneff was granted by King William the Lion to a Norman family of the name of Montfort, and John of Montfort, parson of Kinneff, was a witness to a deed by his brother, about 1211-14.[3] In 1296,

Magiſter Robertus, perſona Eccleſiae de Kynef,

did homage to Edward.

In the year 1300, Robert of Montfort, rector of the church of Kinneff, is a witness to Bishop Lamberton's gift of the kirk of Dairsie to the Cathedral of St. Andrews.[4]

In 1392, certain individuals had charters of lands in the constabulary of Haddington, upon the resignation of William of Echlyne, vicar of Kinneff.[5]

About 1567, the five parishes of Caterline, Kinneff, Bervie, Arbuthnott, and Garvock, were served by one minister, named Alexander Keith, who had a stipend of £26 Scots; while James Fullerton was reader at Kinneff, with £20 a year. In 1574, the same minister had the same district, with a stipend of £133, 6s. 8d., and James Simson was reader at Kinneff, Bervie, and Caterline, with a salary of £33, 6s. 8d.[6]

Keith is said to have been succeeded in the church of

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[1] *Old Stat. Acct.* vi. p. 208; *Ut sup.* ii. p. 159 *n.*

[2] *Acta Parl.* v. p. 625.

[3] *Ut sup.* ii. p. 157.

[4] Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. pt. iii. p. 163; *Reg. Prior. S. Andree*, p. 120.

[5] Robertson, *Index*, p. 164.

[6] *Reg. of Ministers* (Mait. Club); *Wodrow Miscell.* i. p. 348; Jervise, *Epitaphs*, i. pp. 169 sq.

Kinneff by James Rait, who died in 1620. Rait's successor was James Strachan, who was deposed in 1639,[1] and to whom, after the Restoration, the Estates of Parliament granted the sum of £100 Scots, out of the readiest of the vacant stipends in the northern shires, in consideration that he "hes bien put to great sufferings these many yeeres by gone, and alwyes given constant testimony of his loyaltie and affection to the King's Majestie, and injustly deposed from his service at the kirk of Kinneff for the same."[2]

Strachan was probably succeeded by James Granger, who, along with his wife, is known as the preserver of the regalia of Scotland. It is certain that he was a licensed minister at the time Strachan was deposed; for, on 13th September of the same year, he and another of the brethren were warned by the Presbytery "to keip the presbyterial meetings better."[3]

Granger died in 1663, and was succeeded by James Honyman, brother of the Bishop of Orkney and of the Archdeacon of St. Andrews. According to a monument within the church of Kinneff, Honyman was succeeded by a son, grandson, and great-grandson. His grandson, who died in 1780, at the advanced age of seventy-seven, was author of the popular Scottish song of "Hie! bonnie lassie, blink over the burn."

The old church of Kinneff was, it is well known, the place where the regalia were concealed for a time during the civil wars. It is said that these were carried from the Castle of Dunnottar, at the very height of the siege, by being hid about the person of Mrs. Granger, who was aided in her enterprise by the lady of Governor Ogilvy. When they were safely conveyed to Kinneff, they were buried below the pulpit of the church, and carefully watched there by the minister and his wife. They were restored to the Government at the Restoration; and, as a proof of their sense of Mrs. Granger's service, the Estates of Parliament ordered payment to her of

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[1] *New Stat. Acct.*, Kincardineshire, p. 319, contains a list of the ministers of Kinneff from the Reformation.

[2] *Acta Parl.* vii. App. p. 65.

[3] *Brechin Presbytery Records*, MS.

2000 merks Scots "out of the readiest of his Majestie's rents."[1] Mr. Granger was interred within the church, and a monument, with Latin inscription, now much mutilated, records the share he had in preserving the ancient honours of the kingdom.[2]

Besides the Grangers' monument, there are several others, of which the most generally interesting is one (restored some time ago) to the memory of Sir George Ogilvy of Barras, Governor of Dunnottar Castle at the time of the siege above referred to, and his lady, Elizabeth Douglas. Like that of Mr. Granger, this tablet bears an inscription, recording the part which the Ogilvys bore in the defence of the castle and in the preservation of the regalia.

It may be mentioned, in curious contrast to the honesty of the minister, and the care with which the national insignia were preserved by him, that, nearly two hundred years before, the same church was broken into, and one of the most sacred of the altar vessels stolen and carried off by a neighbouring proprietor. It appears that Straiton of Knox of Benholm, and his son, had become notorious as thieves about this time, and were convicted of several acts of theft; among these was the crime referred to, for the old man was charged with "the wrangwis spoliacioun of a siluer chalice out of the kirk of Kyneff." When the theft was proved against him, he was ordered, according to the lenient manner in which crime seems often to have been punished in those days, to restore the chalice "als gude as it was tane, or the avale thereof, as it ma be prefit it was worth the tym it was tane."[3]

The adjoining parish of Bervie is supposed to have formed, at one time, a portion of Kinneff.[4] In the middle of the thirteenth century the parsonage of Bervie belonged to the collegiate church of Kirk-heugh at St. Andrews,[1] and from that date till 1567 there is no mention of Bervie as an ecclesiastical site, beyond its having a brotherhood of the Carmelite Friars.

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[1] *Acta Parl.* vii. p. 11; *Old Stat. Acct.* vi. pp. 208-9 *n.*

[2] *Old Stat. Acct.* vi. p. 208; *New Stat. Acct.*, Kincardineshire, p. 312.

[3] (1483) *Acta Aud.* p. *141; *Acta Dom.* p. 426. For the monuments in the church and the chief incidents in the parish, see Jervise, *Epitaphs*, i. pp. 169 sq.

[4] *Old Stat. Acct.* vi. p. 207.

In December 1882 a pewter chalice and paten were found in the middle of the parish churchyard, and handed over to the Antiquarian Society, Edinburgh; they probably belonged to a pre-Reformation date.[2] Some years ago, a number of graves were discovered near a place at one time known as the *Friars' Dubbs*,[3] the supposed site of the Carmelite monastery. By an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1587, all the property belonging to this house, situated "in ony pairt within this realme," was given over to David Lindsay, minister of Leith, and it was afterwards granted to the burgh of Montrose; at that time the annual rents were estimated at 450 merks, 5s. 4d. Scots. In 1632-56, the revenues of the friary and advocation of the kirks which belonged to it, including a place called Whiteruds, and described as lying within the parish of Kinneff, were Arbuthnott property.[4]

But although the district of Bervie, or, more properly Inverbervie, is now disjoined from Kinneff, the two old parishes of

CATERLINE AND KINGHORNIE

have long been included within its bounds, the former having been annexed to Kinneff in 1709, and the latter at a date unknown. These were both independent churches, situated within the diocese of Brechin, and rated respectively at 20s., and 8 merks Scots.

The old cemetery of Caterline is still used as a burial-place, and the rude ambry of the kirk, and the fragment of a coffin-slab, which bears an incised cross and sword, are built into the walls of the enclosure. The oldest inscribed monument, but mutilated and bearing no date, belongs to the family of Lady Ogilvy of Barras, who did so much to preserve the national regalia from the army of the Commonwealth. Her family were previously proprietors of Barras, and her husband, Governor Ogilvy, bought the estate from his brother-in-law.

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[1] *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* iv. p. 79. There were, in this quarter, the prebends of Arbuthnott and Benholm, and the parsonages of Fetteresso and Bervie.

[2] *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* v. pp. 371 sq., new series.

[3] *New Stat. Acct.*, Kincardineshire, p. 7.

[4] *Acta Parl.* iii. pp. 489, 504; *Inq. Spec.*, Kincardineshire, Nos. 58, 90.

The kirk of Caterline, or Caterine, was given by King William the Lion to the Abbey of Arbroath, and confirmed to it by Turpin, bishop of Brechin, between 1178 and 1198.[1]

William, chaplain of Keterin, is a witness to the Fitz-Bernards' grant of the little green cove, or Rath of Caterline, to the monastery of Arbroath, about 1222-40.[2] The place is still called *Rathfield.*

Thomas Cargill, minister of the kirk of Caterline, is witness to a deed regarding a tenement of land in Brechin, called the Archdeacon's Mansion, 29th April 1623.[3]

In regard to the modern ecclesiastical history of the district of Caterline, it may be mentioned that an Episcopal church was erected there in 1848. It is a neat unassuming edifice, in the Pointed style of architecture, and having a nave and chancel. The interior is tastefully decorated and furnished, and contains an octagonal baptismal font, that is elaborately carved with representations of the sufferings of our Saviour. There is also a stained glass window of three lights: the centre compartment contains a representation of the crucifixion, and the others the figures of St. James and St. Philip, to the latter of whom the church is dedicated.

Of the kirk of Kinghornie there is now, as already mentioned,[4] no trace, but a spring near the old site is still called the *Chapel Well.* Ruins of the church were to be seen within the present century, and within the past fifty years the foundations were turned up by the plough. It was situated on the sea cliffs, rather less than a mile north of Bervie, and within what is now of the fields of the farm of Kinghornie.

In this neighbourhood King David II. landed from France with his consort Johan, in May 1341,[1] and at that time, it is believed, he conferred the honour of a royal burgh upon the neighbouring town of Inverbervie. The eminence, a little to the north of the site of the chapel, and inland from where the king landed, is called Bervie Brow, and locally known as *Craig David.* The town is said to have been burned to the ground in the wars of Queen Mary's time. But long before these dates, even in the time of William the Lion, Inverbervie gave surname to a family, one of whom, Symon of Inverbervyn, is a witness to Humphrey of Berkeley's charter of the lands of Balfeich to the Abbey of Arbroath.[2]

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[1] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 5; *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* ii. p. 256.

[2] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* pp. 88-9.

[3] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* ii. p. 241; Jervise, *Epitaphs*, i. pp. 173-4, and *Land of the Lindsays*, pp. 396 sq.

[4] *Ut sup.* ii. p. 159.

SECTION III.

> *We are his,*
> *To serve him nobly in the common cause,*
> *True to the death, but not to be his slaves.*
>
> COWPER, *The Task.*

THE CHURCH OF DUNNOTTAR.

Ancient Church and Chapel—St. Ninian's Den and Well—Church burned by Sir William Wallace—The "Pele" of Dunnottar besieged by the Scots—Early Clergy—Proprietary Notices of the Craig of Dunnottar—Supposed Origin of the Castle, and of the Church of St. Bridget—Scene in the Church in 1745—Burial-place of the Founder of Marischal College, Aberdeen—Ogilvy of Lumgair—Covenanters' Tombstone—Scott's meeting with "Old Mortality," "Meg Mucklebackit," and John Thom—Churchyard—Dunnottar Castle, etc.

THE church and chapel of Dunnottar were in the diocese of St. Andrews, and both are rated at the small sum of 12 merks. The original church is said to have stood upon the rock now occupied by the ruins of the castle, and to have remained there until about the close of the fourteenth century. It was dedicated to St. Ninian, and St. Ninian's Den and Well are near the castle.

The earliest notice of the church occurs in 1297, when it is said to have been burned down by Wallace. The rock upon which it stood, "a snuk within the se," as Blind Harry calls it, was then occupied by the English; and he says that many of them took refuge within the church, supposing, no doubt, that the sanctity of the place would save them: but the poet relates that, heedless of this, as well as of the prayers and entreaties of the priest to spare their lives,

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[1] Dalrymple, *Annals*, ii. p. 228.

[2] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 61.

> "Wallace in fyr gert set all haistely,
> Brynt wp the kyrk, and all that was tharin,
> Atour the rock the laiff ran with gret dyn.
> Sum hang on craggis rycht dulfully to de,
> Sum lap, sum fell, sum floteryt in the se.
> Na Sotheroun on lyff was lewyt in that hauld,
> And thaim within thai brynt in powdir cauld."[1]

Probably the church was restored after this date; and, in the year 1336 the English, when found in possession of the "pele" of Dunnottar, were driven from it by the Scots under Murray, Guardian of Scotland, who at the same time destroyed the fortresses of Kinneff and Lauriston.[2] During this siege the army did considerable damage to the neighbourhood by destroying the crops and appropriating the cattle to their use.[3] Dunnottar at this time belonged to William, fourth Earl of Sutherland, brother-in-law to King David II.

When the rock was captured, and the church burned by Sir William Wallace,

Wautier de Keryngton

was probably the minister, or "the byschop," referred to by Blind Harry, before whom the Scots fell and "askit absolutioun," after they had destroyed the church and slaughtered the English—or at least Keryngton was designed "persone del Eglise de Dunnoter" when he did homage to King Edward, in August 1296.[4] The only other clergyman of the Mearns who is recorded as having done homage to King Edward, apart from those mentioned in this chapter, was the parson of the adjoining parish of Glenbervie.[5]

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[1] *Blind Harry* (Jamieson), p. 162.

[2] Fordun, *Scot. Chron.* ii. p. 324.

[3] *Chamberlain Rolls*, i. p. 256.

[4] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 169; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 663; Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. pt. iii. p. 163.

[5] *Ut sup.*, i. p. 146.

On 28th July 1455, "Schir Nicholl Blare, person of Dunotter," is a witness to a charter of the barony of Cowie, by Hay of Urie, in favour of the Earl of Errol.[1]

Walter Straton was rector of Dunnottar in 1502, and during that year the rectory of the parish church was given for the support of a dean and sub-dean in Trinity College, Edinburgh.[2] About 1567, John Christison was minister of Dunnottar and Fetteresso, with a stipend of 100 merks; while John Pawtoune was reader at Dunnottar, with a salary of £20 Scots. In 1574, Andrew Miln was minister of the three churches of Dunnottar, Fetteresso, and Benholm, and for stipend he had £152, 12s. 2½d. yearly, and William Salmond, reader at Dunnottar, had a salary of £16.[3]

Of the more modern clergymen of the parish little of interest has been learned; and in regard to the history of the property of Dunnottar, which included the craig or rock upon which the old church stood, it may be briefly observed that after the death of the Earl of Sutherland, who fell at Halidon in 1333 while commanding the van of the army, it was acquired by Matthew of Gloucester. He was afterwards proscribed, and about the year 1341 Rait of Uras, who was the king's shield-bearer, acquired certain portions of the property.[4] Rait was succeeded by Sir William Keith, who married the heiress of Fraser of Cowie; and, on the marriage of their daughter Christian with Sir William Lindsay of the Byres, Lindsay received the lands and craig of Dunnottar from Keith.[5]

Soon afterwards, Lindsay exchanged these possessions with his father-in-law, for the lands of Pittendreich, in Stirlingshire,[6] and not long after, it is said, Sir William Keith built a castle upon the rock of Dunnottar. But it would appear, as already mentioned, that there was some sort of a fortress there during the minority of King David II. It is also said that Keith, having built the castle without consulting the Bishop of St. Andrews, in whose diocese it lay, was excommunicated for having thus summarily invaded consecrated ground; but that he was restored to favour by a Papal Bull, dated 13th July 1394, on condition that he should erect another church in a convenient part of the parish.[1]

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[1] *Panmure Coll.*, MS., iv. p. 327.

[2] Billings, ii. *Trin. Coll. Ch.*

[3] *Reg. Nig. de Aberbr.* p. 343; *Reg. of Ministers in Wodrow Miscell.* i. p. 348; Jervise, *Epitaphs*, i. pp. 48 sq.

[4] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* p. 162.

[5] *Lives of the Lindsays*, i. p. 52; Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, pp. 399 sq.

[6] *Miscell. Spalding Club*, v. p. 319.

This is said to have been the origin of the present place of worship, which is pleasantly situated upon a knoll on the right bank of the river Carron, nearly a mile south-west of the town of Stonehaven. The existing church was erected in 1782, and restored and renovated about a quarter of a century ago. It appears that, during "the Forty-five," some curious scenes took place in the previous building, for the records of the kirk-session show, that the leaders of the rebel party in the town of Stonehaven were not only attended to church by an armed guard, but that, upon a certain Sunday, one of them stood up in the church, surrounded by armed retainers, and "read some treasonable papers."

This church was dedicated to St. Bride or Bridget, and the burial-ground contains some interesting sepulchral monuments; among them is one at the burial-vault of the Keith-Marischal family, marked by the initials G. K., and the date 1582. These initials refer to George, fifth Earl Marischal, the founder of the Marischal College of Aberdeen, who succeeded his grandfather the year before the aisle was built, and was himself buried in it in 1623. Adjoining this enclosure is the burial-place of William Ogilvy of Lumgair, and his wife, Catherine Strachan, the father and mother of the Governor of Dunnottar Castle, ancestors of the now extinct baronets of Barras.

But perhaps the most generally interesting is the tombstone of the Martyrs of the seventeenth century, of whom there were from a hundred and sixty to a hundred and seventy confined in the Castle of Dunnottar, in a narrow damp cell, still called the *Whig's Vault.* The history of these unfortunate creatures and their times is too well known to require repetition here, and the epitaph has been frequently printed.[1] It need therefore only be said that the monument owes its preservation chiefly to David Paterson, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's celebrated novel of *Old Mortality.* It was here, in the summer of 1788, while Scott was spending a few days with Mr. Walker, then minister of the parish, that he met with Paterson busily employed in restoring the inscription on this tomb, and it was his singular taste and veneration for the Covenanters that suggested, long afterwards, the idea of one of the best of Scott's works.

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[1] Douglas, *Peer.* ii. p. 188.

It was also during Scott's stay at the manse of Dunnottar that he saw Kate Moncur, a Crawton fishwife, and a superstitious person called John Thom. It is affirmed of the former by those who knew her, and have also read *The Antiquary,* that she was the original of *Meg Mucklebackit ;* the latter, once farmer of Fernyflat, died some years ago in utter misery. This credulous being, whose ancestors had been farmers there from at least the year 1733, attributed the cause of his misfortunes to witches and fairies ; and, believing himself to be an adept in the art of discovering those who cast *ill* either on man or beast, he was frequently sent for by the minister to entertain visitors. While Scott was there a messenger was sent requesting John to come and subdue "the ill" that had been "cassen" upon a cow at the manse. John, who was soon in attendance, procured some of the milk of the animal that was said to be afflicted, and put it upon the fire, and on its attaining the boiling-point he made several zigzag incisions upon the surface. These he believed to be so many and equally deep wounds upon the bodily frame of the enchantress, and felt convinced that they would either cause the death, or lead to the discovery, of the person who had bewitched the cow !

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[1] Jervise, *Epitaphs*, i. p. 50.

Apart from the burial-places of St. Ninian and St. Bridget, in the first of which the marks of graves may yet be noticed, there appears to have been another place of burial situated behind the present County buildings at Stonehaven. According to tradition, it was appropriated for the interment of those who died of the plague—an idea which is so far borne out by traces of an inscription upon one of the tombstones found there, dated 1608, which shows that the person commemorated had either died of or during the time of the PEST [ILENCE]. These stones, now placed by the side of the path known as the "Bog-Well Road," are in no way protected, and have, it is to be regretted, of late years suffered considerably at the hands of the youth of the town.

The reader is referred to other sources for notices of the interesting history of the Castle of Dunnottar.[1] Suffice it to say, that Dunnottar was made the "sted of warranty" for the Mearns in the time of King William the Lion;[2] and that the castle was the principal residence of the Keith-Marischals down nearly to the Restoration. About that time Fetteresso Castle was built, and there the family afterwards chiefly resided until their forfeiture in 1716. If we except the siege it underwent in the time of the Commonwealth, and the making it at a later date the prison of the Covenanters, it does not appear that during the possession of the Keiths any very remarkable occurrence took place at Dunnottar.

In the spring of 1689, after William and Mary had ascended the throne, and after it became known that James VII. was to make an attempt for the crown, Dunnottar Castle was one of the places which Parliament ordered to be fortified. It was garrisoned by sixty men, and George, eighth Earl Marischal, was appointed captain.[3] It was about this time that Captain

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[1] Longmuir, *Dunnottar Castle; New Stat. Acct.*, Kincardineshire; *Black Book of Kincardine.* The castle and lands of Dunnottar, etc., were sold by Sir Patrick Keith Murray, Bart., in July 1873, to the late Major Innes of Cowie and Raemoir, for about £80,000.—Jervise, *Epitaphs*, i. p. 346.

[2] *Acta Parl.* i. p. 51.

[3] *Ibid.* ix. p. 58—App. p. 6.

Slezer made his drawing of the castle. The buildings appear to have been then wholly roofed and entire, and a banner is represented upon a staff on the donjon, or square tower—a part of the castle which, tradition says, existed in the time of Sir William Wallace.[1]

This is clearly the oldest portion of the ruins, and as the style of the architecture corresponds with that of the times of Kings Robert II. and III., it is probably part of that castle for the building of which, as we have already seen, Sir William Keith was excommunicated by the Bishop of St. Andrews.

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[1] Slezer, *Theatrum Scotiæ*, plate 3.

CHAPTER III.

O how comely it is, and how reviving
To the spirits of just men long oppressed,
When God into the hands of their deliverer
Puts invincible might
To quell the mighty of the earth.

MILTON, *Samson Agonistes.*

Knights Templars, and Hospitallers of St. John, The Holy Trinity, and St. Germains.

Knights Templars—Knights of St. John—Barony and Church of Maryculter—Sepulchral Effigies—Roman Catholic College of Blairs—Library—Portraits of Queen Mary and Cardinal Beaton—The Minister of the Order of the Holy Trinity—The Master of St. Germains—Temple Lands of Kinblethmont.

As in most other districts of Scotland, the ancient and wealthy Orders of the Knights Templars and of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem held considerable property in the towns and landward parts of Angus and the Mearns; and, in consequence,

Brianus, preceptor Militiae Templi,

AND

Alexander, Prior Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem,

performed homage to King Edward I. for lands in these counties.[1]

Both these orders of knights were introduced into Scotland by King David I., and the principal house of the former was at Temple, in Mid-Lothian, of the latter at Torphichen, in West Lothian.[1] The Knights Templars were suppressed about the year 1320, when their possessions in Scotland were transferred to the Knights Hospitallers, or (as they were commonly called) the Knights of St. John. The various places throughout the country called Temple Lands, although believed by some to have been the sites of temples, or places of worship in old times, were so named from having been held under the superiority of one or other of these orders, to which at various periods they were given by princes and nobles, in the same manner as properties and other privileges were gifted to the Church.

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[1] Rymer, *Fœdera,* i. pt. iii. p. 163; *Ragman Rolls,* pp. 19, 139.

One of the most important of the possessions of the Knights Templars in this district was the barony of Maryculter, in Kincardineshire, and the church of that parish was one of those of which the Knights held the vicarage. The old kirkyard of Maryculter, situated upon the right bank of the Dee, is a singularly romantic spot, containing, among other relics, the sculptured effigies of a knight and lady, that are said to have been of the family of Menzies of Pitfodels.[2]

The Roman Catholic College of St. Mary was established at Blairs in this parish in 1829, the late Mr. John Menzies having, two years before that time, presented the estate and mansion-house of Blairs to the Roman Catholic Bishops of Scotland. The mansion, which was considerably enlarged, and fitted for the purposes of a college, is now an object of interest both to the artist and to the literary antiquary. The library is of great value, and contains many rare works which were saved at the destruction of the Roman Catholic Colleges in France. Among the vellum manuscripts, there are two particularly worthy of notice. One is the prayer-book of Anne of Bretagne, wife, first of Louis XI. and then of Charles VIII. of France; the other is the service-book of the family of Beaton of Balfour, in Fife,—both books being remarkable for beauty of execution and variety of illustrations. Among the printed books are *The Catechisme* of John Hamilton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, dated 1552, and a perfect copy of the works of Niniane Winzet, printed in 1562.

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[1] Chalmers, *Caled.* ii. pp. 767, 768, 874, 875.

[2] Jervise, *Epitaphs*, ii. pp. 118 sq.

The more remarkable of the paintings are the portraits of Mary, Queen of Scots, and of Cardinal Beaton. Of the former there are two portraits, one a full-length, the other a three-quarter size: there is a copy of the first in the possession of Queen Victoria, but it is believed to be somewhat inferior to that at Blairs. In the background of this picture the execution of the Queen at Fotheringay is represented, along with portraits of Joanna Kennedy and Elizabeth Curle, the two maids of honour who were present. The royal arms of Scotland are painted in the right-hand corner of the picture, and there are three inscriptions in Latin. One occupies the left-hand corner, another is written below the scene of the execution, and a third along the foot of the portrait. The Queen is represented with a book in her left hand and a crucifix in her right.

Of this and the other paintings above referred to, the following account by the late Right Reverend Dr. Kyle, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Northern District of Scotland, will be read with much interest. The learned prelate writes that "The large picture of Queen Mary belonged once to Mrs. Elizabeth Curle, wife and widow of Gilbert Curle, one of the Queen's secretaries during the last years of her life, and at her death. Mrs. Curle herself was one of the attendants at the execution. When and by whom it was painted I have never learned. The attire and attitude of the principal figure being the same in which, it is said, Mary appeared on the scaffold, seem to testify decisively that the picture is not what can be called an original, that is, traced from the living subject under the painter's eye. The adjuncts were evidently added by another and an inferior artist, but when, I have no means of knowing. Mrs. Curle survived her mistress long, at least thirty years. She had two sons, who both became Jesuits. Of one, John, little is known. He died in Spain. The other, Hippolytus, was long Superior, and a great benefactor of the Scotch College of Douay. To that college he bequeathed the property, not inconsiderable, which he derived from his mother, and among the rest the very picture now at Blairs. The picture remained in that college till the French Revolution. At the wreck of the college it was taken from its frame, and being rolled up, was concealed in a chimney, the fireplace of which was built up, and was so preserved. After the peace of 1815, it was taken from its place of concealment, and conveyed first to Paris, but ultimately to Scotland, through the late Bishop Paterson, and the Reverend John Farquharson, who being, the latter Principal, the former Prefect of Studies, in the Douay College at the time of the Revolution, identified it as having been kept there, with the tradition mentioned above.

"Of the smaller picture of Queen Mary, I have heard no history, but from its inscription and appearance I am inclined to think that it must have been drawn when Mary was a young girl in France before the first of her marriages, so that, harsh and unartistic as is its execution, I look upon it as a *real original*, and perhaps the only one in existence.

"We have no account of the artist by whom, or the time when, the picture of Cardinal Beaton was done. It was preserved from time immemorial in the Scotch College at Rome, down to the invasion of that city by the French in 1798. It was then sold for a trifle, purchased off a stand in the street by a Scotch artist of the name of Morrison, and restored by him to Abbé M'Pherson, late rector of that college, who had known it as part of the college property, and by him brought to Blairs. Of the excellence of its execution as a work of art, there can be no doubt."[1]

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[1] These pictures are all painted on canvas. The larger portrait of Queen Mary is 7 feet 5 inches high by 4 feet 9 broad. The lesser, simply inscribed "MARIE STUART," is 5 feet 3 inches high by 4 feet 3 broad. The portrait of Cardinal Beaton is 2 feet 6 by 2 feet.—*Ut sup.* ii. p. 52. See APPENDIX No. XXIX.

Minister Ordinis Sanctae Trinitatis

of Berwick, is recorded to have done homage to the King of England for lands in the county of Forfar, 28th August 1296.[1]

So far as known, the only monasteries of this order in Angus were at Brechin and Dundee. Of the former nothing beyond the name has been preserved, but an account has been previously given of the latter.[2] The Trinity Friars had also lands in Banchory and Cowie, in Kincardineshire.

This order of monks, commonly called *Red Friars*, was of considerable antiquity in Scotland, as there were six monasteries in this country so early as 1209. Their superiors were styled *Ministers*, and a third part of their revenues was reserved for redeeming Christian slaves from the Infidels.

Bartholomeus, Majister Domus ancti Germani et Taneruynt,

did homage to King Edward I. for lands in the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine.[3]

The place in the Mearns, that belonged to the Hospital of St. Germains, is now unknown. But the Hospital appears also to have had an interest in Angus, for on 6th March 1621, Alexander, Lord Spynie, was served heir to his father in the lands of the Hospital of St. Germains, called the Temple Lands of Kinblethmont.[4]

The Hospital of St. Germains, founded in the twelfth century, stood near Seton, in Haddingtonshire, and had its name from the saint to whom it was dedicated.[5]

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[1] Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. p. iii. p. 163; *Ragman Rolls*, p. 150, has "William vicaire del Eglise de la Trinite de Berewyk."

[2] Spottiswood, *Relig. Houses*, p. 430; *Ut sup.* i. p. 260.

[3] *Ragman Rolls*, p. 134, Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. pt. iii. p. 163.

[4] *Inq. Spec.*, Forfarshire, No. 130.

[5] Chalmers, *Caled.* ii. p. 510.

CHAPTER IV.

The Queen sits lone in Lithgow pile,
And weeps the weary day
The war against her native soil,
Her monarch's risk in battle broil.

SCOTT, *Marmion.*

The Ladies of Deceased Barons,

A.D. 1296-1306.

Widows of Abernethy of Dunlappy—of Blair, ancestor of the Blairs of Balthayock—of Cheyne of the Mearns—of Lovel of Balumby—of Lundy of that Ilk—of Blund, and of Hastings of Angus, with notices of their Families and Estates.

We have before referred to one lady who did homage to King Edward, and had livery or possession of her lands in the county of Forfar, but whether they were her heritage or her dowry is unknown;[1] and the following, so far as can be now ascertained, is a complete list of the homages of the ladies connected with Angus and the Mearns. These—whether from the antiquity or the importance of the families to which they belonged—form a singularly interesting portion of the homages which were performed during the time of the disputed monarchy, and show how completely the plans of the King of England were laid for the subjugation of the kingdom. With the exception of the two last-mentioned, whose homages took place on 15th March 1306, the others occurred on 3rd September 1296.

Maria, quae fuit uxor Hugonis de Abernethy,

was widow of the eldest son of Sir Patrick of Abernethy, third in descent from Orm, founder of the race. The lands in

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[1] *Ut sup.* ii. p. 129.

Angus, in which this lady was reponed by King Edward, had probably been those of Balmadity in Fern, Downey in Monikie, Meathie-Lour near Forfar, and Dunlappy, these estates being possessed by the Abernethys from very early dates.[1]

The surname of the lady is not recorded; and that of her husband was assumed from Abernethy in Perthshire, where Laurence, the son of Orm, was Abbot of the Culdees and lord of the manor of Abernethy.[2]

Elena, quae fuit uxor Alexander de Blare,

was a daughter of Sir William Ramsay of Dalhousie, and her husband was son of Sir William Blair, who is said to have been seneschal of Fife in the time of King Alexander II.[3]

Sir Alexander Blair was great-grandfather of the first Blair of Balthayock, in Perthshire; and, although it is certain that the family possessed considerable property in Angus during and after the time of Robert the Bruce, the lands for which this lady did homage are unknown.

Eustachia, quae fuit uxor Reginald le Chen,

did homage for lands in the counties of Forfar and Kincardine.[4]

This lady was the heiress of Sir William Colville of Ochiltree, in Ayrshire, and brought a considerable estate to her husband, Sir Reginald Cheyne. He was some time Chamberlain of Scotland, and took a leading part in the transactions of the times. He died an old man soon after 1291, and during that year he and his son were appointed nominees of King John Baliol. His son, also Sir Reginald, did homage to King Edward.

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[1] Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. pt. iii. p. 164. For Meathie-Lour, see Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, pp. 377-8.

[2] *Reg. de Aberbr.* p. 25; Douglas, *Peer.* ii. p. 466-7.

[3] Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. pt. iii. p. 164; Douglas, *Baronage*, p. 187.

[4] Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. pt. iii. p. 164. In the parish of Fetteresso there is a farm called Cheyne, popularly "The Cheyne."

The Cheynes were of Norman origin, and early settled in the north. The line failed in two co-heiresses about the year 1350, when one of these married John, second son of John of Keith, Marischal of Scotland, and the other became the wife of Nicol of Sutherland, second son of Kenneth, Earl of Sutherland. The estates were then divided, and as the barony of Duffus was the portion of the latter, the title of Lord Duffus, which was conferred upon the family of Sutherland by King Charles II., was assumed from it.[1]

Eva, quae fuit uxor Roberti Lovel,

did homage for lands in the counties of Aberdeen, Forfar, and Roxburgh, in 1296; and, much about the same time,

Agneys, qu fu la femme Henry Louel,

performed the same service for lands in Roxburghshire.[2]

The Lovels were also of Norman origin; and in 1183 Henry of Lovel granted two bovates of land in the territory of Hawick to the prior and canons of St. Andrews.[3]

The ancient residence of the family was at Hawick, which they afterwards left for Ballumbie, in Angus; and, in the year 1267, Thomas of Lovel is a witness to the foundation charter of the Hospital, or *Maisondieu,* of Brechin.[4]

From the time of Edward I. until 1328, when Sir Hugh Lovel, knight, appears as a witness to Henry of Rossy's charter of the lands of Inieney to Walter of Schaklock,[5] there is little trace of the name in the district. James Lovel is recorded as one of the Angus barons who fell at Harlaw in 1411; and in 1425-6, Richard Lovel of Ballumbie was a witness to an instrument of wadset which the Master of Crawford granted to Sir Thomas Maule over the lands of Cambistown.[6]

Richard had, at least, one son and a daughter. The latter became the wife of Sir Robert Graham of Fintry, ancestor of the Viscounts of Dundee; and the former is said to have married Catherine Douglas, who was in the Convent of the Black Friars at Perth, when King James I., and "Valter Straton, the kyng's chalmer chyld," were murdered by the Earl of Athole and his associates. This lady was maid of honour to Queen Joanne, and it is said by an old writer that, on hearing the approach of the regicides, and with the view of allowing the king time to escape, she "put hir arme in the hoill quhair the [bowt] suld hef bene for haist, bot the wpstryking of it brak hir arm." This well-known historical incident occurred on the 21st February 1437;[1] and the same author adds that the heroine "wes mariit efter on Alexander Lovell of Balwam."[2]

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[1] Chalmers, *Caled.* i. pp. 595, 596.

[2] Rymer, *Fœdera,* i. pt. iii. p. 164; *Ragman Rolls,* p. 172; Prynne, *Hist.* p. 664; Ayloffe, *Calendars,* p. 113.

[3] *Reg. Prior. S. Andree,* pp. 60, etc.

[4] *Reg. Ep. Brechin.* i. p. 8.

[5] *Reg. de Aberbr.* p. 339.

[6] *Reg. de Panmure,* ii. p. 191.

About the year 1478, Alexander Lovel of Ballumbie was an assizer "upon the landis and guides pertaining to Walter Ogilvy of Owers," and in 1490, the Duke of Montrose was found to have done "wrang in the ejecioun and outputting of Alexander Lovale of Ballumy, out of the landis of Bischopkers liand in the barony of Roskowby, and vexing of him therintill."[3]

The son of the last-named Alexander bore the name of Henry, and obtained the honour of knighthood. In 1536, he prosecuted Patrick, Lord Gray, for an act of "stouthreif and oppression" done to him on the 28th of January, "in the occupation of his fishing of Dundervisheide, on the water of Tay, lying to the east of the Castle of Bruchty."[4]

Sir Henry died about 1550, as in that year he was succeeded by his son and heir, Andrew Lovall.[5] Andrew had a son who bore the same name as his grandfather, and in 1572, he and his son, "Johnne Lovell, ffear of Balumbie," were charged with non-appearance before the Regent and Council. It is then stated that the former "wes denunceit rebell and at the horne, and thairfoir put in ward, and thairefter deliuerit to my Lord Thesaurer, to be kepit in sure firmance and custody." This took place on the 8th of August, and on the 23rd of January following, Patrick, Lord Gray, was charged to "vnderly the law ffor resset and intercommoning with Henry Lovell of Balvmbye, Patrick and Dauid Lovellis his sonis, and vtheris, being denunceit rebellis and at the horne," when his lordship was "vnlawit for non-appearance."[1]

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[1] It may be worthy of notice that some writers place the event on 20th February 1436. The murder took place in the morning of the 21st February, which was then included in 1436, but by modern usage the year was 1437, which includes nearly the whole of the last three months of 1436, as then computed.

[2] *Extracta e Variis Cron.* p. 236.

[3] *Acta Aud.* p. 60; *Acta Dom. Con.* p. 125.

[4] Pitcairn, *Crim. Trials*, i. p. *177.

[5] *Inq. Spec.*, Forfarshire, No. 6.

Traces of the Lovels of Ballumbie become scanty after the last-named period. Some of the family became burgesses of the neighbouring town of Dundee; and the last notice of them, as landed proprietors, occurs in 1607, when Sibylla and Mariota were served heiresses-portioners to their father, James Lovell, in the lands and fishings of Westferry and "the Vastcruik, *alias* Kilcraig," on the north of the Tay,[2] which probably goes to show that the family failed in co-heiresses.

Perhaps the fortunes of the Lovels had declined soon after the middle of the sixteenth century, since, in 1571, Sir Thomas Lyon of Aldbar had charters of the dominical lands of Ballumbie. The estate appears afterwards to have got into the hands of a younger son of Lord Gray; and about the year 1601, it belonged to the first Lord Balmerino.[3] It was Panmure property before 1662, for Earl George was then served heir to his father, Earl Patrick, in the teinds and superiority of the lands;[4] and in 1674, and subsequently, James Maule, who succeeded his brother George as third Earl of Panmure, was designed of Ballumbie. Down to the forfeiture of the Maules in 1716, it belonged to that family, and formed part of the estates which Earl William bought back in 1764. It was sold, during the early part of this century, by the late Lord Panmure, and is now the property of Mr. Robert M'Gavin.

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[1] Pitcairn, *Crim. Trials*, ii. pp. 37, 41.

[2] *Inq. Spec.*, Forfarshire, Nos. 56-7.

[3] Douglas, *Peer.* i. pp. 671, 42, 183; ii. p. 564.

[4] *Inq. Spec.*, Forfarshire, No. 384, etc.

Ballumbie lies in the parish of Murroes, and the manor is described by Mr. Ochterlony, about 1684, as being "ane old ruinous demolished house; but a very pleasant place." A new mansion-house was built by a late proprietor, and it adjoins the remains of the old building, upon which there are several shields charged with armorial bearings.

Margareta, quae fuit uxor Petri de Lundy,

who did homage for lands in the counties of Kincardine and Fife, was probably the widow of a descendant of one of two English families who were settled in Fifeshire and Forfarshire during the reign of King David I. The latter line failed in Alan the Durward, or *Hostiarius*, but the Fife branch, of which it is probable Peter of Lundy was a member, survived until near the close of the seventeenth century.[1]

Lundie in Angus is a small parish, and Admiral Duncan, ancestor of the Earls of Camperdown, whose family have long possessed the district, was buried in the churchyard.[2] Lundie in Fife lies in the parish of Largo, where also is the burial-place of Admiral Sir Andrew Wood. That locality is further interesting to the antiquary, from its containing an old sculptured stone monument and three rude unembellished obelisks. These last-mentioned stones are each about eighteen feet high, and sepulchral remains have been got beside them. At Norrie's Law, portions of a remarkable set of silver armour were found, bearing symbols similar to some of those upon the sculptured stones of Scotland.[3]

Margareta de Blare, uxor Ade le Blund,

had probably been one of the Blairs of Balthayock.

The Blunds appear first in Angus and the Mearns as witnesses to charters by William the Lion and Alexander II.; and, as already mentioned, more than twenty years previous to the appearance of the wife of Adam of Blund, Hugh Blund, ancestor of the noble family of Arbuthnott, granted the church of Garvock to the Monastery of Arbroath.[1] It is probable that Hugh Blund of Arbuthnott and Adam of Blund were related. It was in 1306 that the wife of Adam of Blund performed homage, and it was for lands in the counties of Forfar and Stirling.

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[1] Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. pt. iii. p. 164; *Ragman Rolls*, p. 159; Chalmers, *Caled.* i. pp. 533-5.

[2] *Forfarshire Illustrated*, pp. 10 sq.

[3] Engraved and noticed in the *Sculptured Stone Monuments of Scotland*.

Domina Isabella, uxor Domini Edmundi de Hastinges,

also did homage in 1306, for lands in the county of Forfar.

Of this lady's family or her husband's nothing is known, but a David de Hastings had become Earl of Athole some years before, and John de Hastings was a claimant for the Scottish crown. This Edmund may have been related to one or other of these, or been descended from either John or Adam of Hastings, as both had settlements here under King William the Lion. The first-named received the manor of Dun from that monarch, and from it he granted a salt-work, and an acre of land adjoining, to the Monastery of Arbroath; and the latter had a charter grant from the same king of the land of Kingilduris (perhaps Kingoldrum), out of which he made a grant to the same abbey.[2]

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[1] Palgrave, *Writs*, p. 300; Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. pt. iv. p. 59; *ut sup.* ii. p. 235.

[2] Chalmers, *Caled.* i. p. 516; Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. pt. iv. p. 59; Palgrave, *Writs*, p. 229; *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* pp. 87, 99.

Arbuthnott

CHAPTER V

His spiryt chaunged hous, and wente ther
As I cam nevere, I can nat tellen wher.
Therefore I stynte, I nam no dyvynistre.

CHAUCER, *The Knight's Tale.*

Homages of Barons,

A.D. 1306.

Nicholas of Dounouey, or Downey—Duncan Scott—Scotts of Montrose, Logie, Usan, and Dunninald—First appearance of the Surname of Scott in Angus, etc.

AMONG the barons who did homage to King Edward in 1306 only two were designed of this district, and both were of Angus.

Nicholas de Dounouey,

"or Dennoven," as the name is given in Rymer,[1] had probably been a vassal of the ancient family of Abernethy, and may have held the property of Downey, in Monikie, and assumed his name from it. Previous to his time, there was a family surnamed Downey, one of whom was present at the settlement of the marches of Conan and Tulloes in 1226-39.[2]

Duncan Scotus,

who, along with "Dounouey," also performed homage for lands in Angus, 15th March, was probably ancestor of David Scott, burgess, and lessee or tacksman of the mills of Montrose in 1329.[3]

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[1] Palgrave, *Writs*, p. 301; Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. pt. iv. p. 59.

[2] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 325.

[3] Palgrave, *Writs*, p. 300; Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. pt. iv. p. 59; *Chamberlain Rolls*, p. 101.

It appears that Scotts have been located in and near Montrose since the time of Robert the Bruce. The first Scott of Logie, a merchant and burgess of that town, was ancestor of the Scotts who were at one time lairds of Usan and Dunninald. One of these Scotts, towards the close of the last century, was Member of Parliament for the county of Forfar, and afterwards for the Angus burghs.

The surname of Scott, now of common occurrence, appears first in Angus during the reign of William the Lion, when Richard de Scocia, clerk to that king, witnessed a charter of the gift of the ferry-boat of Montrose to the Abbey of Arbroath, which was granted at Forfar about 1178-80.[1]

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[1] *Reg. Vet. Aberbr.* p. 12.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. I.—Vol. I. page 17.

The following note upon Redcastle and Lunan will be of interest, as bearing upon several points in this work relating to the district. It is taken for the most part (abridged) from *The Dundee Advertiser*, April 11, 1881, and partly from other sources :—

Lunan Bay is certainly one of the prettiest on the east coast of Scotland. At the bottom of the hill, and close to the river, nestles, amid fine old trees, the House of Lunan. The old mansion-house—which had several mural coats-of-arms of the Ogilvys of Inverquharity and Guthries of Guthrie, and the date 1664—was pulled down, and a new one built by the late proprietor in 1825. It was considerably enlarged during the minority of the present laird, when the garden and beautiful lawn, extending to upwards of five acres, were laid out. These grounds, planned with some taste, adorned with numerous fine old trees, and kept up at considerable expense, have for many years been thrown open to the public. As the crow flies, the distance between Lunan Bay Station and the sea-beach is only about 400 yards; but as it is at least a mile by the road, a great part of which is a private road, Colonel Blair-Imrie, the proprietor, lately formed a broad footpath through Buckie Den to the beach. Though somewhat steep, this walk is a singularly attractive one, as it passes several cascades of water, and is surmounted by a thicket of black thorns.

Nearly a mile to the north of the house, and standing on high ground, is an obelisk, 45 feet in height, erected in 1850 to the memory of the late Brigadier James Blair, father of Colonel Blair-Imrie.

But the most striking feature at Lunan Bay, and one which dominates the scene, is the old ruin of Redcastle. Situated on a hill at the mouth of the river Lunan, it commands a charming view of the whole bay and surrounding country. It is remarkable that very little information concerning Redcastle can be gathered from the pages of history. Public *Rolls* and *Registers*, and the documents that have been published from private archives, seldom make more than a passing allusion to this very interesting ruin, which, judging from its size and geographical position, must have been at one time a place of considerable importance. Tradition points to William I. as the builder of the castle for a hunting-seat. This, however, has been disputed by Chalmers in his *Caledonia*. Ochterlony declares that about the close of the sixteenth century, Lord Innermeath (first Earl of Athole) ceased to reside at Redcastle, the barony of which had been in the possession of his family from 1366. According to the same authority, Redcastle was the residence of William I. when he built the Abbey of Arbroath. The age of this venerable ruin is unknown, but it is certainly one of the oldest castles in Forfarshire; it is probably coëval with the old tower of Guthrie Castle, and may have been erected to prevent the incursions of the Danes, who often, it is said, landed in Lunan Bay. The donjon keep or tower, the walls of which are 6 feet thick, measures 44 feet by 33 feet, consists of the usual four stories, and stands more than 50 feet high. If it be true, as is stated by Arnot in his *History of Edinburgh*, that a statue of William I. once surmounted this tower, it has long since disappeared. Of course there is the traditional deep dungeon, of which the oldest inhabitants in the neighbourhood have often heard but never seen. The rampart, which is about 24 feet high and 6 feet thick, is upwards of 100 feet long on the west side, and 23 feet long on the north, where there is a deep embrasure, which probably formed the entrance to the castle, and in which the iron gate would be hung. Along the whole length of this rampart, and about 20 feet from the ground, there is a footway about 4 feet wide (with gargoyles carried to the outside), used probably by the sentinel on guard and for the purposes of defence. To the west of this court wall (which enclosed a *ballium* having an area of more than a quarter of an acre) the remains of a dry fosse are still traceable, the deepest part, opposite the probable gateway, being pointed out as the site of the drawbridge. The Witches' Pool to the north, and the Gallows Hill to the west, constitute the most striking feudal appendages of the barony. The Gallows Hill, placed in the appropriate neighbourhood of the Witches' Pool and Ironshill, is a large conical mound covered with trees, and is perhaps the most perfect specimen of the kind which this or any country contains. The line of railway, which was surveyed in 1857, was to have rested on the top of this mound, but fortunately for antiquarians, the late Sir Thomas Bouch, by constructing the new line farther to the west, has spared this very interesting feudal appendage of the Redcastle barony. During the seventeenth century and until after the middle of the last one, the castle walls were used to provide stones for the erection of farm buildings, and the present roofless remains were only spared, because it was learned that it was more economical to quarry stones out of a regular quarry, than to blast ancient walls built with lime, stronger and more imperishable than the stones which it had held together for centuries. The marks of a long boring-iron, where an ineffectual attempt had evidently been made to blow up the old tower with gunpowder, are still visible.

The only historical incidents connected with this ruin that appear to be recorded, are those related by Mr. Jervise above, vol. i. pp. 14 sq. On the eve of the Reformation Lunan was feued to John Stewart, fourth Lord Innermeath (grandfather of the first Earl of Athole of this line), for various "good deeds done" to the Church. It was he who married Elizabeth Beaton, daughter of the Cardinal by Marion Ogilvy, daughter of James, first Lord Ogilvy of Airlie; the signature of the Cardinal may be seen on two of the deeds preserved at Lunan House. According to Mr. Fraser's *History of the Carnegies of Southesk*, "the last inhabitant of Redcastle was the Rev. Mr. Rait, of the family of Rait of Hallgreen, in the Mearns, who, at the Revolution in 1688, was Episcopal minister of Inverkeilor. When deprived of his living he took up his residence in the square tower of Redcastle, and he continued to perform religious services for the parishes of Inverkeilor and Lunan."

It was at Redcastle, during the beginning of the last century, that the curious incident occurred which is recorded in Mr. Jervise's *Epitaphs*. Under the apprehension that it was intended to bring him up as an agriculturist, the first William Imrie of Lunan quitted, while quite a youth, his father's house in Aberdeenshire, without communicating his design to any one, and started for London, walking along the coast road until he reached Redcastle. Having mounted the hillock on which that old ruin stands, he lay down, fell asleep, and dreamt that he was laird of Lunan. He went to England, sailed several times to India, married a woman with money, and became the owner of a hotel in Fountain Court, Strand, London. This hotel, it may be mentioned, was at that time the favourite resort of the Forfarshire lairds when they went to London, but ultimately degenerated into the well-known 'Judge and Jury' Tavern, over which, for so many years, presided that celebrated character, the Lord Chief-Baron Nicholson, of facetious memory, whose fame—or perhaps that phase of fame which we call notoriety—was greater than his achievements, and whose dry judicial humour was more remarkable than the purity of his language. The incident at Redcastle left a deep impression on William Imrie's mind, and having become rich in London he returned to Scotland, where in 1759 he realised the dream of his youth by purchasing the estate of Lunan.

After settling at Lunan Mr. Imrie was instrumental in bringing thither Mr. Robert Huddleston. Mr. Huddleston was a native of Dumfriesshire, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of A.M. On the 27th August 1789 he was appointed to the office of parochial schoolmaster of Lunan, which he held till his death, on the 27th February 1821. In 1814 he published a new edition of Toland's *History of the Druids*, with an abstract of his life and writings, and with a copious appendix containing notes critical, philological, and explanatory. This work, which bears internal evidence of much study, reflects great credit on the Lunan schoolmaster. He edited also Holinshed's *Scottish Chronicles*, and was a constant contributor to the magazines and periodical press. A small tombstone, with a modest inscription, marks his resting-place in the Lunan Churchyard.

William Imrie's children all died in infancy, and his wife only survived her removal to the mansion-house of Lunan for the short space of six weeks. He died in 1790, and was succeeded by Alexander Taylor-Imrie (great-grandfather of the present proprietor), who married Agnes Simpson, a niece of William Imrie.

Alexander Taylor-Imrie died on the 21st September 1813, and was succeeded by his second son, William. On the 24th of October 1846, William Taylor-Imrie executed a disposition and deed of entail of the lands of Lunan in favour of himself and certain heirs of tailzie; he died on the 11th March 1849, unmarried. The first heir of entail named in the deed after the entailer himself was his nephew, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brigadier James Blair, eldest son of his eldest sister, Elizabeth, who had married Captain James Blair, of the (8th) Forfar and Kincardine Militia. He never succeeded to the estate, having predeceased his uncle. When Captain Blair's regiment was quartered in Musselburgh, in 1806, the freedom of that burgh was presented to him on the 10th October of the same year.

Brigadier James Blair, who, as above mentioned, predeceased (1847) his uncle, married Charlotte Cecilia, seventh daughter of Brigadier-General Jacob

Vanrenen. During the Nepaulese war in 1815, while carrying by assault the fortified heights and town of Almora, he was severely wounded by a bullet, which, however, struck two rupees which he had in his pocket. The extracted bullet, and the two coins which saved his life, are still treasured in the family.

William Blair-Imrie, the second, but eldest surviving son of Brigadier James Blair, succeeded to the estate while a minor, in 1849, on the death of his granduncle, and assumed (according to the terms of the entail) the name and arms of Imrie. The *Progress of Lunan* shows that since 1189 Colonel Blair-Imrie is the twenty-eighth proprietor of these lands, which were formerly called "The Barony of Inverlunan," and had been constituted into a "free barony" by Robert II. on the 4th January 1377.

In the parish church of Lunan there is attached to the reredos a brazen support for a baptismal font, and likewise a sand-glass stand of the same material. Each of these articles bears an inscription in these words:—"Given to the Church of Lunan by Alexander Gavin, merchant there, and Elizabeth Jamieson, his spouse, 1773." A bell which used to be rung at funerals is also in the possession of the minister, and bears a similar inscription. The history of the donor of these gifts and his family is very remarkable. This Alexander Gavin was for many years beadle of the parish of Lunan. Among the duties that devolved upon him in that capacity, were the keeping and preparing the baptismal font for service, the turning the sand-glass during sermon, and the ringing the hand-bell as he walked before the company of mourners who bore their departed friends to their last resting-place. It was after he attained a state of comparative independence that he presented to the parish the sand-glass and baptismal font supports and the bell,—memorials of the duties he had long discharged.

The father of Alexander Gavin was named James Gavin, and he also held the office of beadle. It happened, while James held the appointment, that a Dutch vessel was wrecked in the Bay of Lunan, and the beadle, taking pity on the destitute condition of the castaway skipper, invited him to share the hospitality of his humble abode. This kindly offer was readily accepted, and the acquaintance, so strangely formed, resulted in the marriage of the Dutch skipper[1] with the beadle's daughter, Catherine Gavin. Soon thereafter the skipper with his wife left for Holland, where he renounced his seafaring life, and betook himself to the less dangerous and more lucrative pursuits of commerce.

After Catherine's departure, Alexander succeeded his father in the office of beadle, and seems to have made a livelihood from the profits of a small country shop, and from the salary and perquisites attached to his duties as a public functionary. He married Elizabeth Jamieson, and had a son named David. This David Gavin, while quite young, was invited to Holland by his uncle and aunt; he became in course of time a partner in the business carried on by his uncle, and married his cousin, the skipper's daughter, who, however, soon thereafter died. Having by industry and intelligence amassed a considerable fortune, David Gavin returned to Scotland, made his father comfortable for the remainder of his days, and purchased, along with other property, the estate of Langton in Berwickshire. In 1770 he married Lady

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[1] There is a portrait of the Dutch skipper in Lord Northesk's collection at Ethie House.

Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale, and by her had three daughters. One of these, Mary Turner, married, in 1793, John, fourth Earl of Breadalbane, and was the late dowager Marchioness, and mother of John, fifth Earl (second and last Marquis) of Breadalbane (who died in 1862), and of Lady Mary who was married to Richard Plantagenet, second Duke of Buckingham.

Alexander Gavin, the kirk-beadle of Lunan, was thus the father-in-law of an Earl's daughter, the grandfather of a Marchioness, and the great-grandfather of a Marquis, and of a Duchess. The family of the last are, through the Duke of Buckingham, the lineal descendants of a daughter of Henry II., and thus remote heirs to the British throne.

No. II.—Vol. I. page 32.

The following is from *Sketch of the History and Antiquities of the Mearns*, a lecture delivered by Mr. Jervise on March 20, 1858, at Fettercairn, at the request of the Fettercairn Farmers' Club. The lecture is interesting as being a foreshadowing of the *Memorials of Angus and the Mearns*:—

"Although there is no record of the Mearns having possessed any more important seminaries of education than ordinary schools, the county had the honour of giving birth to some men of great literary attainments. John de Fordun, author of the celebrated *Scotichronicon*, and the most trustworthy of our Scottish historians, is supposed to have been born at, and to have assumed his name from, the ancient town of Fordoun, about the year 1350. Bishop Wishart of St. Andrews and his more celebrated namesake, who suffered martyrdom during the Reformation, are supposed to have been born at the family mansion of Pitarrow.[1] The ancient house of Falconer gave no fewer than three senators to the College of Justice, of whom one was for some time the Lord President. Cadets of the Burnetts of Leys, and of the Douglases of Tilquhilly, were bishops of the see of Salisbury, and the first of them was one of the greatest men of the age in which he lived. Dr. Thomas Reid, the celebrated philosopher, was born in the manse of Strachan, and two of his ancestors, who were respectively eminent as philosophers and physicians in the time of Charles I., were sons of the minister of Banchory-Ternan. Dr. George Campbell, the greatest Presbyterian controversialist of recent times, was translated from the same parish church to the Principalship of Marischal College at Aberdeen. Keith, author of the celebrated *Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops*, was a cadet of the family of Keith-Marischal, and born at Uras. Douglas, compiler of the *Peerage and Baronage of Scotland*, was baronet of Glenbervie. Bishop Mitchell of Aberdeen, who was deprived of office in 1638, but afterwards reinstated, and who, during his exile in Holland, made a livelihood as a watch and clockmaker, belonged to Garvock. Dr. John Arbuthnott, the intimate friend of Pope, was born at Kinghorny. Dr. Beattie, the celebrated author of *The Minstrel*, was of humble parentage and a native of Laurencekirk; and David Herd, whom Sir Walter Scott calls the editor of the first classical collection of Scottish songs, was born on the farm of Balnakelly in the parish of Marykirk.

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[1] Mr. Jervise saw reason to modify this in so far as regards George Wishart the Martyr, whom he believed to be one of the Wisharts of Logie.

"Such are a few of the more celebrated of the Mearns 'worthies,' whose success in the battle of life would form a good model for the study of the rising generation, the secret of which, perhaps, lay more in indomitable perseverance, truthfulness, and candour, than either in natural genius or adventitious circumstances. To this list, however, ought to be added the name of Lord Monboddo, author of works on *Ancient Metaphysics* and the *Origin and Progress of Languages.* Though eccentric in character, he was one of the most upright of men, and one of the greatest scholars of the age. His table was open to all votaries of literature and of the fine arts, and to him and his daughter, the 'fair Burnett,' the unfortunate Robert Burns owed a deep debt of gratitude. The eccentric *Balloon* Tytler, who also, it is believed, participated in his kindness even in a more tangible form than by being a frequent guest at his 'learned suppers,' thus affectionately sums up his character :—

"'If wisdom, learning, worth, demand a tear,
Weep o'er the dust of great Monboddo here :
A judge upright, to mercy still inclined,
A gen'rous friend, a father just and kind.'"

No. III.—Vol. I. page 43.

Itinerary of Edward I. in Scotland, when receiving the Submissions of the Scotch Barons in 1296.[1]

1296.			
March	25, Sunday.	Feast of the Annunciation and Easter Day.	
	28, Wednesday.	Edward I.	crosses the Tweed to Coldstream Priory.
	29, Thursday.	,,	is at Hutton.
	30, Friday.	,,	takes Berwick-on-Tweed.
April	24,[2] Tuesday.	,,	hears of the siege of Dunbar.
	27, Friday.	,,	removes to Coldingham Priory.
	28, Saturday.	,,	goes to Dunbar and receives the Castle.
May	2, Wednesday.	,,	goes to Haddington (eve of the Ascension).
	6, Sunday.	,,	goes to Lauder.
	7, Monday.	,,	goes to Roxburgh, to the Minorite monastery.
	8, Tuesday.	,,	stays at the Castle fourteen days.
	13, Sunday.	(Whitsunday), Submissions at Roxburgh.	
	15, Tuesday.	Submissions at same place.	
	23, Wednesday.	Edward I.	goes to Jedburgh.
	24, Thursday.	,,	goes to Wedale.
	25, Friday.	,,	goes to Castleton.

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[1] It is based on the *Ragman Rolls*, pass. ; *Misc. Bann. Club*, i. pp. 267 sq. ; Prynne, *Hist. Edw. I.* pp. 646 sq. ; *Archæologia*, xxi., with notes and introduction by Sir N. Harris.

[2] Called St. George's Day, which, however, is April 23.

1296.

May	27, Sunday.	Edward I. returns to Wedale (Trinity Sunday).
	28, Monday.	,, goes to Jedburgh.
June	1, Friday.	,, goes to Roxburgh.
	4, Monday.	,, goes to Lauder.
	,, ,,	Submissions at Roxburgh.
	5, Tuesday.	Edward I. goes to Newbattle Abbey.
	6, Wednesday.	,, goes to the Abbey, Edinburgh, and besieges the Castle, which surrenders in five days.
	10, Sunday.	Submissions at Edinburgh.
	11, Monday.	Edinburgh Castle surrenders.
	12, Tuesday.	Submissions at Edinburgh.
	14, Thursday.	Edward I. goes to Linlithgow.
	,, ,,	,, goes to Stirling.
	17, Sunday.	Submission at Stirling.
	19, Tuesday.	Submissions at Stirling.
	20, Wednesday.	Edward I. sets out for Perth, and reaches Auchterarder.
	21, Thursday.	,, reaches Perth and stays three days.
	22, Friday.	Submissions at Perth.
	24, Sunday.	Edward I. is at Perth on St. John Baptist Day.
	25, Monday.	Submissions at Perth.
	,, ,,	Edward I. goes to Kinclevin Castle.
	26, Tuesday.	,, goes to Cluny Castle, and remains five days.
	27, Wednesday.	Submissions at Cluny.
	28, Thursday.	,, ,,
July	2, Monday.	Edward I. goes to "Entrekoyt Castle."
	3, Tuesday.	,, goes to Forfar Castle and good town.
	4, Wednesday.	Submissions at Forfar.
	5, Thursday.	,, ,,
	6, Friday.	,, ,, including that of Abbot Henry at Arbroath.
	7, Saturday.	,, at Farnell and Montrose.
	,, ,,	,, of John Baliol in the Churchyard of Stracathro to the Bishop of Durham and other nobles.
	,, ,,	Edward I. goes to Montrose Castle and good town for the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.
	10, Tuesday.	John Baliol resigns his kingdom to the Bishop of Durham and others at Brechin.
	,, ,,	Submissions at Montrose.
	11, Wednesday.	Edward I. goes to Kincardine in Mearns Manor.
	12, Thursday.	,, goes into the mountains to Glenbervie.
	,, ,,	Submissions at Montrose.
	13, Friday.	Edward I. goes to Durris Manor among the mountains.
	14, Saturday.	,, goes to Aberdeen, good city and good town on the sea: he remains five days.
	,, ,,	Submission at Aberdeen.
	15-19, Sun. to Th.	,, ,,

1296.

July 20, Friday.	Edward I. goes to Kintore Manor.
21, Saturday.	,, goes to Fyvie Castle.
,, ,,	Submission at Lumphanan.
22, Sunday.	Edward I. goes to Banff Castle.
,, ,,	Submission at Banff.
23, Monday.	Edward I. goes to Invercullen Manor.
24, Tuesday.	,, is encamped on the Spey in the Enzie.
25, Wednesday.	,, crosses the Spey, and reaches Rapenache Manor.
26, Thursday.	,, goes to Elgin city, good castle and good town.
26-29, Th. to Sun.	Submissions at Elgin.
29, Sunday.	Edward I. goes to Rothes Manor, and sends messengers to search Badenach, probably for a road, but goes himself no further.
30, Monday.	,, goes to Inverharrach, which is said to have had "three houses and no more, in a valley between two mountains."
31, Tuesday.	,, goes to Kildrummy.
,, ,,	Submissions at Kildrummy.
August 1, Wednesday.	Edward I. spends the day at Kildrummy.
1-2, Wed., Th.	Submissions there.
2, Thursday.	Edward I. goes to Kincardine o' Neil (but called "the hospital of Kincardine in Mearns.")
3, Friday.	Submissions at Kincardine o' Neil.
4, Saturday.	Submission at Kincardine in the Mearns.
,, ,,	Edward I. goes to the city of Brechin.
5, Sunday.	,, goes to the Abbey of Arbroath.
6, Monday.	Submission at Arbroath.
,, ,,	Edward I. goes to Dundee.
7, Tuesday.	,, goes to Baligarny, "le Roge chastel."
8, Wednesday.	,, goes to St. John's of Perth.
9, Thursday.	,, goes to Lindores Abbey.
10, Friday.	,, spends there St. Lawrence Day.
11, Saturday.	,, goes to St. Andrews Castle and fine town.
12, Sunday.	,, goes to Markinch (where is only the monastery and three houses).
13, Monday.	,, goes to Dunfermline.
14, Tuesday.	,, goes to Stirling, and spends next day, the Feast of the Assumption.
16, Thursday.	,, goes to Linlithgow.
17, Friday.	,, goes to Edinburgh and stays next day.
19, Sunday.	,, goes to Haddington.
August 20, Monday.	Edward I. goes to Pykelton, near Dunbar.
21, Tuesday.	,, goes to Coldingham.
22, Wednesday.	,, reaches Berwick, twenty-one weeks after having passed northwards.

No. IV.—Vol. I. page 50.

Letter—William Strang, to the Magistrates of Forfar, sent along with the Church Bell.—From the original in the Archives of the Burgh.[1]

Richt worthie and lowing freends

Yours of the ii Junij last with skipper James Paterson resaived, And according to your desyre and comission I hawe shippit in with the said skipper, the bell my vmquhill brother Robert Strang did dedicate to your churche, hoping it shall please yow weill. I pray the Lord yow may resawe it in safety And effter safe delywerie yairof, it will please yow pay the skipper his fracht for it: And wheras yow wishe I shuld hawe conwerted a pairt therof for bwying a clocke yairto, whiche I did not think fitting, bot that it shuld hawe rather bene augmented as diminished whiche I hawe also done. And, as for the buying of a clocke, I hope ther wilbe some amongst yow who will follow my vmquhill brother effter through his goode example; Also I would entreat my worthie freends the prowest bailies and counsell of the toune, that they would hawe goode inspection in the distribution of the poore moneyes yeirlie, so that it be distributed only to the poore of the toune and to no other according to my vmquhill brothers intention and meaning,[2] whiche I hope yow will doe, leawing behind yow a good example to your successors to follow effter in all tymes coming, for whiche the Lord will bless yow and yowrs the better. Nocht forder, bot my thankfull remembrance of deutie to yow all for favours showne courtesies to me for whiche I shall remane

Your Lowing freend
William Strang.

Stockholm ii August 1657.

Pay the skipper his reassonable fracht for I
behowed to gift him 2 bells for his ship and
hous wse befor he would grant to take it in.

[Addressed]— ffor
His most worthie and Louing freends the prowest bailyes
and counsell of the burghe of forfar—this in hand
Per skipper whom In
God preserve. forfar.

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[1] Our author was indebted to the late Mr. William Roberts, Town-Clerk of Forfar, for placing this, and other original papers belonging to the burgh, at his disposal. The documents, from the archives of the burgh, were printed for the first time in the first edition of this work.

[2] This refers to a mortification, or gift, of 10,000 merks, which Mr. Strang made to the poor of the burgh, and which was laid out in the purchase of land. The annual rents now amount to about £240 sterling, which are handed over, by the mortification managers, to the Parochial Board.

No. V.—Vol. I. PAGE 52.

The Episcopal Church in Forfar.

Episcopacy having had a special relation to Forfar, we are induced to supply some fuller details than could be admitted into the text. As in other parts of the east and north of Scotland, the Revolution settlement changed but slowly the ecclesiastical current at Forfar, and the Episcopal parish minister continued to celebrate *Yule* and *Pasche* in the parish church for some years into the eighteenth century. Mr. Small continued to minister to the Episcopal congregation, and was succeeded in 1727 by his son-in-law, Mr. Seaton. Then came the troublous times of "the Rising" in 1745-6, when the service was held in the old Priory Church of Restenneth or in private houses,[1] until the vigilance of enforcing the penal laws became relaxed. In 1754 Father Skene took charge of the scattered flock and got a church built in 1775. That building still stands, and was occupied by the original congregation until 1822, when a new church was built on another site during the incumbency of Dean Skinner. This second church was removed in 1879 to make room for the present very handsome edifice. Father Skene continued up to 1797, when Dean Skinner, son of Bishop John Skinner of Aberdeen, succeeded, and died in 1842. Next followed Mr. Taylor, who married Miss Farquhar of Pitscandly, assumed that name, and resigned in 1854; Mr. Shaw, who died in 1874; and then the present incumbent, the Rev. V. L. Rorison. Built from the plans of Dr. R. R. Anderson, architect, Edinburgh, and consecrated in 1881, the present church consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with the base of a tower at the southern extremity of the aisle. Including organ, etc., it has cost about £10,000, and of this sum, one member, Mr. W. G. Don, has contributed upwards of £5000. The church is rich in stained glass and other memorials: (1.) The Guthrie window, 1847; (2.) Gray of Carse-Gray window, 1861; (3.) Ascension window, 1840; (4.) Steele window, in memory of the late Mr. John Steele, 1881; (5.) Skinner window, in chancel, in memory of Dean Skinner, by his son Mr. Charles Skinner, 1882; (6.) Sturrock window, in memory of Mr. Sturrock of Pitreuchie, by his great-grandson, Mr. A. Sturrock, of Doncaster, 1884; (7.) The Children's window, 1884. Besides five marble monuments on the walls, there are two Brasses in the floor of the chancel, the one as a memorial of Dean Skinner, the other as a memorial of Mr. P. T. Carnegy. The registers continue uninterruptedly from 1754 to the present time, and there are chalices representing four different periods of the church's history.

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[1] After the '45 they met in two houses, and one of these, with apertures pierced in the walls of the rooms to enable the congregation of five in each room to hear the service read by the minister in "the trance," is still standing: it is a good house, and bears date 1741.

No. VI.—Vol. I. pages 56, 196, 236, 296.

Incorporation of Trades.

The following account of the trades and their Incorporations is taken from the late Mr. Jervise's *Inscriptions from the Shields or Panels of the Incorporated Trades in Trinity Hall, Aberdeen* (1863), pp. 16 sq., which is of special interest, as containing many allusions to matters occurring in the *Memorials of Angus and the Mearns,* which the author had then recently published :—

The Weavers, or Wabsters,

of Aberdeen, as almost everywhere else, were the first incorporated body. Robert Petit and William Hunter were sworn in 1449 (long after the office of Deacon of Craft was declared illegal by the Scots Parliament), as "deacons of the weavers, and searchers of all the wabster craft." In 1536, having acted independently of the Town Council, they were brought to trial, convicted, and fined.

Weaving was introduced into England, about 1331, by two Brabant weavers, who settled at York. "This trade," said Edward III., "may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects." The fly shuttle was invented by John Kay, who had to escape to France for safety; and in 1767, Hargrave's invention of the *spinning-jenny* superseded the hand-spinning wheels. It first consisted of eight spindles, and one Peel of Blackburn, under an engagement of secrecy, was permitted to view it as a curiosity. He availed himself of Hargrave's invention, while Hargrave, on the report of the invention, had his cottage pulled down by a mob. Hargrave was obliged to remove to Nottingham, where he assisted Arkwright, and died in poverty. His last surviving daughter, the very one who worked the first jenny, was living in 1829 at Manchester on a charitable stipend of 3s. a week, while the families of Peel and Arkwright had become the most wealthy in Europe.—*Phillips' Facts.* Arkwright's first spinning-mill was erected at Cromford in Derbyshire, in 1771.

The Bakers,

although not incorporated before 1532, were recognised as a company so early as 1398. In 1458, eleven of their craft were allowed to exercise their trade, and to mark their bread with their own initials or other peculiar device. In 1532, they were enjoined by an act of the Town Council to elect deacons. In 1603-4, owing probably to deficiency in weight, or inferiority in quality, the records of the Town Council of Aberdeen bear that a payment was made for bringing a load of "quhyt breid" from Brechin to "try the baxteris witht."

The learned are in great doubt about the time when baking first became a particular profession, and bakers were introduced. It is, however, generally agreed that they had their rise in the East, and passed from Greece to Italy after the war with Pyrrhus, about the year 200 B.C. Till that time every housewife was her own baker; for the word *pistor*, which we find in

Roman authors before this period, signified, as Varro justly observes, a person who ground or pounded the grain in a mill or mortar to prepare it for baking.[1] According to Athenæus, the Cappadocians were the most approved bakers; after them the Lydians; and then the Phœnicians. To the foreign bakers brought into Rome there were added a number of freedmen who were incorporated into a body, or, as they termed it, a college, from which neither they nor their children were ever allowed to withdraw. They had their effects in common, and could not dispose of any part of them. Every bakehouse had a patronus intrusted with the superintendence of it; and these patroni again elected one of their number every year, who had superintendence over all the rest and the care of the college. Out of the body of the bakers one was every now and then admitted among the senators; and to preserve honour and honesty in the college, they were expressly prohibited all alliance with comedians and gladiators. Every one had his own shop or bakehouse, and they were distributed into fourteen regions or wards of the city. They were excused from guardianships and other offices which might divert them from their employment. By British statutes, bakers are declared not to be handicraftsmen: "No man for using the mysteries or sciences of baking, brewing, surgery, or writing, shall be interpreted a handicraftsman." . . . .

About sixty years ago loaf-bread was rare in the country places and villages of Scotland, *barley bannocks* and *oaten cakes* constituting the universal substitutes in almost every rank. At that time no wheat was raised in the fertile valley of Strathearn; and the village of Crieff, the largest in that valley, with a population of nearly 3000 persons, contained only two bakers, and even these could scarcely find employment. At present it contains a great many, and each has a brisk trade. In many parts of England it is the custom for private families to bake their own bread. This is particularly the case in Kent, and in some parts of Lancashire. In the year 1804, the town of Manchester, with a population of 90,000 persons, did not contain a single public baker.

The addition of the yeast of beer, to make the dough swell, is an improvement on the original practice; and, although not introduced into England until about the year 1650, Pliny informs us that yeast in his time was employed in Spain and Gaul as a *ferment* of bread: "Galliæ et Hispaniæ frumento in potum resoluto, quibus diximus generibus, *spuma ita concreta pro fermento utuntor*. Qua de causa levior illis quam cæteris panis est."—(*Hist. Nat.*, lib. xviii. c. 7.) From this passage we see that the Romans employed leaven to raise their bread, but that they were sensible of the superiority of yeast. Leaven, however, made its way into both France and Spain, and was universally employed in the manufacture of bread till towards the end of the seventeenth century, when the bakers of Paris began to import yeast from Flanders, and to employ it pretty generally as a substitute for leaven. . . . . The bread by this substitution was manifestly improved, both in appearance and in flavour. This variation excited attention: the cause was discovered; the faculty of medicine in Paris declared it prejudicial to health; the French Government interfered, and the bakers were prohibited, under a severe penalty, from employing yeast in the manufacture of bread. The superiority of yeast bread, however, became gradually visible to all; the decisions of the medical faculty were forgotten; and the prohibitive laws were allowed tacitly to sink into oblivion. The new mode of baking extended itself by degrees to other countries, and is now, we believe, practised everywhere.

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[1] A number of these ancient mortars, commonly called *querns*, or handmills, have been found in most parts of Scotland, among others, in the *weems* or caves at Auchindoir and Kildrummy, in Aberdeenshire.

In the period of English history between the Norman Conquest and the reign of Edward I., the price of wheat fluctuated enormously. Thus, in the 43d year of Henry III., it was sold for twenty or sixty shillings of our money a quarter. Multitudes of poor people were obliged to live upon the bark of trees, and upon horse flesh, and above 20,000 died of famine in London. In the same reign, as appears from the statutes, the price of wheat was as low as one shilling a quarter. These prodigious fluctuations show the little communication at that time existing between the different countries of Europe.—*Ency. Brit.*, 7*th edit.*

Acts were passed at a pretty early date, by the Parliaments of England and Scotland, for regulating the weight of bread; but, from the numerous complaints which were made to municipal rulers in both kingdoms, it appears that the requirements were but little attended to, and that "light bread" was of no uncommon occurrence. Two pounds of wheat should make about three pounds of bread; and four pounds is now the standard, or imperial weight of the quartern-loaf in Great Britain. In regard to the lightness of bread, and the punishment of its vendors, an old poet quaintly but truly remarks:—

"Thus bread should weigh, if justly it be made,
(For so the law ordains it should be weigh'd);
But cozening bakers, who the law do slight,
Abuse the poor, and make their bread too light;
But may such bakers, as is their just due,
Lose all such bread, and gain the pillory too."

THE CORDWAINERS, OR SHOEMAKERS,

were incorporated sometime before 1484, as in that year the powers and privileges were annulled, which had formerly been granted to their deacons, and the fraternity were subjected to the correction of the magistrates and Town Council. In 1495, they founded an altar in the Church of St. Nicholas, in Aberdeen, dedicated to their patron Saints, Crispin and Crispinian; the priest officiating at this altar had £2 annually and his meals provided, every alternate day, by one of the wealthiest of the craft.

In old statutes the Shoemakers are called Cordwainers, apparently a corruption of the French *cordonnier*, which means a worker of Cordovan leather. The companies of shoemakers in our ancient towns were incorporated under this name; and where some of these companies still exist, they are known by the same title. As a legal term Cordwainer is still in use.

The streets of Rome, in the reign of Domitian, were at one time so filled with cobblers' stalls, that the Emperor had to issue an order to clear them away. St. Anianus, a contemporary of St. Mark, Butler tells us, was a shoemaker; and Crispin and Crispinian, brothers and martyrs, have the well-known repute of belonging to the trade. They are its patrons: they have their fête-days in all Roman Catholic countries; and though there is no longer any religious observance of the day in this kingdom, the name of Crispin is still placed in the calendar against the 25th of October; and the shoemaker has still his traditions and his usages connected with the saint's day.—*Penny Cyc.* Butler calls these saints "two glorious martyrs that came from Rome to preach at Soissons, in France, towards the middle of the third century; and, in imitation of St. Paul, worked with their hands in the night, making shoes, though they were said to have been nobly born. Their Christian converts were numerous, until the heartless Varus (one of Maximian Herculius' governors) had them slaughtered about the year 287." Probably owing to the noble birth of these brothers, and the proverbial "merry mood" of the cobbler, an old poet has sung:

> "Our shoes were sew'd with merry notes,
> And by our mirth expell'd all moan,
> Like nightingales, from whose sweet throats
> Most pleasing tunes are nightly blown:
> The Gentle Craft is fittest, then,
> For poor distressed gentlemen!"

Apart from the antiquity of "the gentle craft," few of the other trades can number so many brethren who have "risen from the ranks," and become illustrious members of society. From earliest times shoemakers have been of a reflective cast, by reason, probably, of the sedentary nature of their profession. John Pounds, of Portsmouth, the *real founder* of Ragged Schools in Great Britain; Lackington, the famed bookseller; Bloomfield, author of *The Farmer's Boy;* Gifford, editor of the *Quarterly Review;* Dr. Worcester, of the United States; Holcroft, the actor, and author of *The Crisis,* and many other eminent men, were, for a time at least, employed in the humble capacity of boot or shoemakers. The reader of ancient story will also remember that it was one of "the gentle craft" who gave rise to the common proverb, "Ne sutor ultra crepidam!" This originated from Apelles (the celebrated painter of the picture of Alexander and Bucephalus), being in the practice of exposing his pictures to public criticism, during which he secreted himself behind the canvas. On one occasion, a shoemaker stepped forward, and, amidst the admiring audience, pointed out some fault in the delineation of a sandal, a suggestion which the great artist improved upon. But *the sutor,* proud of his discovery, began to question the anatomical accuracy of the drawing of the *leg* of the king, when Apelles silenced him with the above appropriate remark.

Shoes among the Jews were made of leather, linen, rushes, or wood; those of soldiers were sometimes of brass or iron. They were tied with thongs, which passed under the soles of the feet. To put off the shoes was an act of veneration; and also a sign of mourning and humiliation. To bear one's shoes, or to untie the latchets of them, was considered as the meanest kind of service.

Among the Greeks, shoes of various kinds were used. Sandals were worn by women of distinction. The Lacedæmonians wore red shoes. The Grecian shoes generally reached to the middle of the leg. The Romans used two kinds of shoes; the *calceus,* which covered the whole foot, somewhat like our shoes, and was tied above with latchets or strings; and the *solea* or slipper, which covered only the sole of the foot, and was fastened with leathern thongs. The calceus was also worn along with the toga when a person went abroad; slippers were put on during a journey and at feasts; but it was reckoned effeminate to appear in public with them. Black shoes were worn by citizens of ordinary rank, and white ones by women. Red shoes were sometimes worn by ladies, and purple ones by coxcombs of the other sex. Red shoes were put on by the chief magistrates of Rome on days of ceremony and triumphs. The shoes of senators, patricians, and their children, had a crescent upon them, which served for a buckle; and these were called *calcei lunati.* Slaves wore no shoes; and hence they were called *cretati,* from their dusty feet. Phocion and Cato of Utica went without shoes. The toes of the Roman shoes were turned up in the point; and hence they were called *calcei rostrati.*

In the ninth and tenth centuries, the greatest princes in Europe wore wooden shoes, or shoes having the upper part of leather and the sole of wood. In the reign of William Rufus, a great beau, Robert, surnamed "the horned," used shoes with long sharp points, stuffed with tow, and twisted like a ram's horn. It is said that the clergy, being highly offended, declaimed with great vehemence against the long-pointed shoes. The points, however, continued to increase till, in the reign of Richard II., they were of so enormous a length that they were tied to the knees with chains, sometimes of gold, sometimes of silver. The upper parts of these shoes were, in Chaucer's time, cut in imitation of a church window. The long-pointed shoes were called crackowes, and continued in fashion for three centuries, in spite of the bulls of popes, the decrees of councils, and the declamations of the clergy. At length the Parliament of England interposed by an Act passed in the year 1463, prohibiting the use of shoes or boots with pikes exceeding two inches in length, and forbade all shoemakers from making shoes or boots with longer pikes under severe penalties. But even this was not sufficient. It was necessary to denounce the dreadful sentence of excommunication against all who wore shoes or boots with points longer than two inches. The present fashion of shoes was introduced in 1633, but the buckle was not used till 1670.—*Ency. Brit.*

A kind of shoe called "brogues," made of horse leather instead of neat, was in common use during the seventeenth century, and Forfar, the county town of Forfarshire, was one of the chief places for the manufacture of brogues in the north-east of Scotland. There was another sort of shoes which differed so far from the *brogues,* that the hair was allowed to remain upon them. They were called in Scotland, "rough rullions," in Ireland, "ravelins." Brogues and rough rullions were worn in the Highland districts of Scotland within the memory of old inhabitants, and, being light and coarse, were well adapted for travelling among the mountains.

THE HAMMERMEN

were incorporated in 1519. In 1557, their deacon so far overstepped his powers, by holding courts and deciding in actions of debt, that he was convicted by a jury and fined. The date of 1690 is upon the panel set apart to them in the Trinity Hall, Aberdeen. It is ornamented with a variety of warlike and musical instruments, to which gilded oval medallions are attached, bearing respectively the following names and appropriate emblems, viz. :—CUTLER, a razor with expanded blade, argent; handle, proper (1471); PEWTERER, a plate, argent (1474); GLOVER, a glove, proper (1556); GOLDSMITH, a ring, proper (1327); BLACKSMITH, anvil and hammer, proper (1570); GUNSMITH, a pistol, proper (1638); SADDLER, saddle and stirrups, proper (1280); ARMOURER, two swords in saltire, one in pale (1423); HOOK-MAKER, a piece of fishing-line, and two hooks saltireways, proper (——); GLAZIER, two diamonds, saltireways, argent; handles, argent (1637).[1] This panel contains also a list of acting members.

As it will be seen that *ten distinct trades* fall to be noticed under the head of Hammermen, a few remarks may be given regarding the origin and history of each craft:—

1. "GOLDSMITHS are, strictly speaking, all those who make it their business to work up, and deal in, all sorts of wrought gold and silver plate; but, of late years (1747), the title of Goldsmith has been generally taken to signify one who banks or receives, and pays running cash for others, as well as a dealer in plate; but he whose business is altogether cash-keeping is properly a Banker, who seldom takes apprentices, but has his business done chiefly by clerks. The others who keep to plate only, and do not bank, are distinguished by the name of Silversmiths; who are twofold—the working silversmiths, who make up as well as sell (though some of them do not sell at all), and the shopkeepers, many of whom do nothing at the working part."[2] The distinction here mentioned as having been made between the Goldsmiths and the Silversmiths (which we believe, is now obsolete), can only have been a popular mode of expression, by which the principal persons in the trade were marked out from the rest. It was the former only, we may suppose, who acted as bankers; but it is certain that this custom was not, as the writer seems to intimate, one of recent introduction, though perhaps it might have been revived about the time to which he refers, after having fallen into disuse. In England the mystery of working in gold and silver has not, perhaps, been usually considered to be so closely allied to the fine arts as it is or was wont to be in Italy and some other foreign countries. Some of the most eminent of the Italian painters and sculptors, Benvenuto Cellini, for instance, for one, were originally goldsmiths; and acquired their first acquaintance with the arts of design in chasing the precious metals.—*Penny Mag.*

Goldsmiths are frequently spoken of in the Old Testament as makers of golden utensils, and are of the greatest antiquity, gold and silver coins having been executed by them and used in the East from the earliest record. Coin of the latter metal was first made at Argos, 869 B.C., and at Rome about 600 years later. Coins of both metals were introduced into South Britain by the Romans, about 25 A.D.; and into North Britain, or Scotland, by the same conquerors, about 220 A.D. The circular form of coin was not introduced into England until 1100 A.D.; and, although silver pence, halfpence, and farthings had long been coined here, the coinage of gold was only introduced in the year 1257, during the time of the greatest of Henry's pecuniary embarrassments. This curious coin, known as Henry the Third's penny, of which three specimens only are supposed to exist, was of about the size of a shilling, and equal in value to twenty pennies of silver. It was petitioned against by the citizens of London, and withdrawn; from that period, until Edward the Third's reign, gold coin ceased to be made in England. But from this date, gold coins, of various names and value, have continued to be made and recognised as current.

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[1] The dates within parentheses are not upon the shield, and are here given simply to show the years in which the same trades were incorporated in London. For the satisfaction of those who are curious in the way of comparing dates, the following note is given of the dates of the incorporation in London of such of the other metropolitan corporations as exist in Aberdeen, viz:—Bakers, 1407; Coopers, 1501; Merchant Tailors, 1532; Cordwainers, or Shoemakers, 1410; Weavers, 1164; and Fleshers, 1604.

[2] See *General Description of Trades*, London, 1747.

Scots coins are supposed to have been first issued by Alexander the First. They were merely pennies, made of silver, but his successors added others of the same metal, and of the same form, weight, and fineness, as those of England, down to the reign of David II., a monarch who debased our coinage to such an extent that the English forbade its circulation within their bounds. Robert II. introduced gold pieces, but none of David's successors amended the proscribed coinage; on the contrary, it continued more and more to deteriorate, and about the year 1600 Scots coin was only one-twelfth the value of English. At the period of the Union this state of affairs was changed, and the whole specie called in and recoined, uniformly with the English standard. The following is a list of some of the old Scots coins, and their comparative value with those now in circulation:—

£1 Scots	= 1s. 8d.	sterling	1 bodle	= 1-6th of a penny	sterling
1 merk	= 1s. 1½d.	,,	1 plack	= 1-3rd of a penny	,,
1 shilling	= 1 penny	,,	1 doit	= 1-12th of a penny	,,

St. Dunstan, whose feast is on the 19th May, is the patron saint of the Goldsmiths. He died (says Butler) Archbishop of Canterbury, in 988; and among the more popular of his miracles was that which he wrought upon the devil. While engaged making a golden chalice one day, he felt so much annoyed at the presence of his Satanic majesty, that

> "———— as the story goes,
> He pull'd the devil by the nose
> With red-hot tongs, which made him roar
> Till he was heard three miles or more!"

Of this fabled rencounter there was a magnificent model made in gold and silver, etc., in 1687, by the Company of Goldsmiths in London, when one of their number, Sir John Shorter, was elected Lord Mayor.

2. Blacksmiths.—Iron is said to have been discovered by the burning of Mount Ida, about the year 1406 B.C. The period of its discovery in England is not exactly known, but it is believed to have formed one of the few articles of export in the time of the Anglo-Saxons, whose warlike and agricultural implements were mostly made of that metal. Blacksmiths are understood to have existed in London from the period of its foundation. St. Clement, whose feast is on the 23rd November, is their patron. Some say he died a natural death, others that he was martyred, by being cast into the sea with an anchor about his neck; and when his friends or admirers went in search of his body, the sea retired three miles, and discovered a beautiful little church, of angelic erection, in which was a stone chest containing his body, and the fatal anchor.[1]

A most extraordinary smithy, and certainly the one which, of all others, bears the greatest resemblance to the descriptions of the forge of the classical Cyclops, is that of the late George Paterson, at Gilmerton, near Edinburgh. Paterson finished this work in 1724, after a labour of five years, and lived in it with his family until his death in 1735. It consists of a smithy, kitchen, parlour, and bedroom, with a well, etc., all cut out of the solid rock. No adequate conception can be had of the extraordinary nature of the place but from a personal visit, and thither, in the summer months, many still resort. Pennicuik, a provincial poet of some celebrity, composed the following lines, with the view of their being carved over the entrance to Paterson's dormitory :—

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[1] Butler, *Lives;* also Ribadeneira.

"Upon the earth thrives villainy and woe,
But happiness and I do dwell below;
My hands hewed out this rock into a cell,
Wherein, from din of life I safely dwell—
On Jacob's pillow nightly lies my head;
My house when living, and my grave when dead:
Inscribe upon it, when I'm dead and gone—
I lived and died within my mother's womb."

In Scotland the office of blacksmith was hereditary in some families. A branch of the Lindsays of Edzell were long hereditary blacksmiths of the lordship of Brechin, and for the making and mending of agricultural implements, such as ploughs and sheep shears, etc., they had certain payments from the tenants of the lordship, and had grazings for cattle and horses in the neighbourhood of the city.

The oldest tombstones in churchyards are not unfrequently those of blacksmiths. They are commonly embellished with carvings of "the hammer and the royal crown," and often record the names of several generations from father to son who have been blacksmiths in the same locality. An interesting instance of this sort occurs at Botriphnie in Banffshire; and there, as at Inverkeilor in Angus, and many other churchyards, both in Scotland and England, may be seen the following quaint epitaph :—

"My sledge and hammer lie declined;
My bellows, too, have lost their wind;
My fire's extinct, my forge decayed;
My shovel in the dust is laid;
My coal is spent, my iron gone;
My nails are drove, my work is done;
My fire-dried corpse lies here at rest,
My soul, smoke-like, soars to be blest."

3. Gunsmith.—Of the word *gun* there is no satisfactory etymon. Some derive it from the French word *mangon* (omitting the first syllable), which was the name of a warlike instrument used before the invention of the gun now employed; and the use would seem to justify the derivation, for it was employed in discharging arrows and other missiles, before the invention of gunpowder. Others derive it from *gyn*, an engine employed for similar purposes. Selden says, "The word gun was in use in England for an engine to cast a thing from a man, long before there was any gunpowder found out." The instrument called a gun, used for war or sport, has, in the progress of time, and the changes it has undergone, received various names. We find

it called harquebuss, haque-but or hag-but, handgun, matchlock, musket, firelock, carabine, fowlingpiece, rifle, besides several other denominations.

Fire-arms, under one or other of the above-mentioned names, were introduced into this country about the year 1471, and we find them used at the different sieges which were carried on in Europe about the year 1521. In the time of Henry the Eighth and his successor Elizabeth, the size and shape of fire-arms were regulated by Act of Parliament. With respect to the mode of firing the guns then in use, it was done either by a match, or by a lock revolving upon a wheel; in the one case, the priming was fired by a burning match, and in the other, by sparks generated by the revolution of a notched wheel of steel, placed right above the pan containing the priming. Specimens of these guns are to be seen in the cabinets of the curious, or in the national armouries. The firing of guns by means of flints is comparatively a modern invention. The balls were not at first, as in modern times, made up along with the powder, but were carried in a separate purse or bag, and the powder by itself in a horn or flask. To insure certainty of firing, a finer kind of powder was used for priming than for the ordinary charge of the gun, and the priming powder was carried by itself in what was called a touch-box. Most of the guns, when first used as warlike instruments, were so heavy that they could not, as in modern times, be held out and fired from the shoulder. The soldier, therefore, was provided with a rest, which he stuck into the ground, and upon this he laid his gun, and took a deliberate and steady aim. The rests were shod with iron, to preserve them from decay, and to let them the more easily penetrate the ground; they were of different lengths, according to the height of the man using them. The addition of the bayonet to the gun was not made earlier than 1671, being about that time first used by the French. It derives its name of bayonet from Bayonne, a town in the south of France where it was first made. Few practical arts have made more rapid advancement than that of gun-making. The competition among the gun-makers has been very great, and they have arrived at a degree of perfection which it is almost impossible to surpass. Almost every great town in England, Scotland, and Ireland, as well as on the Continent, has large establishments for carrying on this beautiful and ingenious branch of manufacture. Judging of the art by the expense of the article, we should think that gun-making had reached the very acme of perfection. It is no uncommon thing to pay fifty, sixty, seventy, or eighty guineas for the best London-made gun. The Continent has even gone before us in this respect. When Napoleon was in the plenitude of his grandeur, he established a gun manufactory at Versailles; and we are informed that pistols were there made at ten thousand livres (£400 sterling) each, and guns at fifty thousand livres (£2000 sterling). Of these he often made presents to foreign princes or general officers. The Marquis of Rockingham presented Colonel Thornton with a fowling-piece which cost £400; and Messrs. Robert and John Wheeler, gunmakers, Birmingham, presented George the Fourth with a gun of the most exquisite workmanship, which cost 300 guineas.—*Ency. Brit.*

Some authors say that gunpowder was first known to the Indians, and that it was employed by the Arabians, in a battle near Mecca, about the year 690. It is also averred that Roger Bacon, who died in 1298, was acquainted with it. Others say that it was invented by a monk about the year 1300. In 1340 cannon was employed by the Scots at the siege of Stirling.

4. Armourers.—The trade of Armourer, or the manufacturer of instruments of war, either in wood, stone, bronze, or iron, has existed from the first records of hostilities; and those defensive weapons, as used in the early ages, are thus briefly described by Philips:—"The shield, the breast-plate or gorget, was extended to the body and limbs, as armour, and the helmet protected the head. The most savage tribes use shields, and often helmets. Shields were usually made of leather, but often of wood or metal. The Grecian was round, the Roman square. The helmet was provided with a vizor, to raise above the eye, and a beaver, to lower for eating. The vizor, with grated bars, is used in the arms of nobility; the elevation, without bars, of a knight; and the vizor closed, of an esquire. The armour, for the arms and shoulders, was called the *vambrace* and pouldron; for the thighs and legs, *cuisses* and greaves; and, for the hands, *gauntlets*. Knights wore golden spurs; squires, silver ones. The habergeon, or coat of mail, was called *chain*, if made of scales or net-work; or *plate*, if in small metal pieces. The Saxons and Normans used long spears. The Greeks threw theirs. Spears were six yards long and pikes fourteen or fifteen feet. Maces were originally clubs, used by cavalry, and fixed in their saddles. The Roman swords were sixteen to twenty inches. The broad-sword and scimitar have lately been adopted."

5. Glovers.—The first law relating to gloves is dated 790, when Charlemagne granted a right of hunting to the abbot and monks of Sithin, for the purpose of procuring skins for making gloves and girdles. As abbots and monks had generally adopted the use of gloves about that period, the bishops interfered, claiming the exclusive privilege for themselves; and by the Council of Aix, in the reign of Louis le Debonnaire, about the year 820, the inferior clergy were ordered to refrain from deer-skin gloves, and to wear only those made of sheep-skin, as being of humbler quality. It has been deemed not improbable that at this period monks made their own gloves, as they made many other articles for their own use.

So far as England is concerned, the first commercial notice of the glove-trade is dated about the year 1462, though gloves had been worn in England for centuries before. By a law or edict of this date, gloves were prohibited from being imported into this country, by reason of the protection which it was deemed proper to give to this branch of home manufacture. Two years afterwards armorial bearings were granted to the glovers by Edward the Fourth. At what prices gloves were valued in that reign does not appear; but in the "Privy Expenses of Henry the Eighth" we find the following two items:—

Item.	Paied the same daye to Jacson for certeyne gloves fetched by the serjeant apoticary,	iiijs. xd.
Item.	Paid Jacson for a douzin and halfe of Spanysshe gloves, . . .	vijs. vjd.

In many of the customs relative to the glove, the *gauntlet* is often spoken of as having an equivalent meaning, but the two are sufficiently different. The gauntlet, introduced into England by the Conqueror, was a mailed glove, that is, a stout glove made of deer or sheep skin, having jointed plates of metal affixed to the back and fingers, and allowing the perfect use of the hand; sometimes there was attached to the top of it a circular defensive plate, protecting the wrist and meeting the armour which covered the arm. The metal, of which these plates were composed, varied according to the rank or fancy of the wearer; some were of gold or silver inlaid, others of brass, and some of steel. The gauntlet or buff-glove of the days of the Commonwealth, such as we see in representations of the troopers of the seventeenth century, consisted of a sheep-skin glove, with a stout handsome buffalo-hide top coming half-way up the arm, contributing much to a military appearance, and serving as a protection to the arm. Such gauntlets are worn by several regiments of cavalry in our own day.

The practice of presenting gloves at weddings and funerals is of remote antiquity; and royal and other noble personages were often buried with gloves on. Upon opening the tombs of kings and abbots, gloves have frequently been found either on the hands or loose in the coffins; and it was stated, as an unusual circumstance, that when the tomb of King Edward the First was opened, *no gloves* were found on his hands. In Philip the First's monument, he is represented in a recumbent position, holding a glove in his hand; and many other cases are recorded, in which gloves are either buried with a royal or military personage, or hung up in effigy over his tomb.—*Penny Mag.*

In addition to those instances, it is well known that gloves have been used from earliest times as pledges of friendship, love, and safety; as symbols of hatred and defiance; as marks of degradation and honour; as tokens of loyalty; and as the tenures by which estates have been, and are still held. All these early customs the reader will find preserved, and taken advantage of, in some of the most admired writings of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and Sir Walter Scott. Instances of the employment of gloves as tenures for the holding of estates occur in our own district. Among these is that of Robert de Camera, or Chalmers (ancestor of the present Chalmers of Aldbar), who, in the fourteenth century, obtained the lands of Balnacraig, in the parish of Lumphanan, from Andrew de Garvieaugh (Garioch), and these he was to hold of the Earl of Moray, for a *pair of white gloves*, to be rendered yearly at the Manor of Caskieben, the residence of De Garvieaugh.

6. Saddler.—There is no appearance of saddles upon any of the Elgin Marbles, nor are saddles supposed to have been in use before the year 340 B.C.; they are believed to be of Turkish origin. But the ancient Greeks were well acquainted with the use of reins and spurs; and that the Romans had spurs also, at least as early as the Augustan age, is proved by the testimony of several writers, such as Virgil, Livy, Plautus, and others; and Cicero uses the word *calcar* to signify a spur. It has been considered remarkable that, among the many equestrian figures of the ancient Romans that have been preserved, none of the riders are represented with spurs. It has, however, been explained that the Romans did not use boots similar to ours, but rode as the Asiatics usually do at this time, in a kind of sandals and pantaloons, on the former of which spurs could not be conveniently fixed. The stirrup used by the natives of Asia is of a very different form from the European one, being oblong and nearly the length of the foot, with a ridge on either side. From the resemblance to some of their dishes, it is called by the same name, "Ruckâb." On the hinder part of this stirrup, which comes under the heel, a spike is often fixed, which answers the purpose of our spur. The equestrian figures on the great seals of most of our kings and

ancient barons from the Conquest to the time of Edward III., are represented with spurs consisting of only one point, somewhat resembling the gaffle with which fighting cocks are armed. Montfaucon says that the ancient spurs were small points of iron fastened to a little plate of metal fixed to the shoe in the side of the heel, and that in his time the peasants of France wore such.—*Penny Mag.*

The largest spur that we have heard of is one that is said to have been used at the battle which took place in the year 1445-6, near Arbroath, between the Lindsays and Ogilvys, and is thus noticed :—"In memory of the battle a *spur* and boot, which belonged to one of the slain chieftains, were hung up in the south aisle of Kinnell Church. After the aisle was unroofed, and excluded from the church in 1766, the boot speedily fell to decay ; but the *spur* still exists, measuring 8 inches in length, and 4½ in breadth, and having a rowel as large as a crown-piece." The tradition of the "Feast of Spurs" is celebrated in Marriot's Ballad, also in the introduction to Scott's *Border Minstrelsy,* from which it would appear that, when the lady of the house of Harden was anxious to get rid of a dinner-party, she had a pair of clean spurs served up in a dish, and that this was considered a sufficient warning for those present to seek their next meal in another quarter. Saddles and croppers are represented upon the sculptured stone at St. Madoes, in Perthshire ; and the Lorimers' croft, or piece of land, which was set aside for the use of the makers of bridles and other pieces of horse furniture, is to be found in the neighbourhood of old royal and baronial residences in Scotland.

7. GLAZIER.—It is commonly asserted that, with the exception of some glass vessels of great price, glass was little known and used till the time of Augustus, and never in windows till after the fall of the Roman Empire. The fact of pieces of glass, of good manufacture, having been found at Pompeii, ought to have thrown doubt upon this allegation, derived from an ambiguous assertion of Pliny. The fact is, that glass and porcelain, of equally fine quality as the modern, were made in Egypt 1800 years B.C., under the eighteenth dynasty. They were, moreover, made in perfection. This is a startling statement supported by good proof, but a still more startling one must be added. *The glass-blowers of Thebes were far greater proficients in the art than we are.* They possessed the art of staining glass, which is now comparatively but little known and practised. Among the relics in the British Museum there is a piece of stained glass of considerable taste of design and beauty of colour, in which the colour is struck through the whole vitrified structure ; and there are instances of the design being equally struck through pieces of glass half an inch thick, perfectly incorporated with the structure, and appearing the same on the obverse as on the reverse side. In Mr. Salt's Collection (in the British Museum) of the time of Thothmes III., 1500 B.C., a piece is beautifully stained throughout, and skilfully engraved with his emblazonment. The profusion of glass in Egypt is easily proved. Fragments of granite have been found which are covered with a coating of stained glass, through which the hieroglyphics of the stone appear. The account of the bodies of Alexander and Cyrus being deposited in glass coffins, which had been considered as a fable, is thus analogically proved.—*Egypt. Antiq.*, vol. ii.

8. THE CUTLER is one whose occupation is to make knives and forks. Knives have existed in various forms, and have been made of various materials, from remote antiquity. But the fork is an Italian invention of so recent date as the sixteenth century, a circumstance which by no means invalidates the truth of the vulgar proverb, that "fingers were made before forks!" Before the above era, forks were quite unknown, even at the table of sovereigns; and the guest who sat nearest to a joint held one part with his fingers, while he carved the other with his knife. Among early Danish and other antiquities, knives are found to have been made of flint; and among some French curiosities in the Louvre, there is an exquisite piece of manufacture called the musical knife. The blade is of steel, and inscribed:—Quæ sumpturi sumus benedicat Trinus et Unus. Amen." This *blessing* is accompanied by the musical notes of the *bass* part only, so that it is supposed that there had been other four or five of the set. The handle is of ivory, contains some floral carvings, and is believed to have been manufactured about the end of the sixteenth century.

9. HOOKMAKERS.—This name is not solely confined to the making of *fishing-hooks*, but to the manufacture of all sorts of curved instruments, made of iron or other metal, for the purpose of holding or sustaining anything. In reference to fishing-hooks, however, it may be noticed, that although they were once manufactured in various parts of the kingdom, they are now chiefly made at Kendal in Westmoreland, and Limerick in Ireland. The Kendal circular bend are reckoned the best hooks of a small size, while the Limerick hook is preferable for salmon.[1]

10. PEWTERERS are manufacturers of vessels that are composed of tin and lead, and used for domestic and other purposes. The best pewter consists of 80 parts tin to 20 lead. English pewterers have always made a mystery of their art, and their caution was so far encouraged by the Legislature, that an Act of Parliament was passed, rendering it unlawful for any master pewterer to take an apprentice, or employ a journeyman, who was a foreigner. This, of course, only refers to times long since past, when the science of chemistry was but partially cultivated.—Partington, *British Cyclopædia.*

THE WRIGHTS AND COOPERS

obtained their seal of incorporation in 1527, with power to elect a deacon and with some other privileges. The masons were at one time united with the wrights and coopers, but separated from them at an early date. St. John the Evangelist, or, as others say, St. Joseph, was patron of this craft.

It would appear that the art of the Cooper is of great antiquity, and that it soon attained to all the perfection that it at present possesses. But although this art is very ancient, there are some countries in which it is as yet unknown; and in others, from the scarcity of wood or from other causes, earthen vessels, and skins lined with pitch, are used for containing liquors. The Latin word *dolium* is usually translated a cask; but it was employed by the Romans to denote earthen vessels used for the same purpose. The word *dolare*, to plane or smooth, from which *dolium* is derived, and the word *dolarius*, a cooper, may naturally enough be applied, the former to the construction of casks, which are made of several pieces of wood planed and fitted for joining together, and the latter to the artificer himself.

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[1] See *Universal Dictionary*, and Walton.

Pliny ascribes the invention of casks to the people who lived at the foot of the Alps. In his time they lined them with pitch. From the year 70 of the Christian era, in the time of Tiberius and Vespasian, the art of constructing vessels of different pieces of wood seems to have been well known. Indeed, previous to this period, Varro and Columella, in detailing the precepts of rural economy, speak distinctly of vessels formed of different pieces, and bound together with circles of wood or hoops. The description, which they have given, accords exactly with the construction of casks. The fabrication of casks, on account of the great abundance of wood, was probably very early introduced into France. It is uncertain when this art was first practised in Great Britain; but it seems not improbable that it was derived from the French.

Carpentry is the art of framing timber for the purposes of architecture, machinery, and, in general, for all considerable structures. The word Carpenter is formed from the French, *charpentier*, formed from *charpente*, which denotes timber; or rather from the Latin *carpentarius*, a maker of *carpenta*, or carriages.[1] —*Ency. Brit.*

It will be seen that coach-builders fall within the range of these crafts. It is certain that carriages were used by the Romans at an early period, and their use increased so much, that it was thought necessary to pass a law, more than 200 years before the Christian era, prohibiting females from using them within a mile of Rome. The absurd prohibition was however repealed within twenty years, and the excitement produced by agitating the question is a proof that these vehicles were then much used. In the paintings preserved at Herculaneum there are some representations of carriages drawn by two horses, with a postilion on one of them. These carriages are not unlike some of our post-chaises. But in the long period of barbarism, which accompanied and followed the fall of the Roman Empire, the traces of this and almost every other luxury were effaced, and little remained in the shape of a coach but the war chariots, which were still employed by some nations in their battles.—*Penny Mag.*

Coaches were first used without tops, and continued in that state until the latter half of the fifteenth century. Some say they were not introduced into England before 1580; but Stowe observes:—"This yeare [1555] Walter Ripon made a coach for the Earle of Rutland, which was the first coach (saith he) that ever was made in England." It is remarkable that a wheeled carriage without a roof is delineated upon the so-called Guenora monuments at Meigle, in Perthshire. It is drawn by one horse, and the driver is seated in the same position as the driver of the present day, leaning his back against an upright post, nearly as high as his head. There are two passengers, one seated, another standing; and the wheel of the conveyance has the same number of spokes as those now in use.[1] The exact age of these remarkable monuments is not agreed upon—some attribute them to the sixth century; others say that they are the handiwork of the period between the tenth and thirteenth. Be this as it may, these sculptures prove that carriages were known at a much earlier period in this country than has been generally supposed. But although carriages were used (to some extent at least) from the earliest times, the glass windows and springs were only the invention of the seventeenth century, and from that time the form or plan of carriages has been but little altered. Nicholas Sauvage, who lived in the Rue St. Martin, at Paris, is said to have been the inventor of *hackney coaches*, and to have had the image of St. Fiacre hung upon the sign in front of his house. St. Fiacre died and was buried at Meaux about A.D. 648.—[See Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, and Monmerque on *Omnibuses*.]

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[1] In the last days of Advent, the numerous Calabrian minstrels that enter Rome always stop at the shops of the carpenters which lie in their way, a practice which has been carefully adhered to since the Crucifixion, out of respect for Joseph, who has been canonised by the Church of Rome, and whose feast is the 19th of March.—*Morgan.*

The church of Nigg, near Aberdeen, was dedicated to St. Fiacre; and in old times the bay of Nigg was called St. Fiacre's or St. Fittac's Bay.

THE FLESHERS

were recognised by the Aberdeen Town Council so early as 1444; and, until 1518, it appears that they carried on the joint trades of fleshers and fish-dealers. The fleshers were incorporated in 1532.

Among the ancient Romans there were three kinds of established butchers, whose office it was to furnish the city with the necessary cattle, and to take care of preparing and vending their flesh. The *suarii* provided hogs; the *pecuarii* or *boarii* other cattle, especially oxen; and under these was a subordinate class, whose office it was to kill, called *lanii* and *carnifices*.—*Ency. Brit.*

In 1532, it was enacted, that all butchers should sell their beef, mutton, and other flesh and victuals, by weight; that is to say, beef for a halfpenny the pound, and mutton for three farthings, etc., and this statute took effect the first of August next following. But this statute (as others) being devised for the commodity and profit of the whole realm, hath been so abused by the unsatiable covetousness of many, that the commodity and profit which was hoped for hath not followed; but to the contrary, as experience teacheth. For, at that time, fat oxen were sold for twenty-six shillings and eightpence the piece, fat wethers for three shillings and fourpence the piece, fat calves for the like price of three and fourpence, a lamb for twelvepence; and at the butchers in London was sold penny pieces of beef for the relief of the poor; every piece a penny or a penny half-penny, and thirteen of the same pieces for twelvepence, sometimes fourteen for twelvepence. Mutton at eightpence a hinder quarter, and ninepence or tenpence for a quarter; a hundredweight of beef for four shillings and eightpence.—*Anecdote Library.*

St. Ferreol is the patron of the butchers, and Cox, in his *Gentleman's Guide through France*, gives the following curious account of the part which the butchers of Marseilles take in celebrating the feast day of St. Ferreol. They are clothed in big tunics, with hats *à la Henri IV.*, armed with hatchet and cleaver. They lead a fat ox, dressed in garlands and ribbons, with gilt horns, like the ox at the carnival; his back is covered with a carpet, on which sits a pretty child, dressed as St. John the Baptist. The ox is led about the whole week before the festival. They first take him to the police, where they pay a duty, and then begin their collection, which is always very productive. Every one wishes to keep the animal in his house, from a prevailing superstition that they shall have good luck throughout the year if the brute leave any trace of his visit, no matter how dirty it may be. The ox is killed on the day after the festival; and, from the great fatigue undergone by the child, who is lavishly pampered with sweetmeats, he soon begins to languish, and early falls a victim to St. Ferreol.

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[1] See the *Sculptured Monuments of Scotland* (Spalding Club), plate lxxvi.

This saint, according to Butler, was imprisoned at Vienna, "on suspicion of being a Christian," and was scourged and laid in a dungeon. The manacles fell from his limbs on the third day; and, attempting to effect his escape by swimming across the Rhone, he no sooner landed on shore than he was taken and beheaded by the river-side. His feast is on the 18th of September.

The Tailors,

subsequently to 1511, elected deacons; but were not incorporated until 1532. They considered themselves the only privileged makers both of men and women's wearing apparel; and, in the course of the seventeenth century, their deacon was severely fined by the Magistrates and Town Council of Aberdeen for ordering the gown and other materials belonging to a lady to be carried away, because she had employed others, than a member of their craft, to make them up for her.

The name of this useful craft is derived by some from the French word *tailler*, a maker of garments, and by the more classical from the Latin word *sartor*, which literally signifies "a cobbler or botcher." The largest muscle of the human body (which rises from the outer part of the haunch-bone, and takes an oblique course along the thigh, and is inserted into the upper and inner side of the tibia), is named the *sartorius*, or tailors' muscle, because of its being the means by which the tailor is enabled to cross his legs. This plan of sitting, which is supposed to be much against the health of the operative, was attempted to be remedied some time ago, through the ingenuity of Mr. Barralet, who constructed a table (which was received by the Society of Arts as perfectly fitted for the purpose), and by this the workman can either stand upon the floor, or sit upon the edge of the table, as he may feel inclined.—Partington's *British Cyclopædia*.

The name of *botcher* is given in England to those tailors who hire themselves out to work at farm and other houses. Between one of these and his wife the term *tailor* is said to have had the following quizzical origin:—The botcher's wife had gone by herself to a country fair one day, and, not returning in proper time, he went in search of her. He missed her by the road, and on being told by a neighbour that his better-half was home before him, wet and draggletailed, he exclaimed, "God be praised! *she's* where she ought to be; but the de'il take the *tail-o'-er!*" Ever after, this worthy was known by the soubriquet of *tailor*, instead of botcher.

Tailors (as mentioned above) were makers of ladies' as well as gentlemen's dresses, a practice which continued down to within these hundred years, at least in some of the rural districts. As an instance of this it may be remarked that the late rebel veteran *Dubrach* Grant (a tailor to trade, who lived long in the parish of Lethnot, and died at Auchendryne, near Braemar, in 1824, aged 110), was wont to tell that he made the cap in which his wife was christened! This branch of the labour, however, as well as that of stay-making, which was another masculine employment, is now mainly, if not altogether, performed by the softer sex; and, with anything but profit or pleasure by at least metropolitan seamstresses, whose condition, it appears, is one of the most wretched in the annals of commerce. "If I and my child" (said poor Ann Pickering, of 15 Schoolhouse Lane, Ratcliff, in giving evidence at the inquest upon the body of her infant daughter, who died from starvation in November, 1862), "If I and my child work all day, and great part of night, we can earn ninepence for three shirts!"—How justly has Hood sung:—

"With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A woman sat in unwomanly rags,
Plying her needle and thread—
Stitch—stitch—stitch!
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch
She sang the 'Song of the Shirt!'"

The custom of the *tailor* hiring himself, at so much money and his victuals by the day, to make up clothes at private houses, is not altogether out of fashion; and it was, till recently, a common practice throughout Scotland. The time when he was most in request was about the fall of the year, when the November winds demanded extra covering, and at that time the housewife had her web of *hammert claith* ready for his scissors and needle. He took his place at table by the side of the gudeman or gudewife, with whom, from his vast store of news and anecdote, he was generally a favourite. In these particulars, his character has been admirably drawn in the poem of "The Farmer's Ha'," in which, for his over-loquaciousness, the gudewife is made to say to him—

"Ye've meikle need to sew,
Oh! times are sairly altered now!
For twopence was the wage, I trow,
To ony Scot;
But now-a-days ye crook your mou',
To seek *a groat!*"

This poem was written between 1770-80, by Dr. Charles Keith, a native of Montrose, and, probably, it gives as faithful an account of the tailor's remuneration, as of the tailor himself. The latter point is so far proven by the following circumstance, which is still recollected by old people in the parishes of Careston and Aberlemno. These parishes are separated from each other by the river South Esk, and in the first of them lived a tailor of the name of Wood, who worked in the capacity referred to, and died an old man some forty or fifty years ago. When found fault with at any time for lack of industry in the house of fellow-parishioners, he silenced such remarks by quaintly observing—"Ye ca' me *tailor* Wud on this side o' the water, an' only gi'e me *three*pence a day, an' *bear* bread! but I'm ca'd *Maister* Wud on the ither side, an' get *white* bread, an' *four*pence for my wark!"

We have seen in a previous page that curious reference is sometimes made upon old gravestones to trades, and to the articles employed by craftsmen in the prosecution of their various callings. In this respect the tailors are not behind their neighbours. Numerous instances could be adduced; but the following inscription from a tombstone in "The Howff," at Dundee, may suffice. It bears to have been erected by the widow of the deceased, and is dated 1628:—

> "Kind comarads here COOPER'S corpse is laid,
> WALTER by name, *a tailor* to his trade;
> Both kind and true, and stout, and honest-hearted,
> Condole with me that he so soon departed;
> For I avow, he never *weild a shear*,
> Had better parts than he that's buried here."

Long before the year 1545, when *Needlemaking* was introduced into England by a native of Spain, bone and box skewers were used, and after that an improvement was made in the shape of "poking sticks of steel," as Autolycus calls them in the *Winter's Tale*. These, however, gave way to the Indian invention; and, from the sudden death of the party in possession of the secret, the art was lost for a time; but it was recovered by Christopher Greening, about 1560, who, along with his family of two sons and a daughter, settled in Bucks, where the manufactory of that tiny and singularly useful instrument has been chiefly carried on ever since.

Needlemaking was not introduced into Scotland until about 1661, and in that year, Major Edward Lun, an Englishman, was allowed by Parliament to erect a manufactory for needles in this country. Needles are described in the Act as "a commoditie verie usefull, and never made in this countrie before;" and with the view of encouraging the business, Lun and his heirs were allowed to import materials, etc., free of custom, and to have the exclusive liberty of making needles in Scotland for the space of nineteen years.—*Acts of Parliament*, vol. vii. p. 275.

Pins were known in England before 1483, and in that year Richard III. prohibited their sale as an article of foreign manufacture. From this date they remained unknown, till 1543, when Catherine Howard, Queen of Henry VIII. brought a quantity from France. Ribbons and clasps were used previous to this, and ultimately skewers of bone, ivory, silver, or boxwood. Some curious specimens of circular clasps are carved upon an ancient monument at the old church of Invergowrie; and two beautifully figured silver bodkins were found in a primitive tomb at Norrie's Law, in Fifeshire.

Thread was probably a coëval discovery with that of cotton, which was known in Egypt at least 500 years B.C. Previous to that time, it is supposed that the inner coating of the bark of trees, and afterwards the sinews of animals, were used. Thread was not manufactured in England long before the beginning of the seventeenth century, nor in Scotland until the year 1722.

The *Thimble* is a metal cover by which tailors and seamstresses protect their fingers from the needle. The art of thimble-making was brought from Holland, in 1695, by Mr. John Lofting, a Dutchman, who set up a workshop at Islington, and practised the trade with success. Thimbles are made of shruff, or old hammered brass, the best being often made too clear, and the ordinary too brittle. The manufacturers melt and cast them in a sort of sand; with this and red ochre, the mould and cores are made, and in these they usually cast six gross at a cast, and make about six or seven casts in a day. But thimbles made of steel are now preferred, particularly by tailors. For ladies, they are frequently made of silver.

No. VII. (A.)—Vol. I. page 58.

Extracts from Dr. Arthur Johnston's Poemata, 1642, pp. 437-439.

FARFARA.

Farfara, te decorant regalis rudera tecti,
  Et lacus, et multæ fertilitatis ager;
Sunt angusta tibi, fateor, pomæria, latum
  Sed tamen imperium Scotia prisca dedit;
Quos geris, agnoscit tellus Angusia fasces,
  Seque tuo sistunt rura remota foro;
Jus dicunt populi proceres, plebs excolit artem
  Quâ parat et tenues jugiter auget opes;
Tergora sunt illi validis detracta juvencis,
  Et quæ virgineos velat aluta pedes;
Umbrorum levibus dedit hæc sandalia plantis,
  Et soleas sociis, funiger ordo, tuis;
Ne nive vel glacie lædaris, tempore brumæ,
  Hæc tibi perones, rustica turba, parat;
Fortibus hæc ocreis veteres instruxit Achivos,
  Et Graiæ crepidas hinc petiere nurus;
Plebs eadem tragicis munivit crura cothurnis,
  Hujus et inventum nobile soccus erat;
Roma suas posthac ne tollat in æthera vires,
  Nec bellatrices Sparta superba manus;
Imposuere jugam populi cervicibus illæ,
  Fortibus hæc vinclis crura pedesque premit.

No. VII. (B.)—Vol. I. page 118.

MONS ROSARUM.

Nobilis urbs rosei jam gaudet nomine montis,
  Quæ prius a cœlo dicta Celurca fuit;
Proximus huic mons est, quem præterlabitur amnis,
  Ambrosias populo præbet uterque dapes;
Mons lectas pecudes, salmones sufficit unda,
  Lautius et si quid stagna Neronis habent;
Quæ recreent oculos, incingunt lilia ripas,
  Ipsaque puniceis sunt juga picta rosis;

Ad latus eoum se vectigale profundum
  Explicat, et velis mille teguntur aquæ;
Propter aquas populo præbet spectacula campus,
  Flumine quem Boreas hinc lavat, inde Notus;
Hic juvenum pars flectit equos, pars utitur arcu,
  Pars rotat Herculeâ grandia saxa manu;
Sunt quos lucta juvat, pars gaudet ludere disco,
  Vel volucres curvo pellere fuste pilas;
Urbs celebrís, te si spectet, Capitolia Romæ
  Juppiter, Idalium deseret alma Venus.

No. VII. (c.)—Vol. I. page 204.

BRECHINUM.

Fertile Brechinum geminos interjacet amnes,
  Hic Boream spectat, respicit ille Notum;
Rupibus inclusæ sternuntur pontibus undæ,
  Sunt quoque securis flumina plena vadis;
Hanc simul Arctoi decorat victoria regis,
  Perfida cum socii terga dedere duces;
Præsulis hic sancti domus est, et pyramis ædi
  Proxima, Phidiacæ forsitan artis opus;
Si molem spectes, nihil est exilius illa,
  Ipsa tamen cœli culmina tangit apex;
Est structura teres, nec raro lumina fallit,
  Eminus hanc spectans esse putabis acum;
Dædala compages et ventos ridet et imbres,
  Nec metuit magni tela trisulca Jovis;
Si fabricam conferre lubet, Brechinia turris
  Pyramidas superat, Nile superbe, tuas.

No. VII. (d.)—Vol. I. page 305.

TAODUNUM.

Urbs vetus, undosi cui parent ostia Taï,
  Et malè Cimbrorum, quod tegit ossa, solum,
Genoa te spectans suà ridet marmora; moles
  Pyramidum flocci barbara Memphis habet;
Ipsa suas merito contemnunt Gargara messes;
  Quasque regit, damnat terra Liburna rates;
Et Venetûm populi de paupertate queruntur;
  Nec Cnidus æquoreos jactat, ut ante, greges;
Si conferre lubet, pubes Spartana juventæ,
  Consulibus cedit Roma togata tuis;
Qui mendicatum Taï de gurgite nomen
  Dat tibi, credatur mentis et artis inops;
Structa Deûm manibus cum possis jure videri,
  Jure Dei-donum te tua terra vocat.

No. VIII.—Vol. I. page 61.

Letter.—Capt. Pockley to the Magistrates of Forfar, 22d May 1654.—*From the original in the Archives of the Burgh.*

You are herby required to cause to be sent into the Garison for the vse of the soldiers, fower dussen of wheate breade for each day in the weeke for which the baker y^{t} brings it shall reseue riddy money and you are to take speciall care that the breade brought in be the full weight accordinge to the price that wheate now beareth, and you are likewise to send you^{r} fleshers with beefe mutton or Lambe each mundy and wedensday to serue the Garison, and for such meate as shall be brought in the partyes shall reseiue good payment for the same; herein I expect that you fayle not as you tender you^{r} quiett and for preuentinge the soldiers of Cominge to cause the warrant to be observed Given vnder my hand at the castle of Glamis this 22th of May 1654.
T. Pockley.

ffor the Prouost of fforfor
and to the bailffs theirof.

[Indorsed]—Captaine Pockleyes ordour to the baxters and fleshers.

No. IX.—Vol. I. page 61.

Memorial for Robert Craigie, Esq., Lord Advocate, regarding the "Catastropie" of Councillor Binny of Forfar.—From the original in the Archives of the Burgh.

. . . . . The next thing to be consulted Is a Catastropie of a verry extraordinary nature, of which we can give no more than a sketch thereof, as will appear by the sequell of this story, which is, That upon ffriday last, the eighteen day of September j^{m}vij^{c} and forty-one, Andrew Binny, shoemaker in fforfar, and one of the common Counsel of the said burgh, haveing business at the burgh of Dundee, went thither in the morning of the forsaid day, and on his returne home, much about half way, at a place called Petterden, being the King's highway, leading to and from the foresaid burgh, he all of a sudden was invaded and assaulted by four men who furiously threw him off his Horse, Clapt a thick Cloath (which he apprehends was woolen), about his face, and fixing the same before and behind his neck, in so much that he was almost suffocated: The moment thereafter, so inhuman and barbarous were they, that they fettered his armes with strong Coards behinde his back, then they remounted him on his horse, with one of the ruffians, who rode behind him with his arms Grasped about his body, the oy^{r} three accompying him on foot. He asked them If they wanted his money, which was about three pound he had in his pocket, If so they were welcome to it, and begd, for Christ's sake, to spare his life: But in place of that they caried him, as he imagines, and is pretty sure, two houres at least, and then brought him to some dwelling, took him off his horse in the above situation, and two of them each on one hand, with their hands and armes about his west, and under his thyghs, caried him up several pairs of Stairs, which he is positive were not streight, by reason of the frequent turnings they made with him, and their resting two three times, untill they put him in a room where, without meat or drink, they keept him fettered and blindfolded as at first, and one or two alwayes walking by him : yea, their barbarity went still furder, that the saliva or spitt could not be discharged by him without one of his attendants moving the cloath a litle above his chin, neither could he get nature eased or supplyed, ffor he was put in a bed wanting cloaths or anything else below or above him, tho' frequently he demanded the same for the sake of his and their Redeemer. To which demands they neyer gave any suply or return, keeping him in this miserable condition 30 houres or thereby, Duering which tymé they used their outmost endeavoures with him, by horrid imprecationes, menaces, and threatings, to leave the present magistrates their party, to which he had always firmly stood by, and come over to the oy^r side of the question ; And, as no doubt, he came lengths with respect to their demands, they then began to give him some assureance of his speedy enlargement which perhapes hapened the sooner with this circumstance, That the noise that he made, while able, occasioned their changeing his room to a Darker, at which time one of his atendants slakt a litle the cloath about his head, when he heard a voice from the former roum, and grasping abovt him, by great accident, laid hold of the sneck of the door which he lifted, and perceptably saw Mr. Fletcher of Ballanshoe, his Liveryman, with a candle in his hand, calling on one of his attendents, Are you comeing to bed ?—whereupon Mr. Binny called and cryed the louder, and swore wherever, or in whatever place he was thus treated, ffletcher's servant was there, and if they should torture him to Death he would abyd by it, Upon which two of the Gang straitned his cords, and the cloath about his Head, and swore bloodely, if he spak or made any more noise, they would scobb his mouth, and Inflict oy^r punishments upon him, which forced his silence and soon after he was caried off by two of these ruffians blinde folded and fettered as above, sometime walking, and at oy^r tymes rideing on his horse, for the space of two houres or thereby, and about twelve at night, as he aprehends, being the Saturnday, was left by them in the muire of Kincaldrum, unloused in a moment both at armes and face, and certified, with great oaths, to conceal the tratement he met with, and abide by the promises or oaths he head come under, oyrwayes it would fare worse with him : This part where they left him is within a mile, or thereby, where they first atackt him. . . . .

Note.—The above was drawn up by the Magistrates of Forfar, and presented to Mr. Craigie, then Lord-Advocate, afterwards Lord-President of the Court of Session, for his advice as to "the most habile method to be taken for detecting such a piece of villany, or if it were possible, upon Mr. Binny's signeing ane informatione ag^t Fletcher's serv^t that a warrant would be got for aprehending his person," etc.

No. X.—Vol. I. page 67.

Extracts from Accounts of the Burgh of Forfar, A.D. 1684.—*Written on two loose leaves folio, preserved in the Archives of the Burgh.*

DISCHARGE.

	lib.	s.	d.
ffirst payed to James Smith for ffyve Douzon of pyps and tuelve winds of tobaco att Michaelmes 1684	1	2	0
To Alexr Adam measson to hie [? hew] the stons for the vse of the Croce	0	14	0
To John Cauty for Drawing wp ane Minut betuixt the toun and David Whyt anent the alienation of the West shell	0	7	0
To the thrie officers for yr shoes	4	10	0
To John Rodger to buy oyll for the vse of the knock and bells	1	1	0
To Thomas Smith officer when he went w^{t} the Town to The Lady Balnamoons buriall	0	6	0
ffor proclaiming of St tuetherens fair att the Croce of Brechin and in the Crofts y^{r}of	0	6	8
ffor proclaiming the sd fair att Alyth and Kirriemuir	0	9	4
To John Mitchell Coupar and the toun officers for y^{r} payns when the touns metts and measurs wer gadged	0	5	4
payed for aill in Bailzie Benneys conform to receipt	2	10	0
ffor entrie money to the toun officers	0	18	0
To the sds officers at the rouping of the touns customs and Booths	0	5	0
To James Proctor officer for goeing to Innerquharity for John Robertsone to gett some peapers from him anent the toun	0	4	0
To Alexr Mastertoun for ringing the bells	2	0	0
To Patrick Gibsone for the lyke cause	2	0	0
To Alexr Adam for going to Glames for ane stone to the Croce	1	8	0
To James Guild for his horse and cairt and to Andrew Smith for his horse to Glames to bring home the sd stone to the Croce	1	0	0
To James Gordon in templebank for the lend of his extrie to bring home the sd stone, James Guild having broken his extrie in the cause	0	4	0
To the officers for goeing to Glames for helping to lift and uaiting wpon the sd stone in the Cairt	0	8	0
To James Procter officer for going to Ed^{r} wpon the touns affairs	3	0	0
More for ane pair of shoes to him before he went	1	0	0
Payed to John Sturrock officer for goeing to Glames with the provest on St fargus Day wpon the touns accompt	0	4	0
To John Jamesson pyper to buy ane pair of shoes to him	1	1	0
To provest Carnegy for goeing to Edin^{r} wpon the touns affairs	58	0	0
To John Low for his horse to Dundie	0	16	0
To the officers for keeping the counsell loft Door	1	6	8
Payed of expensse at the Laird of Clovayes buriall	1	8	0
At y^{t} tyme to the officers for goeing w^{t} the magistrats y^{r}to	0	14	8
To John Hepburne for his horse and cart and outcarrieing the red or small stons out of the laigh tolbuith	0	6	8

	lib.	s.	d.
Att y^{t} tyme to the officers for shooling and filling the sd redd	0	6	0
To John Jamesson pyper for entrie monie	0	6	0
payed for Aill with Andrew Tailour and the officers for goeing to right the great Bell, shoe being then wrong	0	12	0
To Alex^{r} Benny for litting of Black Cloath for the vse of the Counsell loft	7	13	0
off Drink money to his man	0	4	0
To James Auld tailzour and of expensse w^{t} him	1	8	0
Att y^{t} tyme for Silk	0	6	0
Att y^{t} tyme for naills to Thomas Hepburn	0	10	0
Att y^{t} tyme to the officers	0	2	0
To John Sturrock officer quhen he was seick at the Magistrats command	1	10	0
To the Clerk for wreating and forming the Disposition and rights Be the Toun to David Whyt of y^{t} piece of land called the West Shell	4	13	0
To John Cauty of Drinkmonie for his payns and wreatting	0	14	0
To the Clerk for tuo skins of parchment to the touns Drum	1	10	0
To Andrew Hendersone toun heard of entrie monie	0	6	0
To William and Charles Adams for Mending of the Irone hous	3	6	0
To William Guild and John Low for bringing tuo cairtfull of stons y^{r}to	0	8	0
To Andrew Tailzour for mending the laigh tolbuith door	1	10	0
To him for mending the great Bell	4	0	0
To John Ogilbyes wyffe for threie elnes and ane halfe ell of sey cloath for ane Cott to James Procter at 1 lib 9s. pr ell Js	5	1	6
ffor aill w^{t} her and the tailzour.	0	3	4

[In addition to the two leaves from which the above extracts are taken, four other leaves contain the "CHARGE" of the Burgh, also payments of feus in "Truffes and Scaldings." Among these entries is an example of a "tee-name"—still in use among fishermen and coal-miners, and where there are a number of persons of the same name and surname in one locality. At the time referred to, "Binny" was one of the most common surnames in Forfar—and one of the payments in question bears—"John Cauty tailzeour, and *litle* John Benney half a darg, 13s. 4d."]

The following Warrant by the Sheriff of Forfarshire, for Cutting and Branding thieves (though not referred to in the preceding pages), seems worthy of a place here—The original is in the Archives of the Burgh of Forfar.

Forfar, 19 Septr. 1699 by Inverighty yor Sherrif deput.

The Judge and sherrif deput forsaid after haveing taken the Judiciall confessions of Patrick Mitchell in Cottoun of Cossins and Bessie Martin receptur by him ther And after haveing stolen Neprie, Table Cloaths, and Carrats from the Earle of Strathmore, conforme to their Confessions y^{r}of of this daite, ffinds by their saids Confessions That they are Guilty of the saids

Crymes lyed to their charges and therfor ordains the said Patrick to have his Right Eare Cut of, and the said Bessie Burnt on the Right Cheek by the hand of the common hangman on Wedensday the Tuenty instant betuext Tuo and ffour hours in the afternoon, and the magistrates of fforfar to see this sentance put in Execution, as they will be ansuerable for which this shall be ther warrand

(Signed) Wm Gray.

No. XI.—Vol. I. page 91.

Documents relating to the Hereditary Office of Porter, or Gate-keeper of the Castle of Montrose.—Acta Parl. vol. i. p. 90.

BREVE AD INQUIRENDUM DE SUCCESSIONE SYMONIS JANITORIS DE MONROS. A.D. 1261.

A . Dei gratia rex Scottorum Roberto de Monte Alto dilecto et fideli suo vicecomiti et bailivis suis de Forfar salutem Mandamus vobis et precipimus quatinus per probos et fideles homines patrie diligenter et fideliter inquiri faciatis si Margareta Angnes Suannoch Cristiana et Mariota filie quondam Symonis Janitoris de Monros sint legitime et propinquiores heredes dicti quondam Symonis de terra de Inyaney et de officio janue castri nostri de Monros et si dictus quondam Symon obiit vestitus et seisitus ut de feodo de dictis terra et officio et hec omnia diligenter et fideliter inquisita una cum valore et rationabili extenta terre prenominate quamcitius poteritis nobis mitti faciatis et hoc breve Teste me ipso apud Monros . xxj . die Marcij anno regni nostri xiij°.

INQUISITIO SUPER EODEM BREVI.

Hec est inquisicio facta de precepto domini regis per Robertum de Monte Alto militem de terra de Jnianey juxta Falerikkum scilicet per istos barones . baronie de veteri Munros Rossyn Fethyn Kynel Inverkilerd Inverlunan Kynbladmund Lexyn Dun Brechyn Kinabir Parva Pert Melgund Pannemor Pannebride Tunryn et Roscolbyn et magna pars proborum burgensium de Munros . Omnes illi prenominati jurati dicunt quod quidam homo qui vocabatur Crane habuit et tenuit dictam terram hereditarie ex dono regis Willelmi et in dicta terra obiit vestitus et saysitus ut de feodo . Et post decessum ejus Swayn filius ejus tenuit et habuit dictam terram hereditarie et obiit in dicta terra vestitus et saysitus ut de feodo . et post decessum ejus Simon filius ejus tenuit et habuit dictam terram hereditarie et in dicta terra obiit vestitus et saysitus ut de feodo . et quod dictus Symon habuit quinque filias ex duabus mulieribus desponsatis scilicet Margar Agnes Swannoc Cristian et Mariot . et quod dicti Crane Swayn et Symon nuncquam fecerunt exercitum nec dederunt auxilium nec aliquid aliud in mundo pro dicta terra fecerunt nisi officium Janue Castri domini Regis de Munros . Et jurati dicunt quod dicte mulieres sunt legitime et propinquiores heredes dicti Symonis jam defuncti.

[*English Translation.*]

BRIEVE FOR INQUIRY CONCERNING THE SUCCESSION TO SIMON, GATEKEEPER OF MONTROSE, A.D. 1261.

A. by the grace of God King of the Scots to Robert de Monte Alto his beloved and faithful sheriff and to his bailies of Forfar greeting. We command and direct you to cause inquiry to be made with diligence and care by honest and faithful men of the district, whether Margareta, Angnes, Suannoch, Cristiana, and Mariota, daughters of the late Symon, Gatekeeper of Monros, are the lawful and nearest heirs of the said deceased Symon in the lands of Inyaney and in the office of gatekeeper of our Castle of Montrose, and if the said deceased Symon died vest and seised, as of fee, of the said lands and office; And that all these things diligently inquired into, along with the value and reasonable extent of the land forenamed, you cause to be sent to me as early as you can, and that on this brieve, which is my own witness, at Montrose the 21st day of March in the thirteenth year of our reign.

INQUISITION ON THE SAID BRIEVE.

This is the Inquisition made by precept of our lord the king, by Robert de Monte Alto, knight, concerning the land of Inianey near Falerikkum, that is to say by the barons following:—of the barony of Old Montrose, Rossie, Feithie, Kynel, Inverkeilor, Inverlunan, Kynblethmont, Lexyn, Dun, Brechin, Kinaber, Little Pert, Melgund, Panmure, Panbride, Turin, and Rescobie, and great part of the honest burgesses of Montrose. All these the foresaid, being sworn, say that a certain man named Crane had and held the foresaid land hereditarily by gift of King William, and died vest and seised of said land as of fee. And after his decease Swayn, his son, had and held the said land hereditarily, and died vest and seised in the same land as of fee. And after his decease Simon his son had and held the said land hereditarily, and died vest and seised in the same land as of fee. And that the said Simon had five daughters by two wives whom he had married, namely, Margar, Agnes, Swannoc, Cristian, and Mariot. And that the said Crane, Swayn, and Simon never raised an army, or gave assistance, or did anything else in the world for the said lands, except gate-keeper of our lord the king's Castle of Montrose. And the jurors say that the said women are the lawful and nearest heirs of the said Simon now deceased.

No. XII.—Vol. I. page 123.

Rossie Reformatory is in the parish of Craig, and stands five miles south-east of Montrose, where it occupies an elevated and healthy situation on the western boundary of the Rossie estate. It was opened in May 1857, and the entire cost of establishing it, as well as of supporting it during the first few years of its existence, was borne by Colonel Macdonald Macdonald of Rossie. It consisted at first of a cottage with accommodation for ten boys, but in 1860 the new building was opened, and since its commencement under the certificate of the Home Secretary the institution has done most valuable work in the reformation of juvenile offenders, there being now accommodation for over seventy boys. The purpose of the institution is to remove those, who are lapsing into the criminal class, from the habits and associates of crime, and thus, under State teaching, care, and surveillance, to prepare them for a fresh and better start in life. They have all appliances for learning handicrafts, and a farm of fifty acres, trenched at first and now cultivated by their own hands. Handsome contributions have been made to the building fund by the Earl of Southesk, Colonel Macdonald, and others, but a debt of £700 still rests on the building. The directors hold their lease on favourable terms from the proprietor. The central idea in such an institution is to cultivate virtue, impart a religious education, and prevent crime.

No. XIII.—Vol. I. page 127.

The curious Instrument of Sir Wilzeam Froster's Assythement, 5th February 1530, is printed in the *Spalding Club Miscellany*, vol. iv. pp. 27-9. It was written by John Gilbert, presbyter of the diocese of Brechin and a notary-public, and witnessed by Villiam Foullartoun of Ardocht, George Erskyn of Quhitfild, John Lyndesay, Mr Hugh Vischart, and others.

No. XIII. (a.)—Vol. I. page 153.

The Burnes family seems to have had many connections in the neighbourhood of Glenbervie, and an unwritten tradition derives them from a Walter Campbell, Argyllshire, probably one of the "broken men" who frequently came down to the Lowlands under a new name. But the pedigree is usually carried back to Walter Burnace, Burnes, or Burness, who went from Stonehouse of Mergie to Bogjorgan, and originated the Bogjorgan, Benholm, and Brawliemuir branches of the family. To that of Brawliemuir, Robert Burns the poet belongs through Robert Burnes in Clochnahill; but the late William Scott Douglas, in his edition of Burns's Works (4 vols. 1877), says (i. p. xviii), "The relation of this James Burnes (of Brawliemuir) to Robert of Clochnahill is not absolutely demonstrated." This absolute demonstration, however, has now been obtained through the industry of Mr. J. Craig Thomson, Sheriff-clerk Depute, Stonehaven, who has found the missing link in the form of a disposition of his property by James Burnace, given in to be recorded in the Sheriff Court books at Stonehaven. This interesting, and, in many ways, important document was discovered by Mr. Thomson in September 1883, after a protracted search, the volume of record being wanting, and appeared in the *Dundee Advertiser* of 16th April, 1885. As being so specially connected with Glenbervie and Burns, we give it entire:—

"Be it known to all men By thir presents, Me, James Burnace In Bralinmuir, That fforasmickle as I have thought fitt to setle my small worldly concern In my lifetime ffor preventing any disorder or confusion that may arise among my children after my death, I with the burden of my own liferent, sell and dispone from me and after death To and in ffavours of Robert Burnace, My Eldest lawful son in Clochnahill: William Burnace, my second son, in Bralinmuir: James Burnace, in halkhill, my third son: George Burnace, in Elphill, my fourth son: Margaret Burnace, spous to James Gawen, in Drumlithie, my only daughter: and the said James for his interest, my haill corns and cropt and other moveables parteining to me at present or that may be at the time of my decess In as ffar as extends to the soum of One hundred Merks Scotts money To each of the saids Robert, William, James, and George Burnace, my sons; and ffifty merks money fors the said Margret Burnace and James Gawen: and the like soum of ffifty merks to John Gawen, lawfull son to the said James Gawen, making in haill ffive hundred merks Scotts money divided and apointed to them in mener above exprest, with full power to them agreeable to their several shares To midle, intromitt with, sell, use, and dispose on my said Cropt and Effects for payment to them of the said soum and shares, to each of them so due as above sett doun and divided, always under the provision of my life-rent use, and what is over and above This payment as said is, I sell and dispon to my Wife Margret ffalconer, to be by her liferented, and what remains after her death I recommend To be equally divided amongst my said ffive children free of any Burden, Except twenty merks to Marg^{t} Scott[1] Burnace, lawful daughter to the deceased Thomas Burnace, my fifth son, which, at the discretion of my said children, I apoint to be payed Either with themselves or at the death of the said Margret ffalcner, my spous, which disposition, with the Burden and provision before mentioned I Bind and oblige me to warrend, acquit and defend Good and valid To my said children as above divided, with respect to the soums particularly above minoted at all hands and against all deadly. Dispensing with the generality hereof, and with all nullities, imperfections, and objections in law proponeable or prejudicial hereunto In any sort, I further recomend to my sons to be careful of, and dutiful to my said spous and their mother, and to be assisting to bring to perfection my said goods so disponed, and the value of them aplyd for payt. of the forsaid soums as above apointed, and, more particularly, I recomend peace and unity among themselves and exact observance of what I therein above recomended: and if any shall offer to contraveen or Contradict this in any pairt, Then the rest agreeing To and Abiding by the same are hereby empowered to denude him or them of the share to them apointed, and to aply the same among themselves at discretion, and for the more security I consent to the registration hereof In the Books of Council and Session and others competent to have the strength of ane decreet, That letters of horning and other Execrs necesser on ane charge of Ten days may be direct hereon I thereto constitut   my prors. In witness whereof thir presents (writen on this sheet of stampt paper by James Strachan, Writer in Stonehyve) are subscrived with my hand at Bralenmuir, the fourteen day of June, Seventeen hundred and ffourty years, Before thir witnesses—David Croll, in Whitbog: George Touch, in Inchbreck: John Jellie, Subtenant in Bralenmuir: and William Taillor, son of James Tailor, in Whitbog.

I. B.

David Croll, *Witnes*
George Touch, *Wittens*
John Jellie, *Witnes*
William Tailyor, *Witnes*

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[1] The name is doubtful, as the original is indistinct at this point.

De mandato dicti Jacobi Burnace, scribere, aliter preter has initiales literas supra scriptas mihi, ut asseruit, (nescientem ?) et calamum meum tangentem, Ego, Jacobus Strachan, Notarius Publicus, in permissis requisitis idem confirmo hujus, Meis Signo et subscriptione manualibus. JA. STRACHAN, N. P.

Disposition James Burnace
To
his wife and children 1740:
recorded 28 January 1743.

NO. XIV.—VOL. I. PAGE 163.

Note on Mr. Cosmo Innes's connection with Durris, etc.

MR. COSMO INNES, Sheriff of Morayshire, and latterly one of the Principal Clerks of Session, and Professor of Constitutional Law and History in the University of Edinburgh, was a native of Durris, and born in the Manor House, which was built by John Innes, his father. Misfortune coming to the family and forcing them to leave Durris, the most of Cosmo's life was spent in Edinburgh, but his education was linked to the district by attendance at schools in Durris and Stonehaven, and at College in Aberdeen; his fuller education, however, was received at Glasgow and Oxford Universities. He passed as advocate in Edinburgh in 1822, and four years afterwards married Miss Rose of Kilravock. He was soon engaged in several important peerage cases, and thus laid the solid foundation for his vast knowledge in Scotch archæology and family histories. He was at that time a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and the *North British Review*, and gathering material for his later editorial labours. About 1833 he became Advocate Depute, and in 1840 Sheriff of Morayshire; this office again he demitted for that of Principal Clerk of Session in 1852, which he retained to the time of his death, July 30th, 1874. To Mr. Jervise, as to many others, he was always most willing to contribute from his stores, and in the foregoing pages there is much information that our author owed to the kindness of Mr. Cosmo Innes, Dr. David Laing, Dr. John Stuart, Bishop Forbes of Brechin, Mr. Patrick Chalmers, and Dr. Joseph Robertson: but their communications were usually given in such a form as could not be acknowledged to the readers, and this consideration materially enhances the value of the work.

Mr. Innes's own publications do not bulk largely, being *Scotland in the Middle Ages*, 1860; *Sketches of Early Scotch History*, 1861; *Memoirs of Professor Dalzel*, 1862; and *Lectures on Scotch Legal Antiquities*, 1872. But his editorial work is very voluminous, embracing, for the Maitland Club, *Registrum Monasterii de Passelet*, 1832; *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, 1843; *Liber Ecclesiæ de Scon*, 1843; *Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis*, 1845; *Monumenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis*, 1854 (jointly with Dr. Joseph Robertson). For the Spalding Club he edited *A Genealogical Deduction of the Family of Rose of Kilravock*, 1848; *Fasti Aberdonensis*, 1854; *The Brus, Writ be Master Johne Barbour*, 1856; and *Book of the Thanes of Cawdor*, 1859. For the Bannatyne Club, he edited *Liber Sancte Marie de Melros*, 1837; *Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis*, 1837; *Liber Cartarum Sancte Crucis*, 1841; *Liber S. Marie de Calchou*, 1846; *Registrum S. Marie* *de Neubotle*, 1849; *Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*, vols. i. and ii. 1850-54; *The Black Book of Taymouth*, 1855; and *Liber S. Thomæ de Aberbrothoc* (*Registrum nigrum*), 1856 (jointly with Mr. P. Chalmers, Aldbar).

No. XV.—Vol. I. pages 104, 176, 180, 184.

Extracts from Inscriptions on two painted Boards in the Session-house, Old Church of Brechin.

1615. Andrew B. of Brechin gifted the hearse before the pulpit.[1]			
1630. James Pieres, Merchant [mortified]	£133	6	8
More, James Pieres foresaid gave for helping to cast the great bell	66	13	4
More, Agnes Cargill, his spouse	66	13	4
1643. Mr. Alex^{r} Bisset, min^{r} at Brechin, gifted a silver Cup for the Communion table.			
1648. Mr. William Rait, min^{r} at Brechin gifted a silver Cup for the Communion table.			
1655. Mr. Laurence Skinner, min^{r} at Brechin gave the Church's great Bible.			
1660. John Mil, Church officer, gave three tinne basins for serving in administration of the Sacraments.[2]			
1665. David B. of Brechin gifted the Orlodg on the Steepel.			
1680. Walter Jameson, Bailyie, and Kirk Master, gave two tinne quart stoops for the Communion tables.[3]			
1682. Anna Barclay, relict Dauid B. of Brechin . . .	33	6	8
1684. Mr. Robert Carnegy, lawful son to Mr. David Carnegy lait Dean of Brechin	100	0	0
1689. James Allan, who died present bailyie . . .	33	6	8
1690. Master John Glendei, Dean of Cashels, and prebend of Sant Michaels of Dublin, in Ireland[4]	40	0	0
1711. George Carnegy, glover in London, mortified to the Poor	60	0	0
1728. Baillie David Doig of Cookstone gave the church a new folio Bible.			

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[1] *Ut sup.* i. p. 104. Although gifted to the church in 1615, the style of ornament shows this chandelier—which is one of the most exquisitely beautiful specimens of the kind known—to be of a much earlier date.

[2] These basins or plates are thus inscribed round the margin—"Pelvis Ecclesiæ Brechinensi dedicata vt eidem in administratione S. coenæ Dom. inserviat anno 1660."

[3] One of these "stoops," which is still used on Sacramental occasions, is inscribed "Amphora Ecclesiæ Brechinensi dedicata per Waltervm Iamessone 1680."

[4] The surname of Glendei, or Glendy, is still common in Angus, and appears to have been assumed from the district of that name in the Mearns: probably the Dean of Cashel was a native of Brechin. The following is an extract from the *Vestry Book of St. Michael's, Dublin*:—"1676: John Glandie, or Glendie, a Prebendary of Christ Church, Dublin, instituted July 4. He died on January 22, 1693-4, and was buried in his church of St. Michael's, Dublin. In his will, dated Sep. 17, 1690, he says, 'I do give and bequeath to the poor of St. Michael's, Dublin, and St. John's, Cashel, the hundred pounds sterling due to me by bond from Jeremy Jones of Ardneglass, and John Conner; with all the annual rents to be divided between the poor of the said parishes.'" See also Cotton, *Fasti Hibernici*, i. p. 37, ii. p. 66.

1732. The Rev. Mr. John Johnston, minister of Brechin, mortified for a School in the West side of the parish, and other pious Uses, upwards of £1000 0 0

1744. The Rev. Mr. William Shank, minister of Brechin, mortified for the Use of said School 66 13 4

1808. David Blair, Esq. of Cookstoun, son of the late Rev. D. Blair, for many years first minister of Brechin, made a present of a handsome silver font with its stand, for Baptism in the church of Brechin.

1808. The repair of the church was finished at the joint expense of the Heritors of the Parish, the Magistrates of the City, the Incorporation, and Persons having seats in the Church as their Property.

No. XVI.—Vol. I. page 181.

Notices of Altarages and Chaplainries of the Cathedral of Brechin, and of the Kirks of Kilmoir and Butherkill.—Compiled chiefly from the Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis.

ALTARAGES.

The altarage of Our Lady, or the Virgin Mary, was founded by Walter Stewart, Earl of Athole, husband of Margaret Barclay, heiress of Brechin. It was supported by the rents of certain properties in the towns of Brechin, Montrose, and Dundee, and mass was to be said daily at the ringing of the second bell in the morning, at all seasons of the year, for the souls of the earl and his successors. This altar was further enriched by donations from the Erskines of Dun.

The altarage of St. Thomas the Martyr, founded by Wishart of Pitarrow, was endowed out of lands in the parish of Fordoun. Sir John Wishart presented his brother David to it in 1442.

The altarage of St. Katherine was founded by Robert Hill, a citizen of Brechin, who, in 1453, gave some houses and gardens towards its support. The Earl of Crawford also gave 20s. out of the lands of Drumcairn, in Lethnot. Henry Quhit, or White, prebendary of the church of Finhaven, and one of the first Senators of the College of Justice, left the rents of a house and toft near Brechin, to the officiating priest of this altar, and for these he was bound to say mass on the Sunday after the feast of All Saints (1st Nov.) annually, with lighted tapers, etc.

The altarage of All Saints was founded by William Meldrum, Archdean of Dunkeld. The house of the chaplains of this altar stood on the west side of the city. There were also altars dedicated to St. Ninian, St. Christopher, St. Duthoc, St. Nicholas, St. Sebastian, St. Magdalene, etc.

CHAPLAINRIES.

There were chaplainries under the dedications of St. James the Apostle, Nomen Jesu, St. John the Evangelist, St. Laurence, St. Ann, and the Holy Cross, connected with the cathedral. Probably the first stood at a place in the town "callit Sanct James' land." The last named was founded by Dempster of Auchterless and Careston, and supported by rents out of the Temple-hill of Keithock, the lands of Pitforthy, and the town of Little Pitforthy.

THE KIRK OF KILMOIR AND THE KIRK OF BUTHERKILL

are rated in the *Taxatio* at 5 and 8 merks respectively. The kirk of Kilmoir, Kilmarie, or St. Mary,[1] stood, says the late Rev. Mr. Skinner, in a letter to General Hutton, "on the north side of the South Esk, within a stone-throw of the cathedral, and in the Brechin Castle garden." The site is now occupied by the stables and offices of Brechin Castle. Alexander Bissat was appointed to the parsonage and vicarage of Kilmoir in 1611.

The church of Butherkill, or Buthergill, stood upon a knoll, now planted, on the south side of the South Esk, about 200 yards west of the Bridge of Brechin. The ruins of the kirk, and the old grave-stones, were only removed towards the close of the last century, and *the manse* (an old thatched house), was demolished at a later period. Many of the grave-stones are said to have been buried under ground. Our author saw two fragments bearing these detached words—(1) . . . LEON . A . . . ZEIR . . . NE . MOR . . BENE . . (2) . . . VA . OBIT . . . ANNO . 1630 . ET . . . . 54. There is a fine spring called the *Inscen Well* at the site of the church. The church gave the name of "Buther-kill," now Burghill, to the district. Probably the old name refers to that of some ancient local saint.

No. XVII.—Vol. I. page 184 ; II. 90.

Mr. Jervise's Testamentary Bequests.

From the very able manner in which the life of Mr. Jervise has been presented in the Memoir that is contained in volume ii. of his *Epitaphs and Inscriptions from Burial-Grounds and old Buildings in the North-East of Scotland*, published in 1879, there is less occasion for our attempting any special account of our author's work. Born in Brechin on July 28th, 1820, and laid to rest in its New Cemetery in April 1878, his life and memory centre in the ancient city. What alone is our duty here, is to notice the benefits that his townsmen owe to him, as arranged by himself in his will and its codicils, completed immediately before his decease. As we find the matter stated in the Memoir before mentioned, pp. 62-3, he, "after providing for special legacies and certain annuities, directs that the whole residue of his estate, except the house and garden in Chanonry Wynd, Brechin (afterwards mentioned), shall be divided into eight equal parts among the following institutions, viz. :—(1), Fund for Relief of Indigent Gentlewomen ; (2), Aged Letterpress Printers ; and (3), Industrious Blind, all of Scotland ; (4), Edinburgh Industrial School ; (5), Brechin Infirmary ; (6), The foundation of two scholarships, under the patronage of the Magistrates and Town Council of Brechin, for a boy and girl, respectively, between nine and twelve years of age, educated at some school in Brechin, children of deceased parents and widows having preference, and those of parents having an annual income of £75 and upwards being excluded ; (7), the Scottish Society of Antiquaries and the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, equally, the annual interest of the share falling to the former to be awarded to the writer, not a Fellow of the Society, of the best paper (illustrated) upon objects of prehistoric antiquity in any part of Scotland, under conditions to be announced by the Society.

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[1] From the forms that the name of Kilmoir assumes in the *Reg. Episc. Brech.*, it can scarcely be allowed that it has any relation to St. Mary; it is more likely to be connected with St. Maelrubha, if it does not point only to the character of the church.

In like manner, the Royal Scottish Academy shall bestow the annual proceeds of its share in one or more prizes to the most deserving student or students, male or female, in either of the arts of painting, sculpture, architecture, wood-engraving, or etching; (8), Brechin Mechanics' Institution, for prizes to be awarded to apprentices in the mechanical arts for papers on the history, rise, and progress of the business or profession in which the writers are employed. And all these bequests to be distinguished by the name of the Chalmers-Jervise Bequests."

By a codicil he provided that "the portraits of my mother, my aunt, and myself be deposited in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institution, and properly cared for in all time coming;" and again, in a memorandum for the guidance of his Trustees, he directed that "such of the Pictures or Drawings as have been done by myself (the portraits of my mother, aunt, and self excepted) could be handed over to the Infirmary of Brechin, if the Directors think them worth taking, and distributed throughout the house." It need scarcely be said that these directions have been minutely followed by the Trustees; and on the walls of the Hall of the Mechanics' Institution, in which he took so great an interest, there now hang the portraits of his mother, his aunt, and himself, while the other works adorn and enliven those of the Infirmary.

The provision in Mr. Jervise's will for the preservation of the amenities of the Round Tower is a fine illustration of his character. He directs that:—"The house and garden property in Chanonry Wynd of Brechin, which I bought from Lord Dalhousie for the sole purpose of preventing any building being erected within the same that would in any way obstruct the view of the grand Round Tower and west end of the church and steeples, shall be made over by my trustees or trustee to the Magistrates and Town Council and heritors of the town and parish of Brechin, for the express purpose of being feued out by them as a private burial-ground, or let for garden ground, and under these restrictions, viz., that all moneys arising from the let or sale of ground shall become the property of the Managers of the Infirmary of Brechin and be devoted towards the maintenance of that Institution, provided always that the ground be kept in excellent order, and that the burial-place of my mother and myself in the New Cemetery be dressed neatly twice a year, on or as near as may be after the first of May and the 27th of September." This direction has also been carried out by the Trustees, and the property made over by them to the Magistrates and Town Council in trust for the purpose indicated.

No. XVIII.—Vol. I. page 202.

Extracts from the Records of the Presbytery and Kirk-Session of Brechin regarding the Plague.

1647.

July 25, at Buttergill hill. No meeting [of Presbytery] since the first of Aprill till this tym becaus of the pestilence in Brechin. [The Presbytery met at the same place on the 9th August.]—*Pres. Rec.*

Sep. 9. The Lord visiting this burgh with the Infecting seikness, thair was no session holden from the seventh of Aprill till the day and moneth wnderwritten, but when it pleased the Lord that the seikness began to relent thair wer som persones contracted and maried.

Nov. 23, 30. No session be reason the moderator and remanent sessiones feared to convene vnder one roof.

1648.

Jan. 2. Given to William Ros lying in the seikness in ane hutt, xxx s.

March 1. Given to ane poore woman in the Craigend of Auldbar, who lost all hir gear by cleansing thairof the tym of the infection, called Janet Mitchell, xx lib.

August 2, 23. No session be reason the infection was begun again in the toun.

Oct. 6. Payit for meall to the people in the hwtts, 59s.

Oct. 15. Given in charitie to the distressed people of Montrose, the tym of the Infecting seekness. [£42, 14s. 2d. collected.]

Oct. 22. Given to buy malt and meall to those in the hutts, 3 lib. 12s.

No. XIX.—Vol. I. page 238.

Memorial Windows in St. Mary's Church, Arbroath.

The following is a list of these Windows :—

1. The East Window, of five lights, representing "The Ascension," and erected in 1854 in memory of members of the Pitmuies family.

2. South Window, of three lights, representing "The Good Samaritan," and erected in 1884 by friends to commemorate the fifty-one years' ministry of the late Rev. William Henderson, M.A., incumbent of the church.

3. South Window, of three lights, representing "Christ healing the Sick," and erected in 1884, in memory of William Traill, Surgeon, Arbroath, who died 1871, aged seventy-four years, and William Traill, Surgeon H.M. 91st Regiment, who died 1871, aged thirty-three years.

4. South Window, of three lights, representing "The Raising of Lazarus," and erected by the incumbent, the Rev. George Durno, in 1884, in memory of his wife, Fanny Elisabeth Meriton (Walpole), who died in 1883.

5 West Window, of four lights, having figures of St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Andrew, and St. John, and erected in 1884, in memory of the Rev. William Bruce, at one time clergyman here, who died 1807; and of his son, William Bruce, H.E.I.C.S., who died 1865.

No. XX.—Vol. I. page 240.

Account of St. Vigeans Church and Antiquities.

St. Vigeans Church occupies a picturesque site on the top of a conical knoll, the slopes of which form the churchyard. The church is a handsome structure, and possesses an air of great antiquity. It consists of a nave of four bays, with clerestory, terminated by an octagonal apse, a tower at the south-west end of the nave, a north and south aisle, and a second north aisle of three bays. The apse and second north aisle are additions made at the restoration in 1871-72. Nearly all the rest of the structure is ancient, though the stone work of the windows has for the most part been renewed. The oldest portion is the north aisle, the remains of a rectangular building measuring 60 by about 26 feet over walls, which formed the church of the twelfth century. Several arch stones with Norman mouldings still preserved probably belonged to it. The church was enlarged at an early period by the addition of the nave, the earlier building having been converted into a north aisle by the insertion of an arcade a few feet within the line of its south wall. The character of the work—massive round pillars and plain segmental arches—renders it probable that this enlargement took place prior to 1242, and formed the occasion for the first recorded consecration—that by Bishop David de Bernham of St. Andrews. The addition of the tower, to form in its lower story the principal entrance to the church, appears to have been made after the erection of the nave. The last pre-Reformation enlargement was the addition of the south aisle. The pillars on this side are octagonal, and a second consecration in 1485 probably fixes the date of their erection.

The church possesses various objects of interest. Five of the consecration crosses occupy their original position on the walls. The holy water font has been utilised for baptisms. There is a monument, with a Latin inscription, to the memory of Sir Peter Young of Seaton, the well-known tutor and courtier of James VI. Two silver communion cups, of date 1667, were presented by Janet Reid, relict of Patrick Guthrie of Auchmithie, who, from her coat-of-arms, appears to have been of the family of Abbot Robert Reid of Kinloss, who also became Bishop of Orkney. But the chief distinction of St. Vigeans lies in its Celtic stones. A large number of these—most of them unfortunately in a more or less fragmentary state—are preserved in the church; some of them stand in the porch, and others are built into the walls. They illustrate almost every variety that has been found in the north-east of Scotland. The best known is the Drosten Cross, now scheduled in the Ancient Monuments Act of 1883. It stands about 6 feet high, and is remarkable for its inscription, stated by Dr. Stuart in his *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* to be the only specimen of writing in Pictish that has been preserved. He ascribes it to the early part of the eighth century, and points out that the form of the letter agrees with the Irish and Saxon characters of the period. His reading of it is—

DROSTEN
IPE
UORET
ELT FOR
CUS

which Sir James Simpson interprets: "Drust son of Voret of the family (or race) of Fergus." There is a general consensus that the first word is Drosten, the name of several Pictish kings, and also of a saint who appears to have laboured as a missionary in Angus, but respecting the remainder of the sentence paleographists are by no means agreed. One side of the stone is occupied by an elaborately chiselled Celtic cross, the other by spirited hunting scenes combined with some of the symbols that appear on purely pagan monuments. The edges, besides containing the inscription on a panel at the foot, are richly decorated with spiral and interlaced ornaments. There are other stones of the same general class, of hardly less interest and antiquity. The late Dr. Stuart gave drawings and descriptions of those that were known previous to the date of his book. The more numerous portion of the collection, brought to light during the restoration of the church, are described by the Rev. W. Duke, M.A., minister of the parish, in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. ix. pp. 481-498.

It may be well to distinguish clearly between the parishes of Arbroath and St. Vigeans. The former was not constituted till between 1580 and 1590, or perhaps even a few years later, and all earlier mention of Arbroath or Aberbrothock church and parish refers to the present St. Vigeans, the former being the local name that was in common use previous to the division into two parishes. The local and more popular name was then restricted to the town parish, and the original parish in course of time became known only by the name of its saint. Ninian Clement and James Melville were both ministers of St. Vigeans, though the latter became ultimately the first minister of the town of Arbroath.

Besides the parishes of Abbey, Ladyloan, and Inverbrothock, mentioned by Mr. Jervise, the parish of Colliston has since been erected out of St. Vigeans, and the churches of St. Margaret, Arbroath, and of Auchmithie, both in St. Vigeans, are likely to be soon erected into parish churches *quoad sacra.*

The two communion cups presented by Janet Reid bear her arms under her initials, and the following inscription :—

I R

DEDICATS ✠ THES ✠ TVO ✠ CVPS ✠ FOR ✠ THE
✠ SERWICE ✠ OF ✠ IESVS ✠ CHRYST ✠ IN ✠ THE
✠ CHVRCHE ✠ OF ✠ ST. ✠ WIGEANS J667·

running round from one side of the shield to the other. The cups stand five inches high, and measure in diameter 3½ inches at the top, and 2⅜ at the base. The initials of Patrick Strachan, the minister of the parish at the time, are engraved on the bottom.

No. XXI.—Vol. I. page 243.

The following are Extracts from the Minutes of the Town Council of Arbroath, and relate to the attack made upon the town by Captain Fall, May 1781.

"At Aberbrothock the twenty-sixth day of May One thousand seven hundred and Eighty one years

Present—David Greig Provost George Hill and Alexander Hay Baillies John Neish Dean of Guild James Keir Con^{r}. of the Trades John Ouchterlony and James Butchart late Provosts Alexander Aberdeen James Renny William Fitchett and David Balfour late Baillies Patrick Ritchie William Smith James Ferrier and William Souter Merchants David Balfour Merch^{t}. and Alexander Vannet Manufacturer. The Council Having taken into serious Consideration the daring Attempt made on this town Wednesday & Thursday last by Captain Fall of the Fear Nought Cutter Privateer of Dunkirk and the very eminent danger which then Threatened the inhabitants both in their persons & property many of the houses having suffered from the Cannonade and the

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[1] They are partly quoted in the *Old Statistical Account*, vii. p. 344 *n.*, and an account is also given by Hay, *Hist. Arbroath*, pt. vii. c. 4.

danger of fire from the redd hoat balls thrown for many hours being very great, such alarming Circumstances being duly Considered by the Council, they find it absolutely needfull that a second application be made to Government for one or two hundred stand of small arms with ordinance and stores sufficient for a Battary to be erected on the Ballast Hill and that every means be used for procuring forces and putting the place in a state of defence so as to prevent any such sudden attacts or alarms in future and ordain that a letter be dispatched by first post to our representative to be by him laid before Lord Stormonth desiring his Lordship would be pleased to grant our request as soon as possible Also that a petition or letter be sent to Mr Stivens secratory to the Admirality praying that that honourable Board would order some more frigates or ships of war to be put in this station and the Council agreed that Captain Falls different summons with the Answers thereto be here insert for preservation.

"'At Sea May twenty third

"'Gentlemen

"'I send these two words to inform you that I will have you to bring to the French Colour in less than a quarter of an hour, or I set the town on Fire directly such is the order of my master the King of France I am sent by. Send directly the Mayor and Chiefs of the town to make some agreement with me; or I'll make my duty it is the will of yours

(Signed) "'G. Fall.'

"The Magistrates with a view to gain time so that such of the Inhabitants as could be furnished with arms might be drawn up and if possible get a party of military from Montrose there being not more than thirty soldiers in the place, (above that number of the Company Quartered here having gone a day or two before to Perth as an escoart to some Spanish prisoners put ashore at Aberdeen from an English Privateer) wrote the following Answer That they had received Captain Falls letter "In which he mentioned no terms that they would be glad to know his terms which would be laid before the Inhabitants and how soon their opinion could be collected an answer would be given him meantime they hoped he would desist from doing the town any Injury by firing on it or otherways." On receipt of this letter Captain Fall sent ashore the following very modest one:—

"'At Sea eigth Oloc in the afternoon May twenty third

"'Gentlemen

"'I Received Just now your answer By Which you say I ask no terms, I thought it was useless since I asked you to come aboard for agreement. But here are my terms. I will have thirty thousand pounds sterling at Least: and six of the Chiefs men of the town for otage: Be speedy or I shot your town away directly and I set fire to it I am Gentlemen

"'Your Servant

(Signed) "'G. Fall.

"'I sent some of my Crew to you: But if any harm happens to them you'll Be sure We'll hang up the Main Yard all the prisoners We have aboard.

"'To Mons^{rs}. The Chiefs Men of arbrought in Scotland.'

"To this letter a verbal message was sent aboard 'That he might fire as much as he pleased on the town and as to his setting fire to it we would endeavour to prevent as much as was in our power as the Magistrates could not agree to such terms.' By this time a number of the Inhabitants from 80 to ninety armed in the best manner possible were drawn up with the Military at the harbour where they remained during the night. How soon the above message was made known to Captain Fall a heavy fire from his cutter was begun and continued for several hours on the town without further damage than beating down a few chimney tops and going through the roof of some houses. He continued at anker during the night and patroles of the Soldiers and Inhabitants were constantly out to the east and west to prevent any surprise. At break of Day he began to fire on the town but not so frequently as in the evening; several of the balls fired in the Morning were found to have been heated. About nine o'clock in the morning of Thursday the following letter was sent on shore with some people belonging to a vessal of this place taken by his boat in the morning:—

"'At Sea May the 24th.

"'Gentlemen

"'See Wheither you will Come to some terms with me or I come in presently with my Cutter into the arbour and I will cast down the town all over. Make haste Because I have no time to Spare I give you a quarter of an hour for you decision and after I 'll make my duty I think it would Be Better for you Gentlemen to Come some of you a Board presently to settle the Affairs of your town. You 'll sure not to be hurt I give you my parole of Honour I am Your (Signed) "'G. Fall.'"

"A message was sent to Captain Fall that we would be glad to see him on shore, that we would give him the best reception in our power, and a flag of defiance was at this time put up on the peir end, when a brisk fire again commenced and much better directed than the preceding night but providentially attended with no other consequences then formerly mentioned. Captain Fall finding his labour in vain weighied anker and went to some vessals which hove in sight which he captered.

(Signed) "David Greig."

No. XXII.—Vol. I. page 254.

The Chaplainries of St. George, etc., at Dundee.

On 9th March 1597, David, Earl of Crawford, had a charter of the Earl's Lodging in Dundee, with the right of the patronage of the chaplainry within the same, etc., with the Craig of St. Nicholas, within sea-mark of the burgh, and with the fortalice and place of the said Craig, advocation, donation, and right of patronage of five chaplainries of St. George the Martyr, and of Allhallow chaplainry founded within the parish kirk of Dundee.—(*Reg. Ep. Brechin.* ii. p. 372.)

The Hospital of Dundee appears to have been dedicated to St. John the Baptist (*Ibid.* i. p. 93); and in the town there was a chapel to St. John the Evangelist (*Ibid.* ii. p. 184-5.)

In all there appears to have been more than forty dedications, in the form of churches, chapels, altars, etc., in Dundee. Of many of these the history is entirely lost; of others the memory still lingers about wells, closes, special localities, and streets.

No. XXIII.—Vol. I. page 294.

Shipping of Dundee.

The state of shipping must always be a question of interest in connection with Dundee. Within the last hundred years it has advanced in every direction beyond all that the men of the eighteenth century could have imagined. Formerly the shipping of Dundee was composed entirely of wooden ships, but now these have been almost wholly superseded by iron sailing vessels and steamers, both of which are largely built here. We may best appreciate the development of the shipping interest by looking briefly at (1) the harbour accommodation and (2) the shipping belonging to the port.

(1.) The harbour at the close of the last century consisted of two piers running along the side of the river where the Greenmarket and Butcher Street lie: from these, which were called the Old and the New Piers, there ran two stone jetties or pier-heads, with small projecting breakwaters of stone, the two jetties forming between them a harbour which must have been of very limited extent, and was certainly inconvenient from its filling up with silt, notwithstanding the periodical flushing of it from "the Basin," where the Fishmarket now stands. But since the passing of the first Harbour Act in 1815, the whole scene has been changed by reclaiming the bed of the river and building extensive docks. In addition there is the area taken up by wharfs, graving-docks, and building-yards. The whole is under the management of the Harbour Commissioners.

(2.) With the harbour accommodation the shipping has vastly extended. There were belonging to the port in

Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Aver. Tonnage.
1792	116	8,550½	73·7
1843	335	50,670	151·6
1863	222	47,573	214·3
1883	199	115,649	581·15
1884	191	115,829	606·43

It will be perceived that whilst the tonnage has been steadily increasing, the number of ships has in recent years been diminishing, as the trade direct with India and distant ports has been carried on with steamers and sailing ships of greatly increased size.

No. XXIV.—Vol. I. page 296.

Manufactures of Dundee.

The production of manufactures from flax, tow, and hemp was long the staple trade of Forfarshire, and the raw materials used were principally imported from Russia. Spinning and weaving were carried on in Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, Forfar, and Kirriemuir. Prior to 1830 Dundee was accounted the metropolis of the linen trade, and the manufactures were mostly in Osnaburgs, sail-cloth, bagging, and sheeting. But about that date two events occurred to influence the character of the trade—the introduction of machinery in place of the hand to dress the flax and weave the cloth, and the introduction of the new material jute in addition to former raw materials. Instead of the hand-loom and the heckles in the dwelling-house or the weaving shop, there arose the vast manufactories, employing each some thousands of hands. Contemporaneous with this transition there was introduced the new Indian fibre, jute, which has taken so strong a place in the prosperity of Dundee, and has wrought so great changes in the linen trade. In place of sackcloth, bagging, and other coarse fabrics being made from hemp, hemp codilla, flax codilla, and coarse tows, they are all for the most part made from jute, and consequently the consumption of flax, tow, and hemp is now (1885) relatively small in comparison with that of jute.

The following table shows the importation of raw material into Dundee since the introduction of jute :—

Year.	Flax.	Tow and Codilla.	Hemp and Hemp Codilla.	Jute direct from India and otherwise.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1838	21,217	7,620	2,013	1,136
1845	23,402	9,033	1,196	8,313
1850	31,572	8,962	1,104	14,080
1860	28,644	4,302	987	36,965
1870	40,375	9,217	1,212	81,740
1880	31,617	9,175	1,297	139,962
1883	23,691	6,411	1,287	234,140
1884	22,213	5,509	1,036	132,043

No. XXV.—Vol. I. page 303.

The Coinage of Forfarshire.[1]

Dundee.—*Silver Shillings.*

1. o. A Highlander with his Sword and Target, "From the Heath-cover'd Mountains of Scotia we come." Ex. Arms, Supporters, and Motto, "Dei Donum," in a sunk Oval.

r. An ancient Ruin, "Dundee Shilling, pay^{le} by J. Wright, Jun^{r}." Ex "Broughty Castle."

2. o. The same as last.

r. An ancient Cross, "W. des." on the sides, "Dundee Silver Medal, Price One Shilling." Ex. "Cross taken down 1777."

Dundee.—*Penny Size.*

3. o. Large Buildings, "Public Warehouses on the Quay." "Shipping of this Port 8800 Tons Rege." Ex. Arms, Supporters, and Motto, "Dei Donum," in an Oval "Wright, Jun. des."

r. A public Building, "Dundee Penny, 1797." Ex. "Town House, founded 1732."

e. "Payable on Demand by Thos. Webster, Jun^{r}."

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[1] From Conder's *Arrangement of Provincial Coins*, 8vo, Ipswich, 1798, pp. 11-13.

DUNDEE.—*Halfpenny Size.*

4. O. A Ship moored alongside a Quay, "Commerce augments Dundee." Ex. Arms, Supporters, and Motto, "Dei Donum, Wright, delin."
R. An ancient Tower, "Dundee Halfpenny, 1795." Ex. "Old Tower, founded 1289."
E. "Payable at the Warehouse of Alex^{r}. Molison."
5. O. Arms of Dundee and Supporters, "Dei Donum, Prudentia et Candore." "Payable at W. Crooms, High-Street, Dundee."
R. "Sells Wholesale Woolen & Linen Drapery Goods, Watches, &c. &c. cheap."
6. O. A public Building in a sunk Oval, under the Building, "I. W. I. design." "Dundee Halfpenny, 1796." "Infirmary, founded 1794."
R. A Ship moored alongside a Quay, and distant View of a Rock at Sea. "Mare et Commercium Colimus." Ex. Arms, Supporters, and Motto, "Dei Donum," in an Oval.
E. Engrailed.
7. O. A public Building, "Dundee Halfpenny, 1797." Ex. "Town House, finished 1734."
R. View of a Glass Manufactory, "Glass Works, West Cone, founded 1788." Ex. "Wright, des."
E. "Payable by John Pilmer, Church Lane."
8. O. An ancient Fortress, "Dundee Halfpenny, 1797." Ex. "Dudhope Castle, found^{d}. 1660, converted into Barracks, 1794."
R. A man working flax, Packages on the Ground, Flax Hackling. "3336 Tons Flax & Hemp imported here in 1796, value £160,128."
9. O. South View of a Church, "Dundee Halfpenny, 1797." "St. Andrew's Church, found^{d}. 1772."
R. A Ruin, "Cowgate Port, the last remains of our ancient Walls." Ex. "Wright, Jun^{r}. des," a Star underneath.
E. "Payable at the Warehouse of Alex^{r}. Swap & Co."

FORFAR.—*Halfpenny Size.*

10. O. A Castle, "Payable on demand by John Steele." Ex. "Wright des."
R. A distant View of a Town from the Water, "Halfpenny." Ex. "Forfar, 1797."

MONTROSE.—*Halfpenny Size.*

11. O. A distant View of a Town and Bridge from the Water, "Mare ditat." Ex. "1796."
R. A woman spinning, "Sure are the rewards of Industry." Ex. "Montrose."
E. "Payable by J. Bissett & Son, Montrose."
12. O. R. } The same devices as last, but on a much smaller scale.
13. O. View of a Bridge and Town from the water; Boat on right with sail. "Mare Ditat." Ex. "1797."
R. A woman spinning, "Sure are the rewards of Industry." Ex. "Montrose."
E. "London, Liverpool, or Montrose."

DUNDEE.—*Farthing Size.*

14. O. A pair of Scales above a small Cypher, *I. M. & Co.* "Payable on Demand, Dundee."
R. A Centinel on Guard, a Cannon and part of a Fort.

15. O. A Horse drawing a Cart loaded with large Packages, "Sic itur ad Opes." Ex. "Wright des."
R. A large Building, "Dundee Farthing, 1796." Ex. "Trades all."[1]

16. O. The same as last.
R. The same Building as the last, "Dundee Farthing, 1797." Ex. "Trades Hall."

DUNDEE.—*Penny Size.*

17. O. Three-quarter Bust to right, "Dundee Penny." Date 1798. "Adm^{l}. L^{d}. Duncan Born Here 1731, Defeat^{d}. the Dutch Fleet, 1797. "Wyon" on Bust. Below, "P. K. Fec."
R. Adam and Eve under a Tree, a Serpent coiled round the Stem and resting upon the Lower Branch. "23,000 Inhabitants in Dundee, vid. Statistical Account by R. Small, D.D." Ex. "Be fruitfull and multiply, Gen. i. 28." On the line over Ex. "I. W. I. Des." E. plain.[2]

BRECHIN.—*Halfpenny Size.*

18. O. A Spinning Mill with a Wheel on left. "East Mill Brechin, 1801."
R. West view of the Cathedral and Round Tower. "Church—Payable by Smith and Wilson."[3]

MONTROSE.—*Halfpenny Size.*

19. O. The Armorial Bearings, and Motto of the Dukes of Montrose. "Montrose Halfpenny, 1799."
R. The old Lunatic Asylum of Montrose. "Montrose Lunatic Hospital, erected by Subscription, 1781."
E. "Payable by Andrew Nicol, tobaconist."[4]

No. XXVI.—Vol. I. page 310.

Foundation of University College, Dundee.

FROM the *Calendar* for 1883-4 we are allowed to quote the following part of the Preface :—"As early as December 1874, Dr. John Boyd Baxter submitted for the consideration of the Magistrates and Town Council a comprehensive scheme showing how a College might be started in Dundee, with six Professorships, at a cost of £150,000, and how the necessary development might afterwards be secured at a cost of £75,000 more. The scheme was variously canvassed ; but though for several reasons it ultimately fell to the ground, it produced two very beneficial results. In the first place, it called attention to the need for higher education in Dundee ; and secondly, it elicited a pretty general expression of opinion that the work done by the College should embrace both the Arts and the Sciences.

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[1] The "H." of "Hall" is omitted, and there never was room for it on the coin.

[2] Batty, *Copper Coinage*, i. p. 60. No. 851.

[3] *Ibid.* ii. p. 335, giving several variations.

[4] Some are brass.

"The munificence of Miss Baxter of Balgavies enabled Dr. Baxter, six years later, to revive the essential features of the scheme—this time with greater success. Accordingly, at a meeting of the Directors of the High School, on the 22nd December 1880, Dr. Baxter announced that he was empowered to offer the sum of £120,000, as a subscription by Miss Baxter, towards the institution of a College in Dundee, which should have the same aims as the Owens College, Manchester. This sum was afterwards increased to £140,000, by Dr. Baxter's own contribution of 10,000, and by a further subscription of £10,000 from Miss Baxter. Of the sum-total, £100,000 has been appropriated as a permanent endowment fund, and the balance has been expended on the purchase and adaptation of properties in a central part of the town. Finally, in January 1883, Miss Baxter intimated to the Council an additional subscription of £10,000, for the purpose of erecting a new Chemical Laboratory, and furnishing it with the necessary fittings and apparatus.

"The deed of Endowment and Trust directs the Trustees to apply the means put in their hands to 'founding, establishing, endowing, maintaining, and conducting a College for promoting the education of persons of both sexes, and the Study of Science, Literature, and the Fine Arts:' and it is specified as a fundamental condition 'that no Student, Professor, Teacher, or other officer, or person connected with the College, or the operations thereof, shall be required to make any declaration as to his or her religious opinions, or to submit to any test of his or her religious opinions, and that nothing shall be introduced in the manner or mode of education or instruction in reference to any religious or theological subject which can reasonably be considered offensive to the conscience.'

"The Deed further provides that the Authorities of the College shall consist of (1) The Governors; (2) The Council; (3) The Education Board."

In the Report by the Council to the second ordinary meeting of the Governors of the College, held in the Council Room of the College on 20th December 1883, it is said (*inter alia*):—"It is with great pleasure that the Council have to report (1) a donation of £500 made to the funds of the College in March last by Mr. James Smart, manufacturer, Brechin, for the purpose of founding a bursary in Engineering; and (2) a donation of £2000 from Mr. Armitstead, M.P., for the purpose of founding a scholarship in the College.

"It should also be recorded that the University of Oxford voted to the College, on the application of the Principal, a grant of books to the amount of £25. A donation was also made by the Council of the British Association of a complete set of their annual Reports from 1867. These grants will form the nucleus of the College Library, and it is to be hoped that, with help from other sources, the College will before long be equipped with a collection of books adequate to the requirements of its students.

"While all taking an interest in the cause of education in the district must acknowledge most gratefully the munificence by which the College has been so liberally founded and endowed, the Council look forward with confidence to the further development of its usefulness by the establishment of additional chairs, and hope that a portion of the accumulated wealth of Dundee and neighbourhood will from time to time be devoted to this most desirable object."

No. XXVII. (1.)—Vol. II. page 2.

Epitaphs on Peter and Ansold de Maule.

The author was indebted to the late Rev. Dr. Taylor of Leochel-Cushnie, Aberdeenshire, for the following translation of Epitaphs from the tombs of Peter and Ansold de Maule, in the Church of Uttica, and Letters to James, Earl of Panmure. There is a more poetical translation of this Epitaph in *Reg. de Panmure*, i. p. viii.

"On January's Ides, and in the year
Eleven hundred since Christ did appear,
Peter, the flower of nobles, breathed his last;
A man who all his equals far surpass'd,
In bounty, and hilarity, and wit—
And at the festive board who loved to sit,
Rather than mingle in war's bloody strife;
Of nobles chief and heir, he spent his life
In honour, in the land, which holds his dust,
And to Christ's mother gave this house in trust—
'Mid January's clouds, upon him shone
Twelve suns in peace, and now when he is gone,
Through Mary's prayers, may ever on him shine
The cloudless sun of Justice—all divine—
Now Paris mourns him—but let Paradise
Through saints to whom he left this house, rejoice."

"If there be one who now desires to know
The living name of him who sleeps below,
That name was Ansold, he a soldier brave,
December's twenty-fifth he found a grave,
God's mercy grant he endless rest may have.
Amen."

No. XXVII. (2.)—Vol. II. page 17.

[*Letter addressed*]—*To Monsieur, the Earl of Panmure.*

Monsieur, the Earl of Panmure: The proofs which you have given of your zeal and faithfulness, leave me no room to doubt your sentiments, and that you will learn only with pleasure, by Colonel Hoock, those which I have always had towards your nation: and how much I desire to make it aware of the friendship which I have for it, and the remembrance of its ancient alliances with my crown. I refer myself to what he will tell you of this still more particularly, and to the assurances which he will give you of my regard and affection. Whereupon I pray God to have Monsieur the Earl of Panmure in his holy keeping. Written at Marly the 9th March 1707.

Lewis.
Colbert.

No. XXVII. (3.)—Vol. II. page 22.

[*Letter addressed*]—*To my Lord, the Earl of Panmure, at Urbino.*

Rome, 17*th July*, 1717.

I am truly sorry, my Lord, to be obliged to make my very humble acknowledgments, by this letter, of all the goodness which you have shown me, during your sojourn at Rome, since I desired to discharge that duty in person. I was under the impression that you would not leave Rome, till Sunday night. I called this very day at your door, but had the mortification to learn that you were already gone. I entreat you to receive, instead, by these lines, the sincere protestations of my gratitude, and of my respectful attachment; and to be persuaded that no one can more perfectly honour you, or be with more sincerity and veneration, yours, my Lord, than

The Cardinal Gualterio.

No. XXVIII.—Vol. II. page 6.

The following is a specimen of a Proprietary Index to Angus and the Mearns, which, for a series of years, had occupied much of the author's leisure. But for the death of an eminent local antiquary, it is probable that the ms. would have been further advanced, and that a portion, at least, would have been published earlier.

THE LORDSHIP OF BRECHIN AND NAVAR.

David, Earl of Huntingdon and the Garioch, brother of King William the Lion, gave the lordship (a part of his own appanage) to his natural son Henry, who assumed the surname "de Brechin," in which name and property he had three male successors. *Crawf. Peer.* 45.

Margaret of Brechin, sister of the last David of Brechin, wife of Sir David of Barclay, had the lordship of Brechin on the forfeiture of her brother, who was executed in August 1320. *Ib.* 46.

Gilbert Hay had charters of [? certain of] the lands of Brechin, from Wm. de Monte Alto of Kinblaukmounthe, 1322. *Rob. Ind.* 18.66.

Walter Stuart, Earl of Athole, 2d son of Robert ii., assumed the estates and titles of Brechin, on his marriage with Margaret, heiress of the son of the last-named Barclay of Brechin. Stuart suffered as a traitor, 1437, when Sir Thomas Maule of Panmure, in right of his mother, Marion Fleming, daughter of Jean, sister of the last Barclay of Brechin, laid claim to the lordship of Brechin. Although he proved himself heir to the lordship, he only received a portion of it, the greater part being annexed to the Crown. *Reg. de Pan.* ii. pp. 200 *sq.*

Mary, queen of James ii., had the barony of Brechin, Jan. 22, 1449. *Acta Parl.* ii. 61-7.

House and lordship of Brechin, and pertinents, with the services and superiority of Cortachquhy, were annexed to the Crown, Aug. 4, 1455. *Acta Parl.* ii. 42.

William de Nudre "mari de feodo dominij de Brechin et baronie de Nethvey" (Navar) 1451. *Ch. Rolls*, iii. 515.

Thomas, Lord Boyd, Earl of Arran, who married the King's sister, was deprived of his annuity from the lands of Brechin, Nov. 22, 1469. *Crawf. Off. S.* 317.

John, Earl of Mar, had the lordship of Brechin, Nov. 22, 1469. *Acta Parl.* ii. 187.

Janet, Countess of 8th Earl of Douglas, had the life-rent of the lordship of Brechin and Navar, 1472-3. *Doug. Peer.* i. 431.

David, Earl of Crawford, afterwards Duke of Montrose, also had the life-rent of the same, about 1472-3. *Lives of the Lindsays*, i. 153.

James, Duke of Ross, 2d son of James III., had the lordship, 1480. *Doug. Peer.* ii. 416.

Sir Thomas Erskine, a cadet of Dun, Secretary to James V., had the lordship of Brechin and Navar, 1527. *Diplomata Regia*, v. 394.

John, 4th Lord Erskine, excambed the lands of Balhagardy in Aberdeenshire, with Sir Thomas Erskine, for the lordships of Brechin, 1550-1. *Doug. Peer.* ii. 211.

Brechin and Navar, forfeited by John, 7th Earl of Mar, and annexed to the Crown, 1584.—(*Acta Parl.* iii. 384.) Restored to the same Earl, Dec. 1585. *Doug. Peer.* ii. 213.

Sir Patrick Maule, afterwards Earl of Panmure, purchased the lordship of Brechin, and Navar, from the Earl of Mar, and had charters of it in October 1634.—(*Doug. Peer.* ii. 354.) Forfeited by James, 4th Earl of Panmure, 1716. Leased by Government to the York Buildings Co., 1719. Repurchased on that Company's insolvency, by William Maule, afterwards Earl of Panmure, in the Irish peerage, nephew of the forfeited Earl, for £6245, 13s. 4d., Feb. 20, 1764.—(*Ibid.* 356.) Earl William died unmarried in 1782, and left the whole of his estates, including the lordship of Brechin and Navar, to his nephew, George, Earl of Dalhousie, and his second and other sons. The Earl of Dalhousie died in 1787, and was succeeded in the Brechin and Panmure estates by his second son, William Ramsay Maule, who, in 1831, was created Lord Panmure, Baron of Brechin and Navar. He died 13th April 1852, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Fox, Lord Panmure, afterwards Earl of Dalhousie.

No. XXIX.—Vol. II. pages 52, 254.

Portraits of Queen Mary.

THE following are the inscriptions on the larger portrait of Queen Mary, at St. Mary's College, Blairs. The translations were furnished by the Rev. John Strain, President of the College, afterwards Roman Catholic Archbishop of Edinburgh.

Inscriptions.—(I.)

MARIA SCOTIÆ REGINA GALLIÆ DOTARIA, REGNORUM ANGLIÆ ET HYBERNIÆ VERE PRINCEPS LEGITIMA JACOBI MAGNÆ BRITANIÆ REGIS MATER, A SUIS OPPRESSA AN^{O} DNI 1568 AUXILII SPE ET OPINIONE A COGNATA ELIZABETHA IN ANGLIA REGNANTE PMISSI[1] EO DESCENDIT, JBIQUE CONTRA JUS GENTIUM ET PROMISSI FIDEM CAPTIVA RETENTA, POST CAPTIVITATIS AN^{OS} 19, RELIGIONIS ERGO, EJUSDEM ELIZ . PERFIDIA ET SENATUS ANGLICI CRUDELITATE, HORRENDA CAPITIS LATA SENTENTIA, NECI TRADITUR, AC 12 CAL. MARTII[2] 1587 JNAUDITO

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[1] Contracted for *promissi.*

[2] *Sic* in original—the 8th February is the true date.

EXEMPLO A SERVILI ET ABJECTO CARNIFICE TETRUM IN MOREM CAPITE TRUNCATA EST. ANNO ÆTATIS REGNIQUE 45.

(II.)

AULA FODRINGHAMIA

REGINAM SERENISS$^{\text{MA}}$ REGUM FILIAM UXOREM ET MATREM, ASTANTIBUS COMMISSARIIS ET MINISTRIS R. ELIZABETHÆ CARNIFEX SECURI PERCUTIT ATQ' UNO ET ALTERO JCTU TRUCULENTER SAUCIATAE TERTIO EI CAPUT ABSCINELIT

[Portraits of]

JOANNA KENNETHIE

ELIZABETHA CURLE

(III.)

PRIMA QUOAD VIXIT COL. SCOT. PARENS ET FUND.

SIC FUNESTUM ASCENDIT TABULATUM REGINA QUONDAM GALLIARUM ET SCOTIÆ FLORENTISS$^{\text{MA}}$ JNVICTO SED PIO ANIMO TYRANNIDEM EXPROBRAT ET PERFIDIAM FIDEM CATHOLICAM PROFITETUR ROMANÆQ$^{\text{UE}}$ ECCLESIÆ SE SEMPER FUISSE ET ESSE FILIAM PALAM PLANE' TESTATUR.

Translations.—(I.)

Mary Queen of Scotland, Dowager Queen of France, truly legitimate Sovereign of the Kingdoms of England and Ireland, Mother of James, King of Great Britain, oppressed by her own subjects, in the year 1568, with the hope and expectation of aid promised by her cousin Elizabeth reigning in England went thither, and there, contrary to the law of nations, and the faith of a promise, being retained captive, after 19 years of imprisonment on account of religion, by the perfidy of the same Elizabeth and the cruelty of the English Parliament, the horrible sentence of decapitation being passed upon her is delivered up to death, and on the 12th of the Kalends of March, such an example being unheard of, she is beheaded by a vile and abject executioner in the 45th year of her age and reign.

(II.)

Hall of Fotheringham.

In presence of the Commissioners and Ministers of Q. Elizabeth, the executioner strikes with his axe the most serene Queen, the daughter, wife, and mother of kings, and after a first and second blow by which she was barbarously wounded, at the third cuts off her head.

(III.)

While she lived the chief Parent and Foundress of the Scotch College.

Thus the once most flourishing Queen of France and Scotland ascends the fatal scaffold, with unconquered but pious mind, upbraids tyranny and perfidy, professes the Catholic Faith, and publicly and plainly professes that she always was and is a daughter of the Roman Church.

No. XXX.—Vol. II. page 124.

Neif Tombstone and Family.

This tombstone bears longitudinally in the centre a recumbent figure, bare-headed, armour-clad, with hands clasped, sword in scabbard, and feet unsupported. On either side of the feet are gloves crossed, and helmet plumed with open visor. On either side of the recumbent figure are two rows of four shields, with the armorial bearings and descriptions of Neif Baron of Methie, the Baron of Gray, Leslie Earl of Rothes, Lindsay Earl of Crawford, Wishart Baron of Pitarrow, Baron Lindsay, Baron Ogilvie, and Ramsay Baron of Auchterhouse. Underneath is the Inscription, in Old Swedish: "Jacob Naef, a Scotchman of noble family and birth. He lived in Dalecarlia (Dalarne), and held the office of governor of that province. His earthly home was at Oknon, which was assigned him by the King of Sweden. Under this stone he rests his limbs, and waits a heavenly dwelling."

We learn from Mr. Stodart's *Scottish Arms* (ii. p. 356) that the gentleman commemorated was James Nevay, "who went to Sweden in 1579, with certificates of gentle birth and high character. He rose to be governor of Westmanland and Dalarne, was killed by the peasantry, and had the monument erected to his memory by his son-in-law, Johan Skytte." The Neif arms are those taken out by Sir David Nevay, Senator of the College of Justice, and registered 1672-78; the Lindsay arms are those of Lindsay of the Byres.

No. XXXI.—Vol. II. page 127.

Extracts from the Session Books of the Parish of Kirriemuir.

1716.		
June 3.	Rec^{d} for the best Mort Cloath and Bell from John Neish,	£2 10 0
	Given to the Poor of the parish and to Agnes Paterson for a winding-sheet to her husband,	2 12 0
	Given to a stranger supplicant call^{d} fflockart well recommended,	0 12 0
	This day the Min^{r} read from the Pulpit after Divine Service a proclamation for a thanksgiving for the suppression of the late rebellion.	
June 7.	This day being a thanksgiving for the suppression of the late unnatural Rebellion, the Min^{r} preached suitably to the occasion. Coll^{d},	£1 11 8
	Given for a Band of Iron to support a Broken Joyst in the school,	0 5 0
17.	There was an order read from the Latterin by Major General Sabin, Commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in North Brittain, for all Commoners concerned in the late Rebellion to come to Dundee and deliver up their arms on	

	the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd days of June curtt., and submit themselves to the King's mercy.			
	Given to John Ro^{t}son, a poor man, . . .	£0	12	0
July 29.	Given to David Whyte, smith, for mending several things about the School House, . .	2	0	0
Aug. 26.	This day Alex^r Mitchel and Isobel Davidson in Haugh of Balinshoe were publickly rebuk^d for Breach of Sabbath.			
Nov. 18.	Given to David White for a Sneck to the School Door,	0	8	0
25.	Given to Alex^r Tarres, a broken merch^t, . .	0	2	0
1717.				
Feby. 3.	Put into the Box, of the Effects of Agnes Portar, who was supplyd out of this Box a part of her Life Time, ...	12	19	6
21.	Given to Will^m Ogilvy, Wright, for a dead coffin to Agnes Anderson,.	2	13	4
	To him also for Brods to the School Windows, .	0	16	0
Mar. 3.	Given to James Mustard to help to nurse his motherless child, ...	1	10	0
24.	This day by appointment of Presby^{rie} the Revend M^r John Ogilvy Min^r at Cortochie, M^r William Oliphant Min^r att Tannadyce, and M^r George Ogilvy Min^r at Kirriemuir met here as a Committee to judge in Scandals and to order other Church affairs in y^e Parish. They considering the difficulty of getting elders in a dissafected place and the need of them in this Parish, finding John Lyall Ballie Deput, Hendry Rodger Merch^t, Alex^r Murdo Brewer in Kirr^{er}, willing to accept, and being satisfied w^t their fitness for the office, did appoint and authorize to be and act as elders in this parish, and they took their place accordingly. . . . The Min^r desird of his brethren that they woud be so kind for his encouragment, as get themselves appointed a Committe to meet now and then w^t his Session for his assistance till the number of elders should be increased, which they undertook.[1]			
Apr. 21.	Given to the Poor and to W^m Ogilvy for mending the tables of the church, . . .	7	14	0
Oct. 27.	The Min^r being at Ed^r about the affairs of the Synod, Mr. Oliphant preached.			
Dec. 15.	The Min^r being returned from Edin^h did *ut supra.*			
1718.				
Jan. 19.	The Min^r of Cortochie preached, y^e Min^r having returned to Edn^r about the Synod's affairs.			
Feb. 16.	The Min^r being returned lect. and preached.			
	Given for a dead coffin to a poor man in the parish,	2	15	4

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[1] Judging from the number of scandals that are subsequently recorded as taken notice of by the Session, the minister seems to have been not without need of this "assistance."

Mar. 9.	This was a voluntar collection for two men, Thomas Allan in the parish of Airly and Alex^{r} Millar in this parish, who had their houses consum^{d} w^{t} fire. After Sermon Session met, and being constitute by prayer the above collection was divided.			
	Put into the Box for the ordinary collection,	£3	5	0
	Given to Thomas Allan,	12	0	0
	Itm to Alex^{r} Miller,	6	0	0
18.	Given for Smith's work and Wright's work about the Kirk,	3	6	8
June 22.	This day was a voluntar collection for James Clerk, a Poor man in Kinnordie, for helping to nurse his child. Coll^{d},	11	18	8
	Whereof given at this time to said Clerk,	6	18	8
July 27.	Given for a Leather to the Bell's tongue,	0	2	0
Nov. 23.	Given for nails and other necessaries to the School,	7	6	0
Dec. 7.	This day an extraordinary Collection for distressed Protestants in the Dukedom of Lithuania. Coll^{d},	19	6	0
28.	Put into the Box for the trees in School yard from David Nicolson,	4	0	0
	Given out for making and mending the school tables and bringing 'em home,	10	0	0
1719.				
Nov. 18.	Paid for mending the church tables,	1	5	0
	Put into the box from P... L... and I... M..., penalty, being absolved and being poor,	1	10	0
1720.				
Feb. 14.	Given to Mr. Youngson, a depos^{d} min^{r},	1	0	0
Oct. 9.	This day's collection having been before appointed as a contribut^{n} for a distressed family in Draffen, who had all their effects consumed by an accidental fire, there was given of said collection to said family,	12	0	0
	and put into the box for ordinary collection,	2	7	0
	Given to an unable lade,	0	2	0
31.	This day the Session met, and being constitute by prayer, they paid for rebuilding the Bell-house and hinging the Bell w^{t} new mounting :—			
	To William & Andrew Lows, Massons, for their work,	16	13	0
	Given to Smiths and Wrights and other necessary charges about s^{d} bell,	35	9	0
	Given in hail,	52	2	0

This day the Session considering that they have been obliged to pay out of the Box such a considerable sum for taking down and putting up again the Bell-house, and Bell, and there being many in town and parish who claim the priviledge of ringing the Bell to their funerals for nothing, alledging that their predecessors did contribute for buying and bringing home the Bell at first, and it being highly reasonable that such as claim that priviledge should contribute towards this upholding of bell and bell-house. Therefore the Session did and do hereby enact for the future none in Town nor parish shall have the priviledge of the Bell to their funerals, that shall refuse to pay their proportion of the sum just now expended, and they did discharge the Beddal to ring the Bell to any funeral for the future w'out the ordinary paytt of 10 sh. Scots beforehand, untill it be known who they are that claim that priviledge, and paying the proportion of foresaid sume, w^t certification that if he do otherwise he shall pay the Tenpence himself, and they appoint this to be intimate from the Pulpit next Lord's Day.

Dec. 18.	This day the Min^r after divine Service declared A… G…, a serv^{tt} lately in this town, a fugitive from discipline and church censure, in regard she had several times been cited before the Session to answer to the scandals laid to her charge, but compeared not: he therefore warned the people not to give her residence in their ffamilys.	
1721.		
Jany. 22.	Given for Nails to the Communion tables, . .	£0 6 6
Apr. 23.	The Min^r intimate from the Pulpit that there was a fast, Wednesday next, appointed by the Synod for the badness of the season.	
June 4.	Put into the Box from Will. Stephen in Herdhill, the Session having granted him Liberty to put up a pew in Church, ...	1 10 0
July 16.	Given for a rope and Tope to the bell, . .	0 5 6
Dec. 3.	The Min^r read a proclamation from the King for a fast to be observed, Friday next, thro' North Brittain, that we may be preserved from the Plague.	
1722.		
Apr. 22.	This was a Voluntar Collection appointed for helping to repair a bridge at Ruthven.	
	Put into the box of said coll: as ordinary coll^n, .	1 12 4
June 3.	This being a Voluntar Collection for the relief of David Brown who had his houses burned.	
	Put into the Box as ordinary of s^d coll^n, . .	1 11 6
Nov. 11.	Given for thacking of the School, . .	1 4 0
1723.		
Apr. 7.	The Min^r read from the pulpit a proclamation for strict observance of the Lord's Day.	
	After sermons Sess: met and being duly constitute the weekly coll: were given to the poor.	

They took under consideration that on the Lord's day idle people sat [at their] doors, and some in alehouses, and some walked the fields in time of Divine worship. Therefore they did appoint and enact that one of the elders wt the Beddal and Town's officer go thro' the town in time of sermon, search the alehouses, view the fields that ly near, and if they find any profaning the Sabbath day as above, that they be for first fault privately admonished, for the second rebukd before ye Session, and for the third rebuked more publickly before the Congregation, and if they continue to transgress in that kind then they shall apply the civil magistrates to put the Law in execution agst them.

Apr. 21. The Minr read from the Pulpit a proclamation by the King for a publick thanksgiving for our preservation from the plague, to be kept ye 25th curtt.

June 2. This being a voluntar collection for John Fenton, an honest poor man in the Parish,

Put into box of said Coll. for our ordinary Colln. . £1 19 0

Nov. 24. This day Sess. met duely constitute, the collection wc was designed for nursing a child or hiring one for that purpose of Sylvester Murray's a Poor man in the parish, it was given to him accordingly.

The Sess: considering again the case of M... B..., were of the opinion that to proceed to excommunication against her in the present divided state of the Parish would not be for edification, as the sentence would be but contemned. Therefore it would do better, and be much the same thing to let her lie under the scandal till God should bring her to repentance, or try if they cou'd get her banished the regality.

Paid for Tows to the Bell and iron to mend west loft, 3 15 6

Decr. 15. Given for thacking Mr. Craighead's house, . . 2 8 0

1724.

Feb. 2. Paid Town Clerk for a warrand to cite some Persons who were resting for the mort cloath, . . 0 8 0

Mar. 1. The Treasurer paid wt consent for bands and locks to the Church gates and Church yard, . . 3 3 0

Three men claim a right to the Bell at their funerals, having paid in for repairing the Bell-house, and that their right might be continued each of them paid tenpence, John Essy in Cadam, Robt Cossans and Margt Rodger in Kirrymuir, . 1 10 0

Mar. 8. This day John Watson in Long Bank gave in a petition to the Sess: craving that seeing he was an heritor in the parish, and paid his dues accordingly, it was therefore just and reasonable that he and his family should be provided in a convenient seat in the parish church and that convenient room should be designed and set apart for his building and erecting a seat to serve him and his ffamily, therefore intreating the Min^r^ and Sess. to take Legal and effectual methods for making this designat^n^ of room and place for said seat. Which petition was thought reasonable, and the Min^r^ was appointed to acquaint the Presby^r^ therewith at their next meeting that they might appoint a Committee of their number to meet at Kirr^r^ w^t^ the Sess: any day most convenient for making petition to Longbank effectual.

Apr. 19. This Collection was given Isobel Lundie for helping to transport her and three young children to her Husband now in y^e^ Country of Kingsail, in Irland.

June 28. Pay^d^ by David Gardner who pretends a right to the Bell to the funerals of his ffamily for repairing the Bell-house, ... £0 10 0

Aug. 2. Enquiry was made about a dead child found in the moor below Hirdhill: the child seem'd to have been strangled, and the Min^r^ was appointed to apply y^e^ Ballie to concur and make search for the mother and see what women in the parish had milk in their breasts that so the mother might be discovered.

Hirdhill, Aug^tt^ 12th.—The Min^r^ and Ballie of the regality w^t^ a midwife, conform to the orders of Session last week and this, had gone through the parish and caused the midwife search for milk women? diligently, that the mother of the dead child found as before w^t^ a string about its neck, might be discovered. But only having caused unmarried women to be search^d^ they got some hint that the mother was a woman lately married with J... D..., weaver in Hirdhill, whereupon the Min^r^ went to Hirdhill to the house of the said J... D..., took along with him Alex^r^ Mollison, Thomas Adamson, James Prophet, Elders, and Mr. Craighead, Sess. Clk., and a midwife. When they came to the foresaid house they constitute by prayer and called before them M... E..., spouse to the said J... D..., and lately married [here follows a narrative of the interrogatories put to the woman and of the pressure brought to bear upon her to confess].

The Session, considering the above confession, found the woman was no object of Church Discipline, but liable to Capital punishment. Therefore they resolved instantly to inform the Ballie of the regality of the Fact, and to have no more to do w^{t} her.

Oct. 4. The Session taking to consideration that the church was much crowded and throng'd on the Lord's Day, and many complained for want of seats, and seeing there is in the East end of the Kirk, that part of it called the Quire, room for a large loft, they resolved that a large loft should be built there and that upon the Poor's stock, and then set out for their use and behoof, and for this end they did appoint George Brown, Wright in Kirriemuir, to build the said Loft to such extent as the Min^{r} and Elders in the town should think proper, and he and they agreed that the price of said Loft should be referred to workmen chosen on both sides.

1725.

May 2. After Sermons Sess. met duely constitute, enquiry was made for new scandals, and it was informed that I... W... had been scolding some of her neighbours in a scandalous manner, whereupon the officer was ordered to Sud^{s} her to appear before the Sess. next Lord's Day.

9. After Sermons Sess. met duely constitute w^{t} prayer. Compeared I... W..., being cited and called and confess'd her sin in scolding her neighbours, profess'd her sorrow for it, and being rebuk'd was desir'd to live more christianly in time coming, and was dismissed.

July 11. The Communion tables being old and useless were ordered to be repaired.

July 25. The Treasurer paid for repairing the Communion Tables, ... £14 16 0

Oct. 31. The Min^{r} intimate from the Pulpit a Fast to be observed Wednesday next for the badness of the weather.

1726.

June 12. The Min^{r}. after Sermons intimate from the Pulpit the time of administrating the Lord's Supper, and that none should receive any into their service w'out producing sufficient testimonials.

,, 19. By appointment of the Presby^{r} of fforfar the Min^{r}. intimate to the Congregation a Fast to be observed in the bounds of the Presby^{r} for the present great drought upon Tuesday next.

July 3. The Min^{r} read from the Pulpit a Royal Proclamation to be observed for a Fast Thursday next, being for the great drought.

July 17.	The Min^{r} by appointment of Sess. intimate a voluntar charitable collection in favour of James Sutor, Lying in fforfar after cutting off his legg and had nothing to pay Physicians, to be Sabbath next.			
24.	. . . . Coll^{d},	£24	17	8
	Ye above collection was given out for the behoof of the said James Sutar.			
Aug. 11.	The Min^{r} reported that last night about midnight a child was found exposed at his door. In the morning orders were given to search for the mother and to the Kirk officer to seek out a nurse for the child, and the Treasurer to pay the nurse her fee and to provide it in cloathes.			
Sept. 4.	After Sermons Session met duely constitute. . . . The Treasurer had given out for expos^{d} child which had been baptised by the name of Thomas Manse a quarter's fee to Isobel Wilkie, eight pounds Scots and for cloaths to the child, two pounds Scots, in all	10	0	0
Nov. 6.	The Treasurer's accomp^{ts} for a Tow to the Bell,	0	14	0
	For the second quarter of nursing the Foundlain,	8	0	0
	Lent to Mr. James Mitchell, Min^{r} at Glenylla, by consent of Min^{r} and Elders, and took his Bill for the same,	66	13	4
1727.				
Apr. 16.	A Quarters pay^{tt} for the expos^{d} child paid to Thomas Clark's wife,	8	0	0
June 4.	Given to G... W..., late Ballie in fforfar, supplicant	2	2	4
July 16.	Compeared being cited and called D... S... Kirr^{r} and was sharpely rebuked for his unbecoming behaviour and unmodest expressions to J... M... in Kirr^{r} and was dismiss^{d}.			
Sept. 3.	The Treasurer's accompt was to David Stewart, Sclater, for windows to the new Loft, for sclates sand and lime to said windows,	4	10	0
	To Thomas Clark's wife for nursing the expos'd child a quarter,	8	0	0
	To James Sutor lying in fforfar whose legg was cutt off,	4	0	0
1728.				
Feb. 18.	A complaint was made that J... R..., Weaver in Hirdhill, did harbour and entertain in his House M... E..., who had confess'd herself to be the mother of the murder^{d} child w^{c} was dropp^{d} in the muir of Hirdhill, had been thereupon imprisoned, and broke the prison; and as this gave great scandal in the parish the officer appointed to Su^{ds} the said J... R... to the Sess. to answer for that scandal.			
25.	Given for folding brods to new loft, and other necessarys thereto,	2	0	0

Mar. 3. Compeared being cited and called the said J... R..., and confessed that M... E..., mother of the murder^d child, did lodge under his roof, that she had a chest and bedcloathes in his house. The Min^r. holding forth the sin and scandal of entertaining and lodging such a person, the said J... R... was appointed to stand before the congregation next Lord's day and to receive a publick Rebuke.

10. J... R... compeared and was rebuked for lodging M... E..., murderer.

. . . The Sess. then proceed to inspect Thomas Adamson Treasurer his accounts for this year and find the new loft being now finished that said Treasurer has given out by former partial payments to George Brown, Wright in Kirrymuir for finishing and compleating said Loft including other necessary charges in haill, . £266 13 4

Dec. 30. . . . The Session finding said Treasurer's accounts to be just and exact in distribution of the Poor's money, and that he has advanced £10 Scots of his own to supply the necessity of the Indigent poor, approve of his fidelity and management and continue him Treasurer.

1730.

Aug. 10. The New Loft having fallen down on the Lord's Day afternoon, in time of sermon w^t a prodigious number of people below and above upon it without any harm (bless'd be God), it was ordered to be again repaired.

1731.

Mar. 14. Collected £15, 1s. 8d. This collection being intimate last Lord's Day from the pulpit for the supply of an honest decay'd ffarmer, J... O..., in Inch, was accordingly given him.

Nov. 21. Collected £13, 16s. This was a voluntar collection for . . . . and six Lib. 16 shill. of this collection was given to help to lay a bridge over a burn in parish fferne.

1736.

Sept. 12. Collected £11, 3s. This was a voluntar collection formerly intimate for laying a bridge over the water of Carrity, below the Mill of Kinquhirry, w^h was given to John Stormonth of Kinquhirry.

Dec. 26. This day w^t consent of the elders, the Minr. intimate from the Pulpit a charitable Coll^n next Lord's Day for Jean Wood, a widow at Mill of Kingold^r. who had her corn yard lately burned by fire.

1737.

Jan. 3. Collected. . . . £14, 9s. This collection was sent to Jean Wood before design^d by the hand of Andrew Tailor, one of the elders.

No. XXXII.—Vol. II. page 212.

Rental of the Lands belonging to the Priory of Restenneth. Here first printed from a copy in "Miscellanea Aldbarensia," MS., pp. 359-62.

Rentale omnium annuorum Redditum Priori de Restennett et Conuentui eiusdem pertinen' de terris subscriptis jacen' infra vicecomitatum de fforfar annuatim leuan'.

Item in primis de villa de forfar a David Ramsay	xvs.
Item pre manibus Dauidis Dikesone	vs.
Item pre manibus Johannis Dikesone	iiijs jd.
Item pre manibus Jacobi Cadzo	xxxs.
Item de terris quond' Johannis Strang	iiijs.
Item pre manibus Jacobi Suty	xxxs.
Item pre manibus Johannis Loyk	xijd.
Item de terris Jacobi Dog	vs. viijd.
Item de firma regia dicte ville de forfar	xls.
Item de terris Oucht^{r}forfar	xvjs.
Item de terris de balmaschanno	xiijs. iiijd.
Item de terris de turbeg	xiijs. iiijd.
Item de paruo molendino	xiijs.
Item de terris de Innerrichty	xs.
Item de terris de thornetone	xs.
Item de terris de baronia de Kethenys	iiij lib.
Item viz de ead' de t'ris de balgillowy blair	xxs.
Item de terris de ardlair	vjs. iiijd.
Item de terris de balluny.	ixs.
Item de terris de baldowry	iiijs. iiijd.
Item de molendino de Kethynnes	xls.
Item de terris de Gla'mys	xls.
Item de terris de tannades	iiij lib.
Item de terris de Kinal'ry	xxixs.
Item de terris de memass	xxs.
Item de terris de balnamone	xls.
Item de terris de balzordy.	xxvjs. viijd.
Item de terris de menmor olim pertinen' dno de ballindene	xiijs. iiijd.
Item de terris de West' Ogill	xxvjs. viijd.
Item de terris de litill perth	xxs.
Item de terris dominii de brechin	vij lib. viijs.
Item de terris de litill fethy	xijd.
Item de terris de Kynnabir	xs.
Item de quod' terre tenemento siue domo dni dauid cragy capellani	vjs. viijd.
Item de terris de auldmontrois	iiij m'cas.
Item de terris de lownane pertinen' dno de drumkilbo.	ij m'cas.
Item de eisd' terris de lownane pertinen' dno de ballindene	ij m'cas.
Item de terris de grange de monyfuyth	xls.
Idem de terris de balgillo pertinen' dno de gray	xiijs. ivd

Item de terris de balcloithry	vs.
Item de molendino de manys de Stra^{t}dechty comitis	xxxijd.
ITEM de terris baronie de Downy	x marcas.
Item de terris de carlungy	v marcas.
Item de terris de cambustone	xs.
Item de terris de downykane	xvs.
Item de terris de balhungy	xs.
Item de terris de ardesty	xs.
Item de moniky terris	vs. iiijd.
Item de terris de pettarly	vjs. viijd.
Item de Guildry terris	xijd.
Item de terris de Stotfald	ijs.
Item de terris de Dunfynd	xs.
Item de terris de Muirdrum	ijs.
Item de Newbigging	iiijs.
Item de molendino de downy	ijs.
ITEM de custumis S. D. N. R. burgi de Dundee	xx m'cas.
Item de terris de telling	v lib.
Item de terris de tuliquhandelane	vs.
Item de flemy'gtone	xiijs. ivd.
Item de Wodwray	xs.
Item de polgarrok	xiijs. ivd.
Item de molendino de balglassy	xxivs. ijd.
Item de terris de hoill	xvjd.
Item de baronia de Glenesk	xiiijs.

Rentale omnium firmarum tam decimarum garbalium qm feodifirme priori de Restennott et conuentui eiusd' in patrimonio pertinen' de terris subscriptis et ecclesis parochialibus earund' infra vicecomitatem de forfar annuatim leuan' et percipien'.

Item in primis de terris de Du'nynald in promptis pecuniis pro feodifirma annua earund' feodifirme	xlv. lib.
Item de terris de litil dysert pro firma earund'	v lib.
Item pro an'ua feodifirma terarrum de murtone archa anguillarum pettrowchy croftis de forfar carsburne et clochtow	xlv m'cas.
Item de terris de auldfork ald litill cossynis	xls.
Item de terris de cragnathrow	xxs.

Rentale summarum victualim dictarum decimarum garbalium.

Item in primis pro firmis decimarum garbalium Rectorie eccl'ie de Du'nynald	quinque celdras victualium.
Item pro firmis eccl'ie de Aberle'no	xxij celdras victualium.
Item pro firmis decimarum garbalium parochie de Restennot In primis pro decimis de forfar	vij celdras victualium.
Item pro decimis de mekle lour	iiij celdras victualium.
Item pro decimis de cragnathro	xl bollas victualium.
Item pro decimis de halkerstone	xxj bollas victualium.
Item pro decimis de balmaschanno' et caldhame	xxiiij bollas victualium.
Item pro decimis de pettrowchy	xvj bollas victualium.
Item pro decimis croftarum de forfar	vj bollas victualium.
Item pro decimis de turbeg	xl bollas victualium.

Item pro decimis de carseburne	viij bollas victualium.
Item pro decimis de clochtow	vj bollas victualium.
Item pro decimis de ocht'forfar	xl bollas victualium.
Item pro decimis de West' Dod	xlij bollas victualium.
Item pro decimis de murtone de archa anguillarum	xij bollas victualium.

XXXIII.—Vol. II. page 216.

The Dempsters of Dunnichen.

After the notice of the Priory of Restenneth was printed in the former edition, the following succinct account of the family of Dempster of Dunnichen was prepared by the late George Dempster of Skibo, LL.D.

The Dempsters of Dunnichen are descended from a younger son of one of the Dempsters of Muiresk and Auchterless in Aberdeenshire; which family, however, had previously held, as their earliest possession, the lands of Carraldstone in Forfarshire. This county would thus appear to have been their earliest home, as it is their present one. These descents are all more particularly set forth in Douglas's *Baronage*, pp. 531-3. Their immediate territorial ancestor in Forfarshire was

George Dempster, banker and merchant in Dundee, who was the eldest son of the Rev. John Dempster of Monifieth and his wife, Ann or Anna Maule, and who, born in 1677, acquired considerable fortune, and commenced to purchase land in the county of Forfar soon after the year 1700, including the barony of Dunnichen. George Dempster was a merchant in Dundee (grocer, corn, etc.), in May 1701. He died in 1753, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Dempster of Dunichen, who was born in 1706, and married Isobel Ogilvie in 1732; and, not long surviving his father,[1] was succeeded by his eldest son,

George Dempster of Dunnichen, born December 1732, who was for nearly thirty years M.P. for the Forfar and Fife Burghs, and till 1790, when he retired from Parliament, was actively and usefully engaged in the public and Parliamentary business of the time, more especially in all of it which related to Scotland and to India. His character and abilities caused him to be chosen one of the Directors of the East India Company, in opposition to the usual House list; and in Scotland his time and thoughts were largely given to everything beneficial to his native country. The Scottish linen trade was much indebted to his care, and he also devoted no small share of his attention, and sacrificed some part of his fortune, to the growth of the cotton manufacture in Scotland, an object in which he was aided by the advice of the Arkwrights, as well as by the liberal spirit and practical knowledge of his countrymen, the Dales, and the Macintoshes, of Glasgow. Of the improvement of the Scottish fisheries, he was, with his friend Sir William Pulteney and others, one of the earliest, if not the earliest promoter; and it was chiefly from the interest which he always took in the fisheries and agriculture of the Highlands, that he was induced, in 1786, to become the purchaser of the estate of Skibo, in Sutherland, which he soon after transferred to his brother, John Hamilton Dempster, by whose grandson, George Dempster of Skibo, it is now possessed.

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[1] Although the inscription upon the tombstone at St. Vigeans bears that John Dempster of Dunnichen died on 2nd November 1753, Mr. Dempster of Skibo has proved this to be a mistake. Among other authorities, he cites the *Scots Magazine*, in which it is stated that Mr. Dempster died on 3d November 1754, and the Kirk-Session Records of St. Vigeans, which, under date 17 Nov. 1754, contain this entry —"To the mortcloath for Dunnichen...£3."

The Convention of Royal Burghs, in 1786, recognised his patriotic services by a present of plate; and not few are the descendants, now in opulence, of his countrymen, of humble birth, on whom he delighted to bestow the patronage which his connection with India placed in his gift. In politics, his opinions were of the older Whig school, and his closest political alliance and intimacy was with Lord Rockingham. His friendships, however, were unusually free from party taint, and Henry Dundas, afterwards Viscount Melville, Wedderburn, afterwards Lord Loughborough, and many others to whom he was more or less opposed in Parliament, were among his warmest friends.

He is honourably remembered by Burns in his poetical Address to the Scottish Representatives, in which, with his attached friend Sir Adam Fergusson of Kilkerran, he is named as

"Dempster, a true-blue Scot, I'se warran'
Thee! aith-detesting, chaste Kilkerran!"

He was educated at Leuchars, in Fife, and at the University of St. Andrews, from whence he went to study law and pass advocate in Edinburgh, where he lived in intimacy with its most eminent men, including David Hume, the historian, Adam Fergusson, and other luminaries of that day. He held, for upwards of half a century, the office of Secretary to the Order of the Thistle, and died at Dunnichen in February 1818. A fine portrait of George Dempster, by Gainsborough, adorns the Council-Chamber of Dundee. He was succeeded in his estate by his sister, Helen, the widow of General Burrington, of the East India Company's army, who, on her succession, resumed her maiden name as

HELEN DEMPSTER of Dunnichen. She died in 1831, and was succeeded by her daughter,

HELEN, the wife of Francis Hawkins, Esq., of the E.I.Co.'s Civil Service, a son of the Bishop of Raphoe in Ireland. This lady similarly assumed the family name, as Helen Dempster of Dunnichen. Her eldest son, James Whitshed Hawkins, who was born in 1796, and married in 1830 his cousin Charlotte, daughter of W. S. Dempster of Skibo, predeceasing his mother in 1841, she was, on her death, in 1854, succeeded by her grandson,

GEORGE HAWKINS DEMPSTER of Dunnichen, who, born 4th April 1836, died at Nice, 1875.

The armorial bearings of the Dempsters of Dunnichen appear to be the same with those of their ancestors of Carraldstone and Muiresk; the Rev. John Dempster of Monifieth obtained from the Lord Lyon's office a new grant of these arms for his branch, with a different crest and motto, which are now borne by his descendants, as may be seen by reference to Nisbet's *Heraldry*, and Sir George Mackenzie's *Heraldry*.

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Memorials of Angus & Mearns

An Account Historical, Antiquarian, and Traditionary, of the Castles and Towns Visited by Edward I, and of the Barons, Clergy, and Others who Swore Fealty to England in 1291-1296

Andrew Jervise & James Gammack

At times meandering but always informative, Andrew Jervice's narrative (revised and expanded by Gammack) provides enlightening historical sketches of a massive collection of landmarks, churches, villages, monuments and noble families found throughout the counties of Forfar and Kincardine, Scotland. The text is divided as follows: Part First, providing an introductory outline of the early history of Angus and Mearns; Part Second, "Castles and Towns Visited by Edward I, A.D. 1296," covering Forfar, Farnell, Kinnaird, Montrose, Kincardine, Glenbervie, Durris, Brechin, the Round Tower, Arberbrothoc and Dundee; Part Third, "The Barons who Swore Fealty to Edward I, A.D. 1291-6," covering the families of Maule, Umphraville, Leighton, Fenton, Beaton and Graham; Part Fourth, "The Barons of Angus who Swore Fealty to Edward I, A.D. 1296," covering the families of Arrat, Anand, Baxter, Cameron, Cramond, Dundee, Gardyne, Glenesk, Gourlay, Hay, Inverpeffer, Keilor, Montealt, Napier, Aghleks, Newtober, Ogilvy, Ochterlony, Pollok, Seneschal, Ramsay, Tailleur and Wishart; Part Fifth, "The Barons of Mearns who Swore Fealty to Edward I, A.D. 1296," covering the families of Allardice, Falconer, Middleton, Montfort, Straiton, Thornton, Wishart and Fleming; Part Sixth, "The Abbey of Cupar and the Priory of Restenneth;" and Part Seventh, covering the churches of Dunlappy, Idvies, Kinnetles, Logie, Garvock, Kinneff and Dunnottar, and listing members of the Knights Templars and Hospitallers of St. John, the Holy Trinity and St. Germains, and the Ladies of Deceased Barons, A.D. 1296-1306.

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